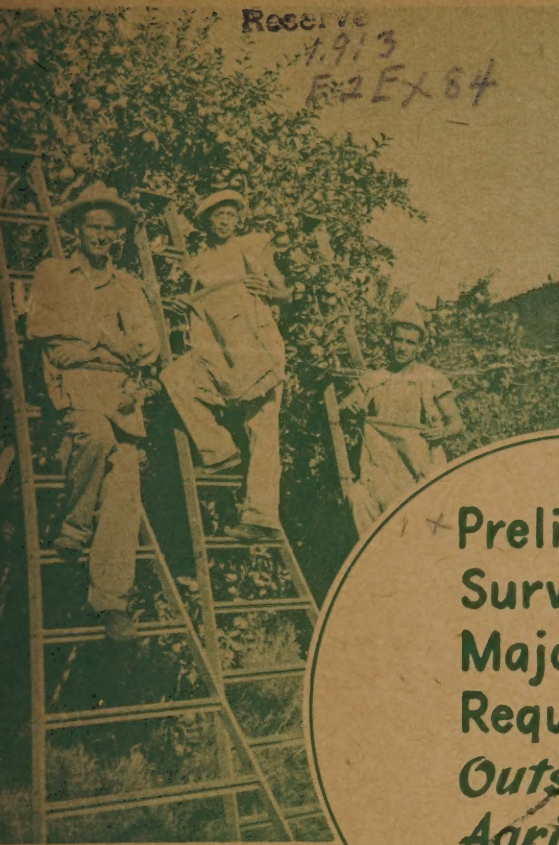


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**Preliminary
Survey of
Major Areas
Requiring
*Outside
Agricultural
Labor***

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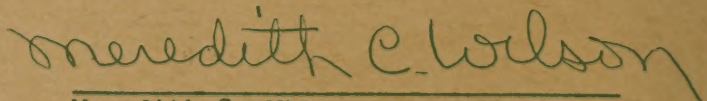


FOREWORD

The need for and the use of seasonal agricultural labor from outside certain areas of need are important characteristics of the agricultural economy of the United States. An adequate supply of such seasonal labor at the proper time is extremely important in the production of essential food and fiber crops.

This survey seeks to (1) locate and map as nearly as possible the major areas requiring outside agricultural labor (see map at end of report); (2) estimate as nearly as possible the requirement for outside workers and the approximate dates of such need by areas and crops; (3) describe the workers, their source of origin, the migratory pattern generally followed, and crop or work preferences; and (4) inventory as nearly as possible the housing and other facilities which add to the comfort and welfare of a farm worker away from his home.

The survey was prepared under the direction and supervision of Barnard Joy, Assistant Deputy Director of the Federal Extension Service. Most of the material regarding the 56 areas was assembled, organized, and written by members of the Recruitment and Placement Division: A. D. Cobb, Northeastern Area Director; C. G. Gaylord, Western Area Director; John D. Hervey, Assistant Division Chief (East North Central Area); E. H. Leker, Central Area Director; E. C. McInnis, Assistant South Central Area Director; and C. W. E. Pittman, Southeastern Area Director. T. G. Hormung, Senior Agriculturist, Labor Utilization Division, coordinated the material and data for the several areas and prepared the summary data and national maps. These men had the excellent cooperation and very able assistance of the 48 State farm labor supervisors in mapping the areas and in assembling the crop-acreage and labor-need estimates, dates of peak need, and other pertinent data for each of the 56 area reports.



Meredith C. Wilson

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PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF MAJOR AREAS REQUIRING OUTSIDE AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Introduction

Migrant farm labor is needed in the United States largely because certain areas have crop production patterns with periods of peak labor requirements that cannot be supplied from local sources. To understand the migrant farm worker and his place in the national economy it is necessary to understand the agriculture of the areas in which migrants are employed.

Purpose of This Preliminary Survey

The purpose of this report is to provide a reference for personnel engaged in a farm labor program. This reference may be helpful in counseling workers who are considering seasonal farm employment outside their own communities. It may be useful in helping the farmers of an area to understand the interrelationship between the employment that they offer and that offered to the same workers in other areas. A satisfactory migratory movement is one in which a series of seasonal jobs are so spaced chronologically and geographically that workers can move from one area to the next with a minimum loss of time between jobs and a minimum of travel. A corollary requirement for a satisfactory movement is that the jobs follow one another chronologically so that the workers can arrive for each when the work is ready and so they can stay to complete the job. The ultimate purpose of the report is to enable persons who wish to engage in seasonal farm employment to have essentially continuous employment; to assist farmers in obtaining a reliable and adequate supply of labor; and to fully utilize the labor of outside workers in the production of farm commodities.

Definition of "Outside" and "Migrant" Labor

The term "outside agricultural labor" as used in this report includes:

1. Persons who depend upon seasonal farm work in two or more areas as a principal source of income.
2. Persons who engage in seasonal farm work which is located at such a distance from their usual place of residence that during this temporary employment they do not return to their residence each night.

This definition of outside agricultural labor includes in addition to the domestic workers who travel to an area at their own expense or at the expense of the employer, the wartime sources of labor, foreign workers, interstate transported workers, and prisoners of war who were transported with government funds.

Outside labor is one of three major types of seasonal farm workers. These types are (1) on-the-farm labor (mostly members of farm families), (2) local day-haul labor who return home each evening, and (3) outside labor.

"Migrant agricultural workers" as used in this report is synonymous with "outside agricultural workers" with the exception that it does not include the prisoners of war, foreign, and interstate transported workers who were transported with government funds.

The term "migrant" as used in this report includes many people who do not think of themselves as migrants and many who are not considered to be migrants in the areas in which they are employed. For example, the people who work during the winter in south Florida and south Texas and move north for employment in the summer are referred to in this report as "outside" or "migrant" workers even though they are not so considered in Florida or Texas, where many have legal residence, own property, and where their children attend school.

An even larger group who are referred to as "outside" or "migrant" workers in this report are those who leave home for short periods to work in one harvest. They include city families who may take a 2- or 3-week trip for a fruit-picking vacation; high school and college students who spend their summer vacation doing farm work away from home; and farmers and their families who travel to a nearby area to help other farmers with their wheat, cotton, fruit, or vegetable harvest.

Many of the people referred to as "migrants" in this report may leave their homes to do farm work for only one season. For others, "following the crops" is an annually repeated procedure.

Problems Involved in Preparation of Report

The need which an area may have for outside labor is not constant. It may disappear if local industrial employment drops and the supply of local labor improves. It may increase greatly with only moderate increases in the acreage of crops that have high seasonal labor requirements. It may increase in years when yields are high. It may decrease in years when yields fall below normal or may vanish in cases of crop failure. It may decrease rapidly with technological improvements in production practices, such as the introduction of mechanical harvesters. For these reasons the data assembled in this report are only a general guide and must be supplemented by local current data on crop acreages, crop conditions, labor requirements, and labor supply.

For reasons just presented it is impossible to present data that are wholly accurate or satisfactory. Because the usefulness of the report is of greater concern to the authors than its statistical accuracy, the basic assumption is that of a "normal or average" year. If for sake of accuracy all data were for 1946, the migrant labor requirement of the area which normally uses the second largest number of migrants (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona cotton area) would be less than half that shown, because of the failure of the cotton crop in many Texas areas in 1946.

Because of the marked and relatively unpredictable changes during the past 5 years in local labor supply, the requirements for outside labor presented are based on the assumption of a local labor supply similar to that available in 1946. Because technological developments usually result in a steady trend toward lower labor requirements, the labor requirement per acre is based upon the practices that were followed in 1946. Acreages and yields per acre of most crops fluctuate upward and downward from year to year, depending upon markets and weather. To the degree that satisfactory data are available, the acreages and yields presented are 5-year averages for the period 1942-46. Labor requirements as presented in the report have been estimated on these assumptions.

It must be recognized that the needs of the various areas as presented in this report are likely to be somewhat higher, and in some cases considerably higher, than they are in 1947 or will be in the decade that follows, as it is reasonable to expect improvement in local labor supply and technological advances in production methods. Both will decrease requirements for outside labor. The total agricultural production of the country in the 1942-46 period was far above that of any previous 5-year period. Acreages of some crops reached new highs. In general it was a period of high yields. In the years ahead the acreages of some crops may be reduced, and the high yields per acre of the last 5 years are not likely to continue for all crops. Lower acreages and lower yields will reduce the requirements for outside labor.

Although the combined future outside labor requirements of the various areas of the country are likely to be less than those presented in this report, the changes will not be uniform, or even in the same direction for all areas. In those areas where the nature of the trends in requirements for outside labor is apparent, the trends are mentioned in the narrative discussion of the area.

A lower requirement for outside workers may or may not result in fewer migrant farm workers. During the war years, 1942-45, when seasonal farm labor requirements were high, the number of domestic migrants was much smaller than in the depression years of 1932-35. In periods of low industrial employment, unemployed or poorly paid workers are likely to seek the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. They frequently find that many others have preceded them to an area and that there is an oversupply of workers. It is possible that business recession and accompanying unemployment at some future date many result in increased numbers of migrant farm workers at a time when the need for their labor is much less than it was in 1946.

Method of Assembling Data

The data for the report have been assembled in connection with the operation of the Emergency Farm Labor Program. To perform their responsibilities in connection with this program the personnel of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service have determined the farm labor needs for agricultural areas. This report brings together for the whole country the determinations of need for those areas in which this need could not be met from local sources of labor.

In the operation of the farm labor program Extension personnel have met and counseled with many thousands of migrant farm workers. It has been possible to record many of these interviews and at times to obtain considerable supplementary information. These contacts with migrants are the basis for the descriptions of the outside workers which are included in the report.

Mapping Areas of Need

(See map attached to back cover of this circular)

The areas requiring outside labor are so numerous that it was decided the report should deal only with the more important ones. Importance is judged by the number of outside workers needed at the peak season, assuming:

1. A supply of local labor equal to that in 1946.
2. Labor requirements per acre equal to that in 1946.

3. Acreage of crops equal to the average acreage for the period 1942-46.
4. Yield of crops equal to the average yield for the period 1942-46.
5. A harvest season (or season for other work) equal to the average for the period 1942-46.

Areas for which the labor requirement for workers from outside the area, based on the foregoing assumptions, reaches or exceeds 1,000 at the peak season, are considered "major areas" and are included in this report. The term "area" as used in this report is an agriculture community, or a group of agricultural communities, that uses migrant workers for similar jobs and draws the major part of these migrant workers from a common or similar source. When the communities in an area are not geographically contiguous, the communities that are contiguous are grouped into subareas. However, a community or group of geographically contiguous communities must require 200 or more outside workers for farm work at the peak season to be included as a subarea.

In mapping the boundaries of areas and subareas certain problems of refinement and reproduction were involved. On a national map it is difficult to show spaces having a width of less than 20 miles. When the boundaries of agricultural communities, each requiring 40 or more workers are less than 20 miles apart they are mapped as contiguous even though the space between them requires no migrant workers. The need of migrant workers in some areas is greatest near the center and diminishes gradually away from the center. As nearly as possible the boundary of such an area has been drawn to include those communities where the need for migrant workers is 10 or more per 100 square miles and to exclude those communities where the need is less than 10 per 100 square miles. 1/

One of the major characteristics of an area is that migrants are needed for similar types of work in all the communities. Boundaries between areas have been drawn to separate, as nearly as possible, the communities in which the principal type of farm work for which migrants are needed is different.

Accuracy of Data

The accuracy of the data presented is limited by the methods used in assembling it. Acreages and yields for various areas have been approximated from data assembled by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Approximations have been necessary because the boundaries of areas requiring outside labor are different from those for which data are gathered by Census or Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Labor requirements have been approximated from Experiment Station Studies, Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports 2/ and experiences of Extension Service personnel in the operation of the emergency farm labor program from 1943 to 1946. Some approximations are necessary, as many of the studies of labor requirements were made between 1930 and 1940. Technological improvements and increased workers' output have increased considerably during the past 10 years.

- 1/ An exception to these criteria has been made in the case of the range livestock communities of the Western States. These have been included when the intensity of need for outside workers is 5 per 100 square miles and when the number of workers needed in a subarea is 50 or more.
- 2/ Labor Requirements for Crops and Livestock, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bur. Agr. Econ. F. M. 40. Washington, D. C. 1943. (Mimeographed).

In fact as compared with 1935-39, the agricultural production per worker employed in agriculture in 1943-46 showed a 40-percent increase. Percentages and numbers of the workers employed in an area who were not local residents have been estimated by the Extension Service personnel based upon the observations they made in operating the farm labor program.

Characteristics of migrants have been described as observed by Extension Service personnel in their contacts with migrants. Although several thousand interviews with migrants have been recorded by Extension workers, the data assembled cannot be summarized as a report on migrant farm workers. No attempt was made to interview systematically a random sample of migrants in all areas where they are employed. To have done this would have required special funds and personnel not now available to any governmental agency. The migrant interviews recorded were those which could be done as an incident to the operation of the farm labor program and which were needed as a basis for the improvement of the program.

Presentation of Data Regarding Areas of Need

The report is divided into 58 sections, an introduction, a description of each of the 56 major areas requiring outside workers, and a summary. The same general outline has been followed in the preparation of the description of each of the 56 areas. Data regarding crops on which outside labor is used are presented in a table. A graph is used to show the volume and seasonal distribution of the need for outside labor. Narrative descriptions include a geographical description of the area, its labor needs, the housing and other facilities provided for outside workers and a description of the type of migrants who usually come to the area. For some areas the description of the workers is supplemented by a story of a typical migrant, migrant family, or migrant crew.

Tables Showing Principal Crops

The "principal crops" shown in the tables are those that require 100 or more outside workers. Some of the crops that are very important because of their value are omitted, as the labor needed to produce them comes from local sources. Field corn is not shown in any of the Corn Belt areas. Although it once required many outside workers, the harvest has today been mechanized so that with a few exceptions the work is done by local labor. When several important subareas are involved, data are given for each subarea. The activity, for example--thin, pick, harvest, which requires outside labor, is shown.

The usual dates between which the activity requires outside workers are given as "season of heavy activity." The dates given are "normal" and may be a week or two earlier in some years and a week or two late in others largely because of weather conditions. Season of heavy activity as used in this report is the period in which the activity is in full swing. For example, a crop may be harvested over a 45-day period. From the 1st to the 15th day the need for outside workers increases steadily from none to 1,000. It continues at 1,000 from the 16th to the 30th day and decreases from 1,000 on the 31st day to none when the harvest is completed on the 45th day. In this case the "season of heavy activity" would be from the 8th to the 37th day. A very few outside workers might be employed for 6 weeks and a few for only 2 weeks, most periods of employment being between these extremes. Season of heavy activity not only gives the time of year when outside workers are needed but also shows the average or normal duration of employment for migrants.

Acreages and yields are the most recent 5-year averages available. They are usually estimated since the areas requiring outside labor seldom correspond with areas for which these data are usually collected. As the areas requiring outside labor are usually those of concentrated commercial production, crop yields in these areas are frequently higher than State averages.

Total number of workers required during the heavy season to perform an activity is an estimate based upon an average harvest season, upon the acreages and yields shown in the table, and upon workers' efficiency and the degree of mechanization equal to that in 1946. The portion of those who must come from outside the area is estimated in terms of local labor conditions equivalent to those in 1946.

Graphs of Seasonal Distribution of Need for Outside Labor

A graph for each area shows the estimated volume and seasonality of need for outside labor. It is based upon the same assumptions utilized in the development of the area tables.

Sublines have been used in some graphs to show the principal crops that make up the total need. As no sublines are used for miscellaneous crops, the total of the sublines shown is frequently less than the total for the area. In other areas sublines are shown for subareas. This is particularly true in those cases where the dates for the same activity vary considerably between the subareas.

Narrative Description

The narrative description of each area supplements the map, table, and graph in locating each area and in describing its labor needs.

Such facts as can be assembled in regard to housing for migrant workers are also presented.

There is a discussion of the type of migrant workers who are employed. Because very few statistics on migrant workers and their characteristics are available, this part of the report for each area is general. It is based on the observations of the farm labor personnel in the area, supplemented by such record of interviews with migrants as this staff has been able to make.

The story of a typical migrant worker, migrant family, or migrant crew is included for some areas. Most of these stories are selected and prepared from the data obtained from interviews of farm labor personnel with migrant workers. Names used are fictitious, and details, not covered by the record of the interview, have been supplied by personnel familiar with the migrant workers employed in the area. The workers, families, and crews whose stories are told cannot be considered as average, as data for the determination of averages are not available. These stories are presented to enable the reader to visualize better the interrelationships between work opportunities in several areas, types of workers and their patterns of living, and facilities for transportation and housing.

Area 1 - South Florida Winter Vegetable

Most of the fresh winter vegetables consumed by the eastern half of the country are grown in the southern third of Florida. Forty-five vegetable and fruit crops flourish in this subtropical area. With respect to labor needs, beans, tomatoes, citrus, celery, and potatoes are most important. The long growing season, extending from September to June, permits successive plantings of most crops. During the winter months planting and harvest seasons coincide. In January, 15 crops are being planted while 17 are being harvested.

Agricultural production is concentrated in clusters of relatively small land pockets where suitable soil, drainage, and transportation facilities are available. They are separated by expanses of swamp, savanna, or other unproductive country. Small areas of intense labor need, surrounded by vast expanses of unsettled country, form an essential characteristic of the area. Relatively insignificant supplies of local labor and great need for outside labor characterize the area's labor situation.

Subareas 1-a and 1-b consist of a narrow chain of productive pockets lying near the east coast. On the west coast, subareas 1-d and 1-e comprise several similar pockets, some quite widely separated from the others. The largest producing area is subarea 1-c lying adjacent to the southern half of Lake Okeechobee.

Nearly all of the agricultural work of the area is done by Negroes who either came themselves, or whose parents came from the Southeastern States. Very few of the middle-aged workers are natives of south Florida. With the development of the vegetable industry in this area thousands of underemployed wage hands and share croppers from the cotton and general farms came to the area for winter work. Most of the 20,000 people who work in Area 1 during the winter and migrate north during the summer, now consider south Florida as home.

Labor Needs

Subareas 1-a and 1-b are composed of a narrow chain of productive pockets of land in Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade Counties lying within a few miles of the east coast. This chain, particularly in the southern part, is semitropical and rarely experiences killing frost. Beans, tomatoes, and citrus fruit are the most important users of outside labor among the nine chief crops of these subareas. The need for outside workers begins to mount in October, reaches 2,500 by November 1, and continues to increase slightly until mid-December. During the last half of December the need falls to about 1,500, but quickly builds up again to 9,000 by the end of January and remains near this peak until the middle of March, when the need for outside workers decreases rapidly until harvests are finally completed in June.

Subarea 1-c, surrounding the southern half of Lake Okeechobee, is the heaviest producing area and employs the largest number of outside

workers. Beans, celery and sugarcane are the crops having the heaviest requirements. Production activities that involve a significant number of outside workers begin in October. Numbers needed increase steadily until the middle of December, when 9,000 are needed. From this point on to the last of March there is little change in need except for those years when a killing frost occurs. After a frost there is a sudden drop in employment that throws most workers out of their jobs until new crops have been planted and brought to harvest. A killing frost in December, January, or February occurs about every other year. There is a distinct rise in need late in March when about 10,000 outside workers are used. This peak requirement lasts until the middle of May.

Subareas 1-d and 1-e are on or near the west coast. Tomatoes, celery, and citrus are the heaviest users of outside labor. From a need for 500 outside workers in October, there is a steady rise to 1,400 in January. This need remains without material change until April, when it rises to 1,800. From the middle of May to early June the need declines rapidly.

The interchange of labor between subareas 1-a, 1-b and 1-c is extensive. The most important interarea exchange of workers occurs during the last of December and the first of January between subarea 1-c and subareas 1-a and 1-b.

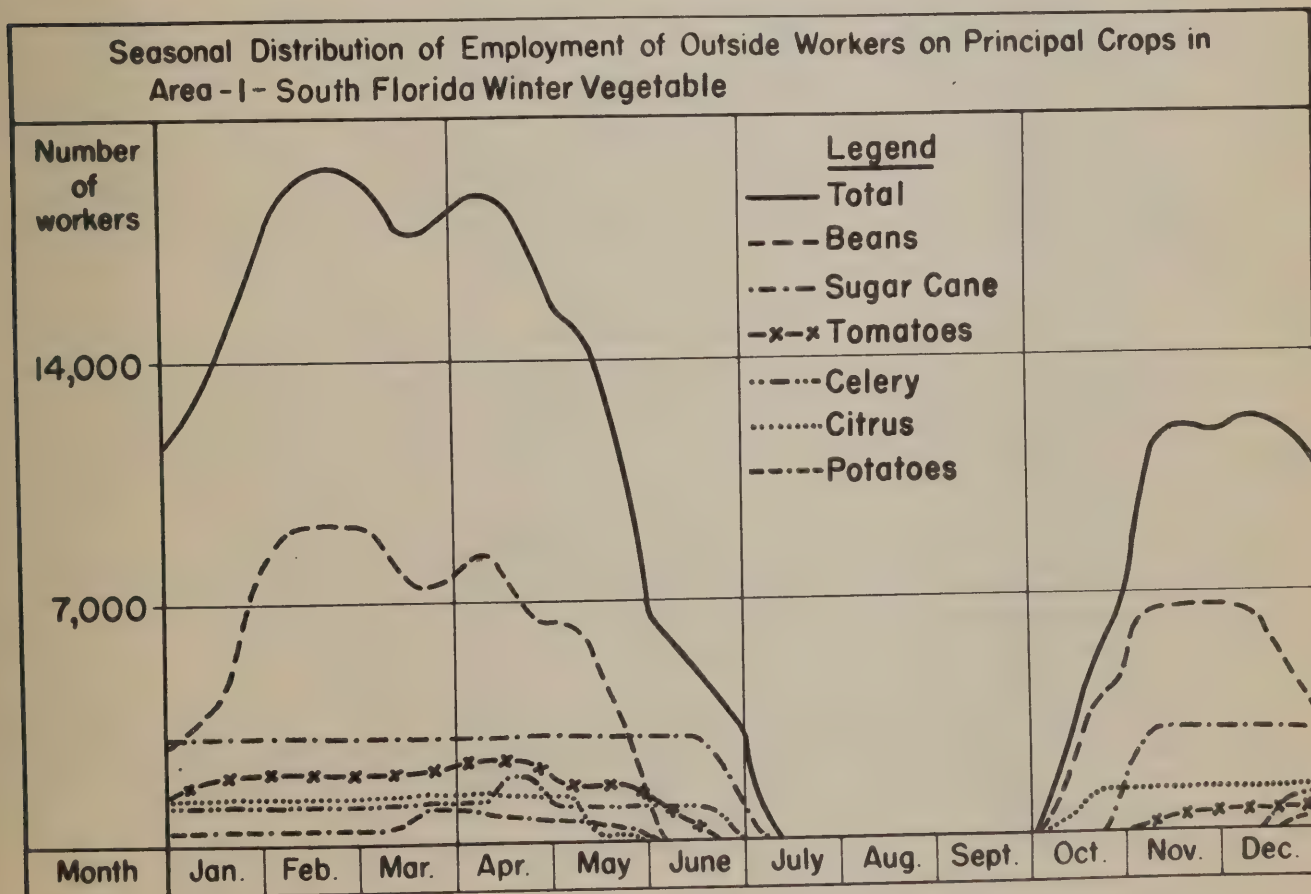
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 1 - South Florida Winter Vegetable

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
1-a and b, Homestead and		South Florida East Coast					
Potatoes	Harvest	1/1	5/15	11.0	110 bu.	500	450
Citrus	Harvest	11/1	4/30	11.0	150 bx.	750	650
Beans	Harvest	11/1	6/15	34.0	100 bu.	6,500	5,500
Peppers	Harvest	11/1	6/30	5.0	240 bx.	700	600
Tomatoes	Harvest	12/1	5/30	18.0	95 bu.	2,300	1,900
1-c, Belle Glade							
Cabbage	Harvest	1/1	4/15	4.0	5.8 T	200	150
Potatoes	Harvest	1/1	5/15	9.0	110 bu.	500	450
Celery	Harvest	1/1	6/15	5.0	290 crt.	1,300	1,100
Beans	Harvest	11/1	6/15	43.0	100 bu.	5,500	4,500
Sugarcane	Harvest	11/1	6/30	30.0	—	3,500	3,000
Peas	Harvest	11/1	12/30	1.0	65 bu.	125	100
Tomatoes	Harvest	12/1	5/30	1.0	95 bu.	100	100
1-d and 1-e, Fort Myers and Sarasota-Manatee							
Celery	Harvest	1/1	6/22	2.0	290 crt.	500	300
Cucumbers	Harvest	10/16	5/30	1.0	100 bu.	125	100
Beans	Harvest	10/23	5/10	.5	100 bu.	200	100
Citrus	Harvest	11/1	4/30	20.0	150 bx.	1,400	800
Tomatoes	Harvest	11/8	6/22	3.0	95 bu.	550	350

At about this time there is a distinct lull in activities in l-c and an equally pronounced increase in activities in the other subareas. In those years when killing frosts occur in l-c many thousands of workers become unemployed and the exodus to the coastal areas assumes mass proportions. Later, as spring approaches, employment in l-a and l-b declines more rapidly and ends earlier here than in l-c. Many of the workers return to l-c for work during the peak period, which occurs in April.

The Outside Workers

It might be said that crops came to the area in advance of people. After the turn of the century, drainage canals, railroads, and highways opened the area to a rapid development of agricultural production. Farmers living in nearby towns would plant and cultivate with no harvest workers in sight. Frantic recruitment efforts followed just before harvest. With the end of harvest in late spring there was no work for these harvest workers and they left the area. This process was repeated year after year. Gradually there have grown up in and around these isolated production areas settlements whose entire economy is based on vegetable production. These settlements are almost deserted during the summer months. Because this area provides ample employment for about 7 months, many of the Negroes who settled here consider it to be home



but leave during the summer months. Approximately 15,000 workers leave this area during May and June in order to combine the work opportunities available from north Florida to New York in Areas 3, 9, and 11 with those of south and central Florida, Areas 1 and 2. This, then, provides a full year's employment for the workers. Some return to their former homes in the Southeastern States. Both groups are considered "outside" workers, since they depend upon seasonal farm employment in two or more areas as a livelihood.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing is provided in three ways. Much rental property has been built in and around the centers of activity by private capital that is not directly a part of an agricultural enterprise. Many growers have quarters which they have built and maintain. Farm labor camps have been operated in the area by the Federal Government. These camps are located at Redlands in subarea 1-a, at Pompano in subarea 1-b, and at Canal Point, Everglades, Okeechobee, and Osceola in subarea 1-c. Housing is provided for as many as 10,000 workers. Most of the camps are communities in themselves with schools, health and medical facilities and other usual community activities. As migrant workers are a major element in the population of this area, its economy and community life were developed to serve this group as well as the smaller group of permanent residents.



A Typical Group

Paul Jones was born in Virginia and spent his youth and early manhood as a wage hand and share cropper in that State. A cousin who had been a part of the Atlantic migratory movement for several years customarily returned to visit the old community twice a year in late June and again in late September. On his June trip he would induce several persons to join him for work in the harvests of North Carolina and New Jersey (Area 3). In late September he would return these persons to their homes, spend a few days in the community, and then return to Florida. Usually a few persons from the community would go south with him.

This cousin exerted repeated pressure on Paul to join him on his trips north and south. Until the early thirties, Paul, having a large family that could easily handle a two-horse crop that had always included both cotton and tobacco, had little inclination to migrate. However, during the depression of the thirties, low prices and reduced acreages made it difficult for

him to maintain his family. When Paul's cousin returned to the community in September 1936, he found him ready to leave the underemployment in his home community for the hope of fuller employment in the unsettled life of the migrant. The cousin told Paul that he had an agreement with a large vegetable grower at Pahokee, Fla., to furnish him 50 workers who would pick beans and cut celery from October to May and tentative agreements with farmers in North Carolina and New Jersey for almost continuous work digging potatoes during June, July, August and September. He offered to make Paul's family a part of his crew and to buy a second truck and put Paul in charge of it and give him half of what he could make by hauling the produce of the farmers for whom the crew worked.

During the next 3 years Paul spent the winter working in the Florida harvests and the spring, summer, and early fall in the potato harvests of North Carolina and New Jersey. Six members of his family, four girls and two boys, worked as members of his cousin's crew. He, himself, operated the truck and assisted his cousin in recruiting workers for the crew and transporting the crew between areas and between living quarters and fields within the work areas. He also supervised workers in the fields in North Carolina where his cousins had contracts to perform all the harvest functions. During these 3 years his wife made all trips with the crew and worked a few hours a day much of the time. Three small children, aged 3, 5, and 7, took a considerable part of her time.

By 1939, the family had saved enough money to make a down payment on a truck, and Paul felt he knew the various work areas well enough to operate his own crew. It was a one-truck crew, which meant that it numbered from 20 to 30 persons.

In both Carolina and New Jersey, farmers urged Paul to increase his crew for the next year. One even offered to help him buy an additional truck. Paul declined this offer, but being a man of some real business ability he began to lay plans for expansion. He was sure of the opportunity for a good business and equally sure he knew how to operate profitably. Paul now has three trucks and operates a basic crew of 75 workers. He knows how to expand his crew quickly and without too much difficulty by temporarily tying into his operation small family groups with automobiles who are glad to benefit from his ability to obtain work and to handle relations with employers.

Paul is respected by workers and employers as a good businessman who performs an essential service in the agricultural economy of the Areas 1 and 3. He has developed around himself an organization that employers recognize as capable of harvesting their crops more satisfactorily than they can do themselves. Several turn the whole operation over to him and pay him an agreed price per unit of harvested product. Services he performs include recruiting workers, transporting workers, advancing necessary funds to workers, supervising workers in fields and camps, hauling produce, and acting as timekeeper and paymaster for the workers in his crew.

Area 2 - Florida Citrus

Nearly all of Florida's \$200,000,000 citrus crop is grown in this area. This crop alone gives winter and spring employment to about 12,000 outside workers. Also important are the vegetable crops which give employment of shorter duration to approximately 3,000 outside harvest hands.

The area consists of 3 natural subdivisions, the Indian River section (2-a and 2-b), consisting of two strips along the Atlantic Coast; the Central Florida section (2-c), generally lying along what is called the ridge section, and the Central Florida West Coast region (2-d), bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Frost protection needs to be given serious consideration in determining the location of citrus-producing areas. The two coastal subareas find this protection in proximity to the Gulf of Mexico in the west and the Gulf stream in the Atlantic Ocean in the east where citrus groves and vegetable fields are both concentrated in areas not far removed from the coast. The central ridge area finds its frost protection in locations where there is good air drainage away from the groves and the advantage of the thousands of lakes in this part of the State.

Labor Needs

From the viewpoint of labor availability this area is fortunate in that harvests come in winter when there are few competing areas in the market for

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 2 - Florida Citrus

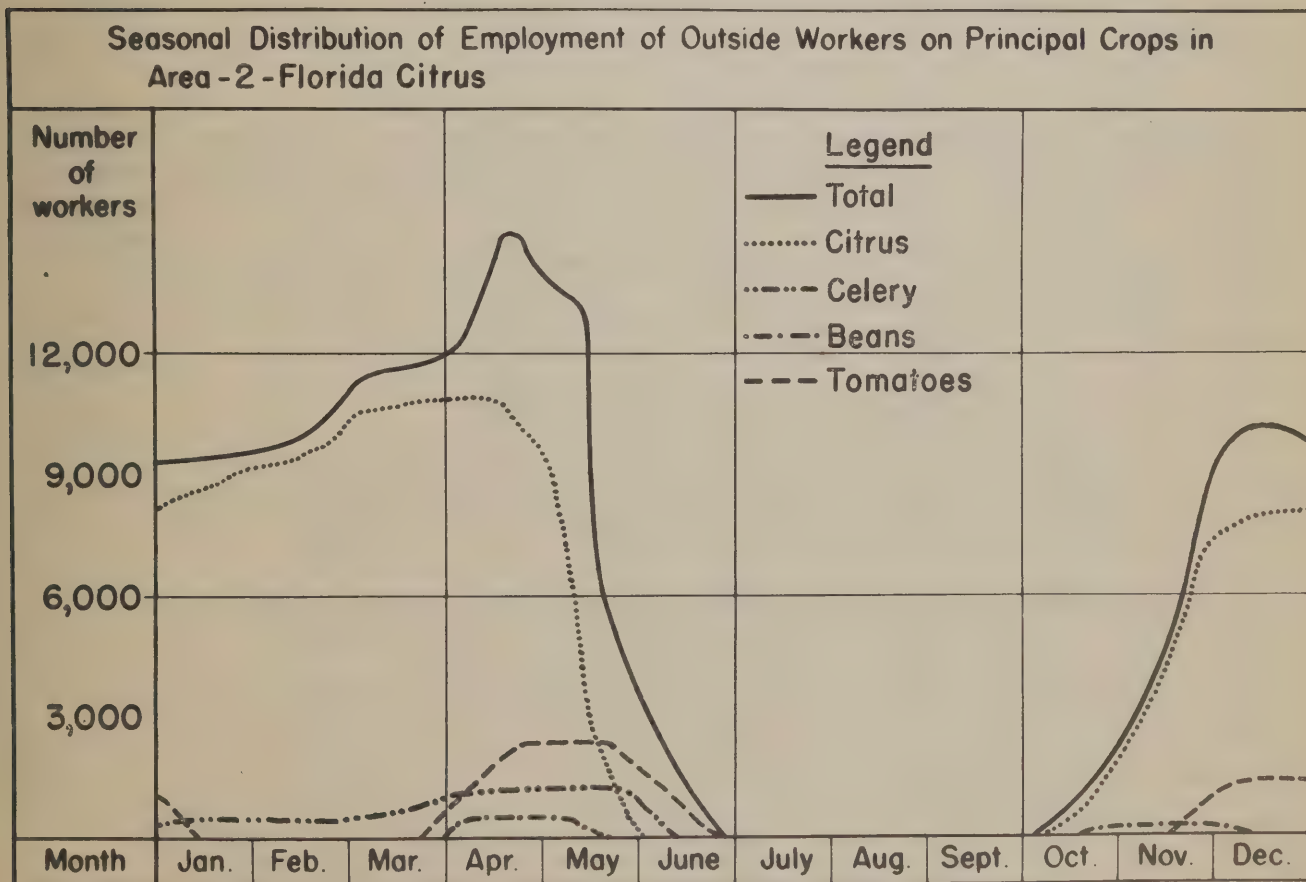
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
2-a and 2-b, Indian River							
Tomatoes (spring)	Pick	4/16	5/30	3.0	100 bu.	1,200	900
Citrus	Pick	11/1	5/30	42.0	150 bx.	3,000	2,100
Tomatoes (fall)	Pick	12/1	12/30	3.0	100 bu.	1,800	1,300
2-c, Central Florida							
Celery (winter)	Pick	1/1	4/15	4.0	290 crt.	1,200	600
Cucumbers	Pick	4/1	5/30	2.0	90 bu.	350	150
Beans (spring)	Pick	4/8	5/7	2.0	90 bu.	800	400
Tomatoes	Pick	4/16	5/30	4.0	100 bu.	1,500	800
Celery (spring)	Pick	4/23	6/7	3.0	280 crt.	2,700	1,300
Peppers (spring)	Pick	5/1	6/30	1.0	220 bu.	200	100
Citrus	Pick	11/1	6/1	237.0	150 bx.	14,000	6,900
Beans (fall)	Pick	11/1	12/15	.3	100 bu.	175	100
Peppers (fall)	Pick	11/1	12/30	1.0	210 bu.	150	75
2-d, Central Florida West Coast							
Beans	Pick	4/8	5/7	1.0	100 bu.	600	300
Tomatoes (spring)	Pick	4/16	5/30	2.0	100 bu.	600	300
Peppers	Pick	5/1	6/30	3.0	220 bu.	550	250
Citrus	Pick	11/1	5/30	50.0	150 bx.	2,900	1,500
Tomatoes (fall)	Pick	12/1	12/30	.3	100 bu.	200	100

migrant labor.

The citrus harvest begins in October but does not become a heavy activity until November. It then increases slowly and steadily until about Christmas when there is a very perceptible lull lasting until early January, when picking and marketing gradually increase again in intensity until a peak of 11,000 outside workers is reached in late March or early April.

Throughout the harvest period, marketing conditions play an important part in the need for labor. Citrus, because it can remain on the tree for a considerable period without marked deterioration, can adjust to a fluctuating market more readily than most fruits and vegetables. When prices fall, picking slows down and workers may lack full employment. When prices soar, there is a demand for more pickers. This close synchronization with market demand causes minor fluctuations in the pattern of labor utilization outlined in the preceding paragraph.

The vegetable harvest also begins in October and ends in June. One or more crops are being harvested in each intervening month. The peak is reached in April when celery, tomatoes, beans, and cucumbers are being marketed. The number of outside workers employed then reaches 4,000.



There is little interchange of citrus workers between subareas because harvesting is coterminous in each of the four subareas. In the vegetable harvest there is much interchange of labor between crops, and some interchange between subareas. However, there is no such mass inter-area shifting as that which occurs in Area 1, when frost hits the Belle Glade area. There is some transfer of workers between citrus and vegetables. However, there is a marked tendency for citrus pickers to remain in citrus and vegetable workers to remain in vegetables. Normally, grove owners do not consider vegetable workers a source of fruit pickers, nor do vegetable growers rely on fruit pickers to do much of their harvest work for them.

The Outside Workers

The outside workers used in Area 2 are predominantly Negroes, although there is a larger percentage of whites than in Area 1. Within Area 2, the percentage of white workers employed in the citrus harvest is larger than in the vegetable harvests.

The majority of outside workers are outsiders in the sense that they depend on seasonal work in two or more areas for their main source of income. In this case the outside workers combine winter work in Area 2 with summer participation in the Atlantic Coast migration. The majority do not consider themselves "outsiders" when in Florida, since they spend 7 or 8 months there and only 4 or 5 months in other areas. A few, however, come from homes in other States for the winter harvest and are outsiders in the more generally accepted sense of engaging in temporary work away from their homes.

The labor force of this area is more stable than that of the other Florida areas. This relative stability doubtless is a result of the greater stability of the citrus industry as compared with vegetable growing. Citrus groves are relatively permanent, and production cannot shift quickly from area to area or vary greatly from year to year. The workers who tend the groves and pick the fruit acquire something of this stability, which manifests itself in less movement within the area and a relatively smaller percentage of the workers migrating north during the summer.

Housing and Related Facilities

Some workers live in quarters provided by citrus growers. These are frequently cabin type camps. Others rent or own small homes in the small towns and cities that are scattered over this area.

As this area is "home" for most of the migrant workers, they are a normal part of the community in which they live and participate in the usual religious, educational, and community activities.

Area 3 - Atlantic Coast Potato

New potatoes, which are the principal crop in Area 3, are produced for the markets of the cities of eastern United States in small specialized areas on the Atlantic Coast from north Florida to Long Island. There is almost continuous potato harvest work from late April through September for 4,000 migrants. During much of this period, however, more than twice this number of workers from outside the area are engaged in the harvest of this crop. Potatoes from Hastings, Bunnell, and La Crosse (3-a, 3-b, and 3-c) reach the markets the latter part of April and early May, from Charleston (3-d) in late May, from North Carolina (3-e, 3-f, 3-g, 3-h, and 3-i) in June, from Maryland and Virginia (3-j and 3-k) in late June and early July, from New Jersey (3-l) in late July and August and from Long Island (3-m) in August and September.

This area has a succession of relatively short periods of peak labor needs as the potato harvest moves north. Negroes, who work during the winter on vegetables in South Florida, move north with their families in the spring. Many specialize in harvesting potatoes and work in three or four of the subareas. The number of migrants involved reaches a peak of about 13,000 the last 2 weeks in June.

Labor Needs

Several hundred migrants come into the La Crosse area (3-c) early in April to pick snap beans before the potato harvest begins later in the month. When the potato harvest becomes general at the Bunnell (3-a), Hastings (3-b), and La Crosse (3-c) areas in north Florida, about 1,500 outside workers are needed to supplement the local labor supply. The heavy season lasts about 3 weeks. After the middle of May most of the workers move north but several hundred stay on in Alachua County to pick lima beans and cucumbers.

In Jasper, Beaufort, and Charleston Counties, S. C., (3-d) about 6,000 acres of snap beans are picked in May. The need for migrants reaches a peak of about 2,700 when the potato harvest becomes general the middle of May and when there are still many beans and some cucumbers to be picked. Before the end of the month some migrants are needed to pick the tomato crop. Except for a few workers who remain in the area during June to pick tomatoes, there is relatively little work for the migrants after the close of the potato harvest early in June until the fall crop of beans is ready to be picked. As the migrants return South, a few hundred stop in this area early in October for about a month to pick beans. Southbound migrants may obtain considerable employment in the cotton harvest during September and October in counties north of subarea 3-d along U. S. Highways No. 15, 301, and 1.

A few migrants enter the Mount Olive (3-e), Morehead City (3-f), and Elizabeth City (3-i) areas of North Carolina to pick beans the last of May. In North Carolina the potato harvest usually starts first in the Morehead City area late in May. About 5 days later, June 1, harvest starts in the Mount Olive and Aurora-Bayboro (3-g) areas. In the Columbia area (3-h),

potato harvest starts about June 5 and in the Elizabeth City area (3-i) from June 1 to 10. In each area the harvest activity becomes heavy about a week later than the date given and continues for 3 weeks. During the peak of the potato harvest in the middle of June close to three-fourths of the 9,000 to 10,000 workers employed in the bean and potato harvests in these sparsely settled areas are from the outside.

Work for migrants in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Va. (Norfolk area 3-j), starts with strawberry picking in early May. The numbers needed increase when beans are ready to pick about June 1. A week or two later potatoes are ready to harvest, and a peak need of about 2,000 outside workers is reached. Most migrants move north about July 20 when the potato and bean harvests are nearing completion.

Subarea 3-k, commonly known as the Eastern Shore, consists of Accomac and Northampton Counties in Virginia and parts of Somerset and Worcester Counties in eastern Maryland. From the standpoint of labor needs potatoes are the most important of several crops. Starting with strawberry picking in early May and continuing through bean picking in June, potato harvest in June and July, and tomato picking in July and August this area needs outside workers. In September, October and November, outside workers are needed to pick the fall bean crop. During the period of peak need from

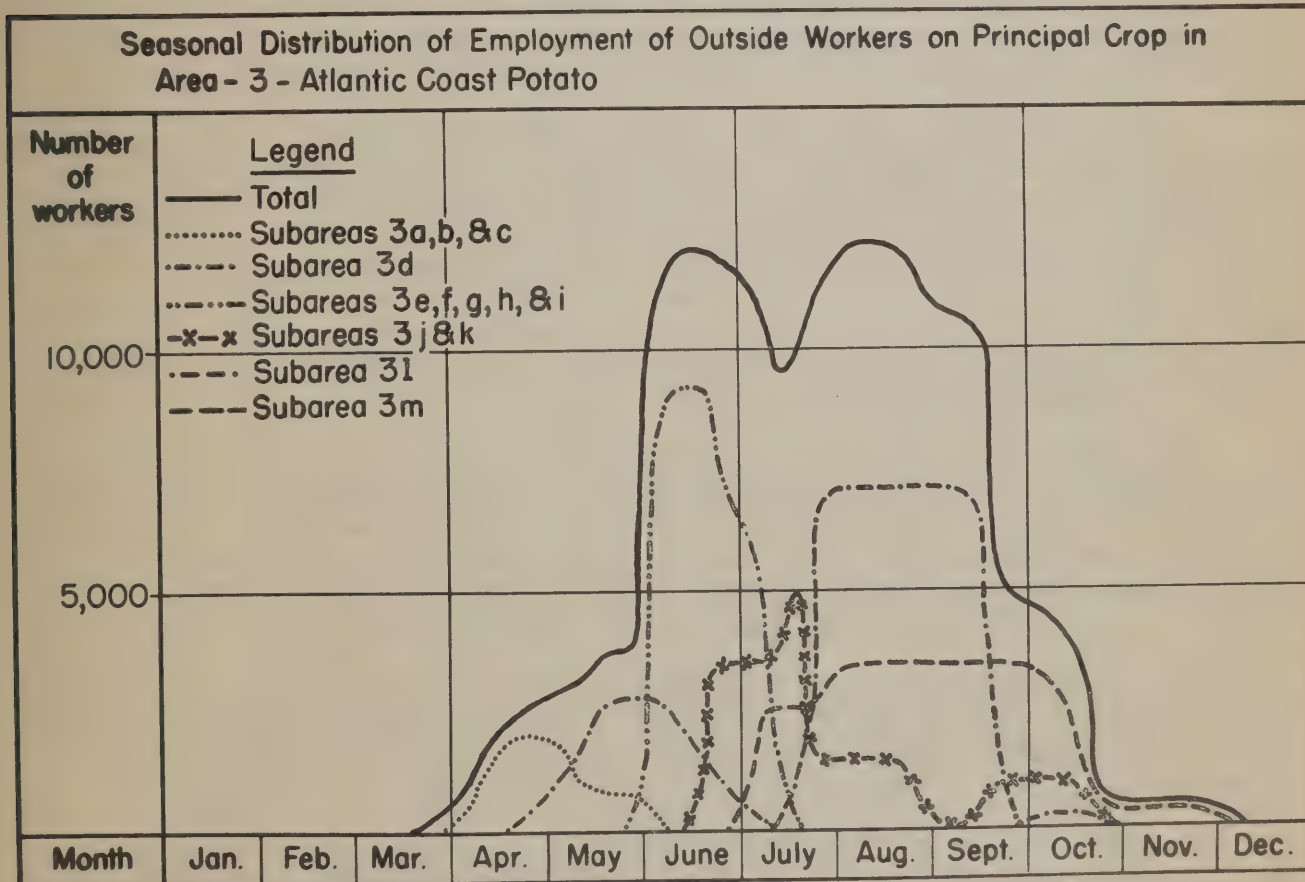
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 3 - Atlantic Coast Potato**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>3-a, 3-b, and 3-c, North Florida</u>							
Beans	Pick	4/8	5/7	2.0	85 bu.	900	500
Potatoes	Harvest	4/8	5/7	14.6	110 bu.	3,000	1,500
Cucumbers	Pick	5/1	5/30	2.0	90 bu.	900	500
Lima beans	Pick	5/1	5/30	1.5	80 bu.	550	250
<u>3-d, Charleston, S. C.</u>							
Spring beans	Pick	5/8	5/22	6.0	100 bu.	3,100	1,700
Potatoes	Harvest	5/16	6/7	14.0	150 bu.	4,000	1,000
Fall beans	Pick	10/1	10/15	4.0	65 bu.	2,000	200
<u>3-e, 3-f, 3-g, 3-h, and 3-i, North Carolina</u>							
Potatoes	Harvest	6/8	6/30	36.0	100 bu.	12,000	9,000
<u>3-j and 3-k, Virginia</u>							
Potatoes	Harvest	6/23	7/15	37.0	100 bu.	10,000	3,500
Tomatoes	Pick	7/16	8/15	13.0	155 bu.	4,800	1,400
Beans	Pick	9/16	10/15	3.0	90 bu.	1,600	500
Sweetpotatoes	Harvest	9/16	10/15	10.0	175 bu.	2,500	600
<u>3-l, Central Jersey</u>							
Potatoes	Harvest	7/23	9/15	69.0	170 bu.	9,000	7,000
<u>3-m, Long Island, New York</u>							
Potatoes	Harvest	7/8	10/15	72.0	330 bu.	11,000	2,700
Beans	Harvest	8/1	10/15	4.0	120 bu.	4,100	800
Cauliflower	Harvest	10/16	11/30	5.0	300 crt.	3,400	400

the middle of June to middle of July about three-fourths of the 7,000 harvest hands are from the outside.

The 50,000-acre potato crop in Monmouth, Mercer, and Middlesex Counties, N. J. (3-1), is picked up largely by migrants. Most local people available for farm work are employed on other crops. The heavy potato harvest season is longer than in the areas farther south and extends from the middle of July into September. Many of the migrants who are "potato specialists" come to this area at the close of the North Carolina or Virginia potato harvests. During the 1944, 1945, and 1946 harvests about 6,000 migrant workers were employed in this area.

Large amounts of a wide variety of market vegetables are produced in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N. Y., which are on Long Island (3-m). As early as April there is a small need for outside workers who can remain in the area through October. The greatest need begins about August 1, when the harvest of the 70,000-acre potato crop becomes active, and continues through September. During August and September between 3,000 and 4,000 outside workers are needed to supplement the local labor supply, and the need for several hundred continues until the middle of November when the cauliflower harvest is completed.



Piece rate wages are paid for picking strawberries, beans, potatoes, and tomatoes throughout Area 3. Most migratory workers prefer to be and are employed as pickers rather than on the other harvest jobs for which hourly rates are paid. A wage study of the potato harvest on Long Island in 1945 showed that the daily wage of migrant potato pickers is 42 percent higher than that of local pickers. As both groups received the same rate and worked about the same hours, the higher earnings reflect the greater productivity of these skilled potato pickers who work in the several potato-producing areas. During the week studied the weather was favorable and the 105 migratory pickers studied earned an average of 90 cents an hour and worked 9.8 hours a day. The prevailing rate for picking potatoes was 8 cents a bushel.

Housing and Related Facilities

Since 1939, the housing available for migrants in the northern part of Area 3 has been considerably improved. The number of cabins for family occupancy in most of the area is still insufficient to accommodate all the workers in the various subareas at periods of peak employment. Improvement in housing has been accomplished by improvement in facilities for recreation and health and medical care.

The growers' cooperative in the La Crosse area (3-b) provided a tent camp to house 75 family units in 1946. Two mobile Labor Branch camps for 525 workers in the La Crosse and Hastings areas (3-c) were occupied by foreign workers in 1946. Two cabin-type camps and one two-room apartment type camp developed under Extension Service leadership in Jasper, Beaufort, and Charleston Counties, S. C., area (3-d), will house 200 family groups.

The 8 mobile camps operated by the Labor Branch in the North Carolina areas are located at Beaufort in the Morehead City area (3-f); at Aurora and Bayboro in the Aurora-Bayboro area (3-g); at Columbia in the Columbia area (3-h); and at Belcross, Grandy, and Weeksville in the Elizabeth City area (3-i). These camps have a capacity of 3,600 persons. They have centralized laundry, shower, and toilet facilities. The living units have wooden floors and tent roofs. Most have wooden side walls. The families cook on 3-burner oil stoves and sleep on steel cots. They bring with them their own bedding, cooking utensils, and dishes.

In the Norfolk area (3-g), Labor Branch mobile camps at Back Bay and Great Bridge with a capacity of 1,000 were occupied by migrants in 1945. The camp at London Bridge was used to house 400 foreign workers. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia (3-k), the Labor Branch camps at Cheriton and Accomac were used largely for foreign workers. Early in 1946 a cabin camp for 50 families was established by the Extension Service at Accomac.

On Long Island (3-m), camps at Port Jefferson, Jones Beach and Greenport housed 527 foreign workers in 1946. A growers' cooperative with the help of the Extension Service established a cabin camp for 50 families at Cutchogue.

In all the areas a considerable number of the migrants live in grower housing. This ranges from cabin camps to abandoned tenant houses and to barns and

packing sheds. The minimum standards for this grower housing range from nothing in some States to carefully worked out codes followed up with regular inspection in New Jersey and New York.

Most of the migrants with children who work in Area 3 do not start North until their children have finished school in the South, and return South in time for their children to enter at the beginning of the fall term.

The Outside Workers

Workers come to Area 3 from two sources. First, there are intrastate workers who come in from the surrounding territory and live within the area during peak activity. Most of this group return home upon completion of the harvest in a single subarea. A few join the northward migration. The second source, which is much larger, is east coast migrants. These are "professional" migrants who depend upon a series of seasonal harvest jobs for their livelihood. They are the basic harvest labor force for the specialized potato and vegetable producing areas of the Atlantic Seaboard.

Most of these migrants move and work in crews of 5 to 100 or more. This type of operation has developed from the necessity of sharing the cost of transportation and the difficulty of finding jobs. Most of them travel in trucks that are also used to haul potatoes. Even those who do travel as family groups in passenger cars usually seek employment as part of a larger group or crew.

Crew leaders are key persons in recruitment, transportation, job finding, and supervision. They are the individuals around whom a group of workers cohere. The remuneration received from the farmers who employ the crew is in effect a method of distributing recruitment and transportation costs among several employers who successively use the same workers. Remuneration may be in the form of a hauling contract for the truck, a job as camp or field supervisor, a per capita payment on the workers supplied, or as profit on a contract for harvesting.

The operation of labor contractors is the final stage in a progressive elaboration of the internal organization of this migration. Contractors recruit, employ, and transport workers. They contract to perform one or more phases of a harvest at an agreed rate per unit. They supervise and pay workers. The grower can, if he desires, shift almost all of the burden of the harvest to his contractor. At present most of the migrants are associated with crew leaders who are labor contractors.

The migration itself includes a stable group of middle-aged or elderly persons who years ago left their homes in the seven southeastern cotton States for the better paying, but less stable, jobs in an expanding vegetable industry. Many of the crew leaders grew up in share-cropper families. Many now in the migration were born within it. Some also come from southern towns and cities; however, they rarely participate in more than a part of a season's migration and do not ordinarily join the migration year after year as the professional does. The core of the movement is composed of persons who make migration their way of life.

The movement is characterized by the predominance of family groups. They prefer a cabin-type of housing that permits a normal family life. The family group as it exists in the movement, however, is not always a normal family group. It is often possible to leave at home those family members who are least suited to migratory life and who can earn least. More than half of the migrants are men. Many of them are heads of families. Since migratory life is full of variety, it appeals strongly to men who are without family ties. Some of these male migrants have a relation to a family group which is very distant or is not evident at all. Wherever there are large numbers of migrants the single men prefer housing of the barracks type and want some place where they may buy meals. About a third of those who migrate are women who are needed to prepare meals, as well as to work in harvest operations. Many of the family groups include minor children.

A Typical Crew

Yance Haley and his crew of 30 are typical of the crews that compose the migration. Yance grew up on a farm in Alabama. For a time he was a share cropper. Rumors of what to him were fabulous earnings of harvest workers in Florida enticed him to that State in 1939. During the seasons of 1939 and 1940, he was able, as a migrant, to earn enough to make the necessary down payment on two trucks. He has been a crew leader since 1941 and is a man of some importance among his fellows. He locates northern employers and negotiates with them in behalf of the crew. He transports the workers from employer to employer, keeps them together by rendering simple personal services, and supervises their activities. Much of his income is from contracts with employers for the use of his trucks. He operates more and more as a labor contractor. In 1946 he had several contracts under which he received from farmers 25 cents for each graded bag. He paid the members of his crew 10 cents per field bag for picking up and 85 cents an hour for grading potatoes. The workers did not pay him for transportation nor did employers pay him directly for this service.

This crew has specialized in digging potatoes. During April and May, 1946, they worked in the La Crosse area of Florida. They spent June in the North Carolina harvest at Bayboro. Most of July they spent on the eastern shore of Virginia at Exmore. During August and September they dug potatoes around Robbinsville, N. J. Early in October, they returned to Belle Glade, Fla., where they spent the winter in harvesting vegetables.

The crew during the 1946 season varied between 21 and 32 members. They left Florida in the spring with 21 and returned in the fall with 29. This increase in numbers indicates that Yance is a good leader. Evidently, he could find employment that satisfied his crew to the extent that members of less prosperous crews joined him.

There were three young married couples who remained with the crew throughout the season; one widow with two children, 12 and 14; and four families including husband, wife and children. The ages of the nine children in these families were 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 14, 17, 21, and 23. The seven other members were men who were not definite parts of family groups. Some were relatives of members of these families. One was over 60 years of age.

Area 4 - Georgia Tomato Plant

A relatively recent development in the Southeastern States is the commercial production of hardy outdoor-grown tomato and other vegetable plants for shipment to Northern States where they are grown to maturity for both canning and fresh market uses. Two areas of intensive production, where considerable outside help is needed during the shipping season, have developed. One of these subareas (4-a), centering on Tifton, Ga., includes Tift and parts of Colquitt, Cook, Berrien, and Worth Counties. The other subarea (4-b), with the town of Claxton, Ga., located about in the center, includes all Tattnall and Evans, and parts of Candler, Bulloch, and Bryan Counties.

Labor Needs

The need for outside labor occurs during the comparatively short season of pulling and shipping the plants. This season, from 3 to 4 weeks long, varies somewhat from year to year depending upon weather conditions but normally occurs the last 3 weeks in April and the first week in May. Tomato plants make up the greater part of the plant production of the area. These are pulled when from 4 to 8 inches tall, tied in bundles of 100 plants, and packed for shipment in slotted vegetable hampers. The bulk of the plants are shipped direct to users by express trucks. However, to speed up delivery and prevent deterioration of plants during shipment, air transportation has been used experimentally to some extent since the end of the war.

A total of about 4,000 workers are needed to pull and prepare the plants for shipment. About 1,000, or 25 percent, of the workers must come from outside the area. These are divided, with about two-thirds in the Tifton subarea (4-a) and one-third in the Claxton subarea (4-b). No other crops produced in Area 4 require outside seasonal workers. However, the planting and cultivation of crops such as cotton and peanuts do compete with the plant harvest for the local labor supply.

The Outside Workers

Because of the relatively short season and the recent rapid development of this new industry, no definite patterns of migration of outside workers have developed. Workers consisting of men, women, and children are recruited from nearby cities and villages. Field workers pulling plants are mostly Negroes, while white workers are generally used in the packing sheds. Large numbers of women and children are used both in fields pulling the plants and in packing the plants. Numerous "plant pullers" are members of families of farmers and share croppers who live on small farms in the surrounding area. However, since surplus local workers are not generally numerous in the area, growers have been forced to recruit workers from considerable distances.

Wages are on the piece rate for "plant pullers" and on an hourly basis for packing-shed labor.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 4 - Georgia Tomato Plant**

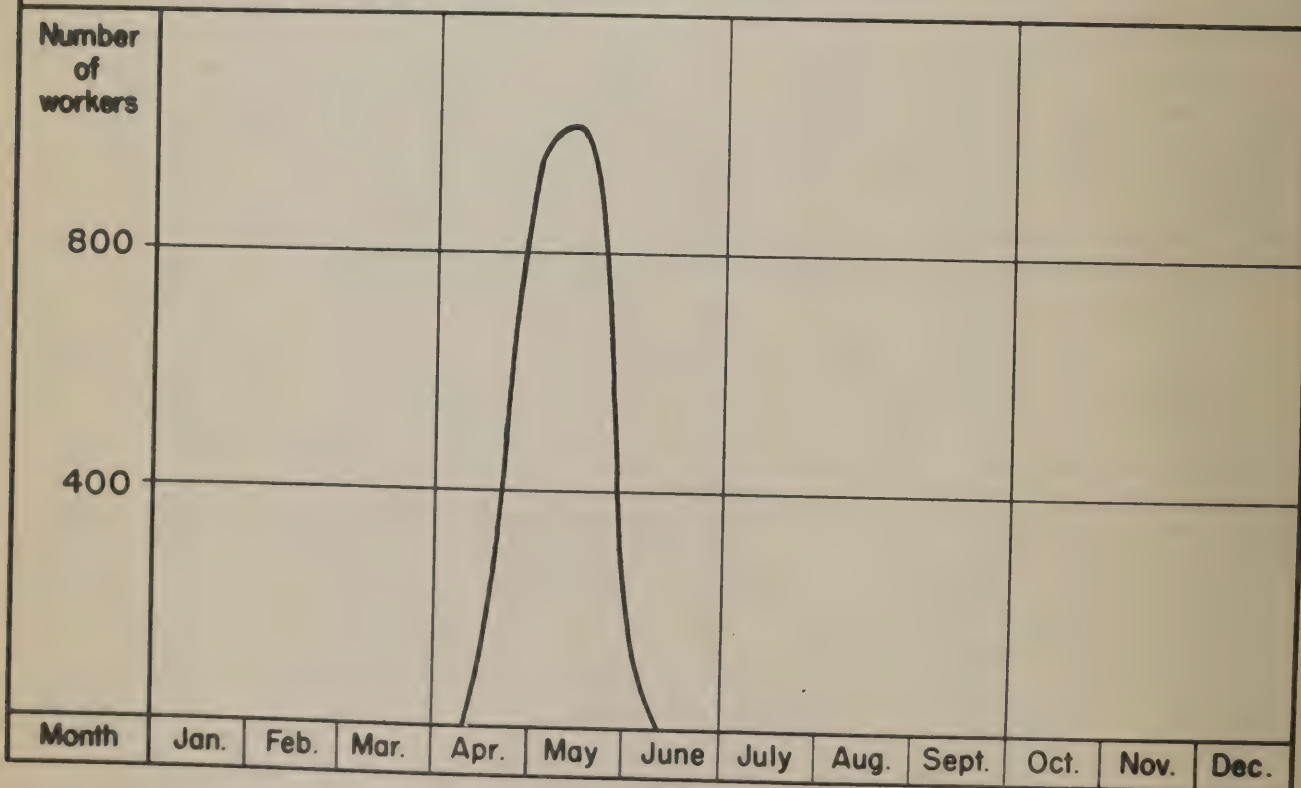
Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>4-a, Tifton</u> Tomatoes	Pull plants	5/1	5/30	.5	--	2,600	650
<u>4-b, Claxton</u> Tomatoes	Pull plants	5/1	5/30	.5	--	1,400	350

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing is generally that available on the farms of growers. In some cases vacant tenant houses are utilized. There are no camps in the area for use of workers; therefore, housing must be provided by the growers.

Medical and health facilities, generally available to residents of the area, are also available to the outside workers.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area - 4 - Georgia Tomato Plant**



Area 5 - Georgia-Carolina Peach

This area produces nearly all of the commercial peaches of the Southeast. More than 90,000 acres, or about 11,000,000 trees, constitute the orchards of the four subareas. More than 30,000 workers are used in harvesting a normal crop.

These peaches are grown along the border line between the residual soils of the Piedmont Plateau and the unconsolidated sands and gravels of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. In each State peach culture started on the sands and spread later to the clays. The older producing areas are, therefore, on the Coastal Plain and the younger on the Piedmont Plateau. Heaviest production has also moved to the Piedmont areas.

There are four subareas, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina. The harvests in these four subareas occur so nearly at the same time that there is little transfer of labor between them. However, it is possible for workers to remain in Georgia through the peak there and arrive in North Carolina while the peak is still on in that State. A few workers, chiefly packing-house employees, do this. Within the subareas, however, the fruit matures earlier on the sands than on the clays and, since the orchards on the two types of soil virtually merge into each other, it is possible for outside workers to hit the peak harvesting period on both types of soil. There is, consequently, more shifting of workers within than between subareas.

Labor Needs

The harvest of peaches is a short, intensive operation. The fruit once matured will not wait more than 2 or 3 days before becoming too soft for shipment. Even the short 4-week season generally expected is more a result of the planting of two or more varieties that are early, midseason, and late than of the prolonged harvest of one variety. The demand for workers for the 2-week peak period is limited only by the packing facilities available. Since this process involves rather expensive machinery it is the governing factor in worker demand. Georgia and South Carolina use each about 4,000 outside workers, while North Carolina uses about 500.

The Outside Workers

The peach harvest season is so short and the harvest seasons in the various areas are so nearly coterminous that an extensive use of professional migrants has not developed. Reliance has been chiefly on day-haul labor supplemented by a relatively smaller number of workers from semi-local sources that are too far from their homes to commute each day. Most harvest workers in the area are the families of farmers and share croppers who live on small farms in the surrounding area. Some, but not most, of these remain in the area for a week at a time or for the season. A relatively small number of migrants and other interstate workers are used throughout the area.

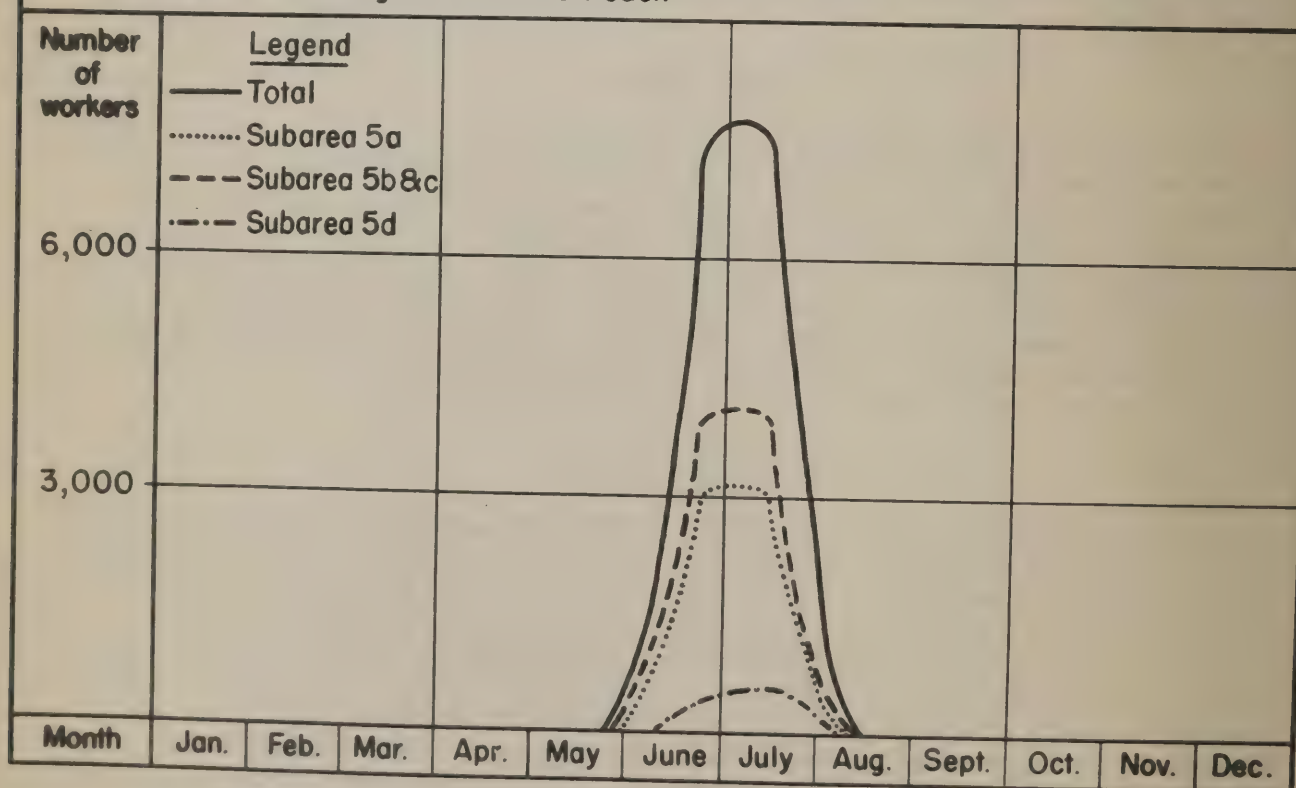
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 5 - Georgia-Carolina Peach**

Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
5-a, Georgia Peaches	Harvest	6/23	7/15	56.0	105 bu.	12,000	3,000
5-b and 5-c, South Peaches	"	6/23	7/15	23.0	110 bu.	15,000	4,000
5-d, North Carolina Peaches	"	7/8	7/22	15.0	115 bu.	6,000	500

Housing and Related Facilities

Because of the heavy reliance on local and semilocal labor, no extensive development of housing for outside workers has taken place. Such outside workers as have been used are for the most part housed in empty tenant houses. A few orchardists have constructed quarters specifically for seasonal workers from the outside. The amount of such housing, however, is not great.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area - 5 - Georgia - Carolina Peach**



Area 6 - Carolina Strawberry

Area 6 is one of the heavy-producing commercial strawberry areas of the Atlantic coast. Located in the southeastern part of North Carolina, it consists of two subareas about 40 miles apart. The Chadbourn area (6-a), around the town of Chadbourn, N. C., covers the central part of Columbus County and extends over into a small part of adjacent Horry County, S. C. The Wallace area (6-b), located around the town of Wallace, N. C. about 50 miles northeast of Chadbourn, consists of corners of Sampson, Pender, and Duplin Counties. No other crops in the area require outside labor.

Labor Needs

The picking season for strawberries in Area 6, through the use of early, midseason, and late varieties, is extended over about a 4-week period of heavy activity. The harvest occurs from about the middle of April to the middle of May. During the peak harvesting period activity is intensive. Most of the berries are shipped to distant markets. As it has been found undesirable to ship berries picked in the afternoon, most growers try to limit picking to the morning hours. This greatly increases the total number of harvest workers needed.

The 600 acres of strawberries normally grown in the Chadbourn section (6-a) require a total of about 5,000 pickers. Many of these workers live within the area or near enough to commute from their homes each day. However, about 1,500 must come from outside the area. In the Wallace area (6-b) about 700 acres are usually produced. Here a total of 6,000 pickers are required, and about 2,000 of these must be recruited from outside the area. The two subareas have identical harvest seasons and are so near to each other that they compete for outside workers.

The Outside Workers

The outside workers picking strawberries are drawn from nearby towns and rural areas. In many cases outside workers are brought in from the larger cities from as much as 100 miles away. They are both whites and Negroes and while, men, women, and youth are employed, a very high percentage of the pickers are women and children. In many cases family groups come by private car or truck. The harvest season comes too early to attract professional migrants from the Atlantic coast migration, members of which are still employed on vegetable and potato harvests in Florida and South Carolina.

Housing and Related Facilities

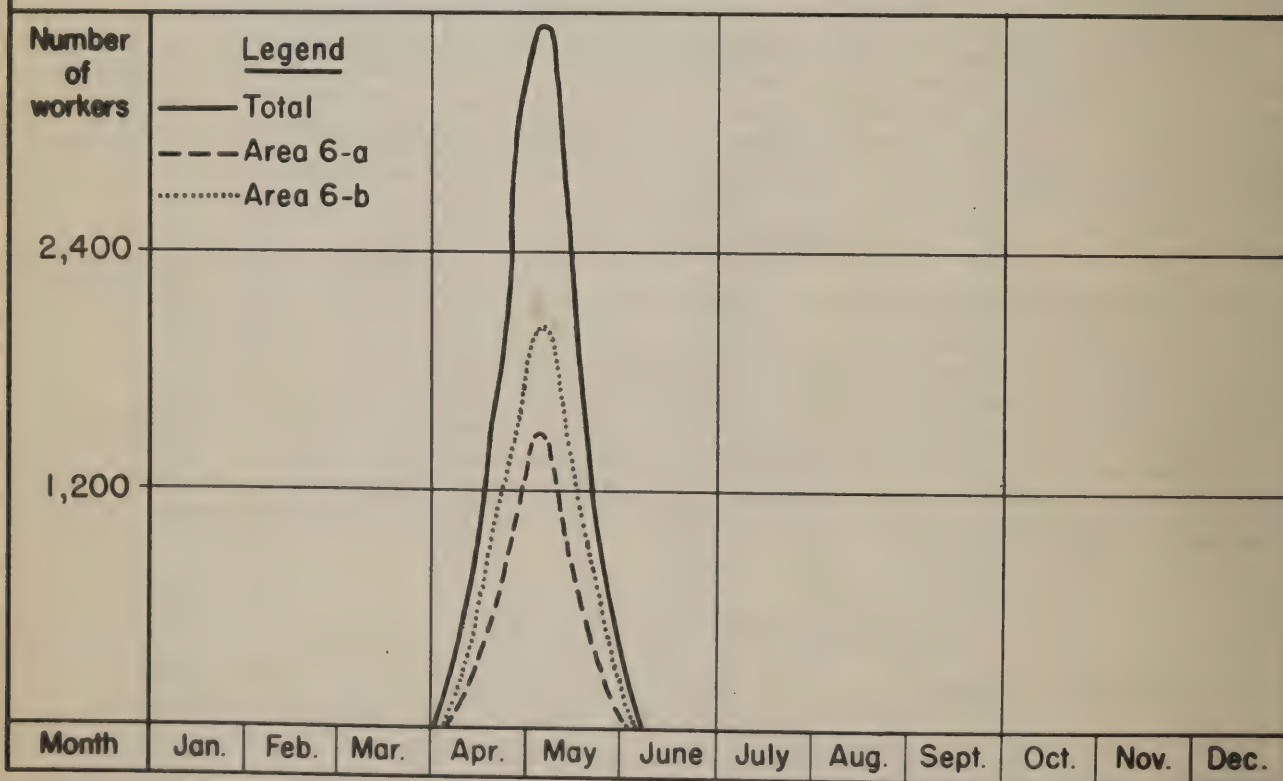
Workers are housed in quarters furnished by the growers. Many empty tenant houses scattered throughout the area are used for housing of family groups who bring their own bedding and cooking equipment. There are no camps for housing farm workers in the area. No special medical or health

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 6 - Carolina Strawberry**

Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>6-a, Chadbourn</u> Strawberries	Harvest	4/16	5/15	.6	1,800 qt.	5,000	1,500
<u>6-b, Wallace</u> Strawberries	Harvest	4/16	5/15	.7	1,800 qt.	6,000	2,000

facilities are available to the harvest workers. Such services as are available to other residents of the area, however, are also available to the strawberry pickers.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area-6-Carolina Strawberry**



Area 7 - Carolina-Tennessee Bean

Three well defined areas producing snap beans for the fresh market and requiring considerable outside labor for picking occur in North Carolina and Tennessee. The earliest of these, commonly known as the Castle Hayne area (7-a), is located along the Atlantic Coast covering most of New Hanover and the southern part of Pender Counties, N. C. The center of this area is the town of Castle Hayne. The city of Wilmington, N. C. from which some of the seasonal workers are drawn, is near the southwestern border of the area.

The largest of the subareas, in terms of bean acreage and also number of outside harvest workers needed, is 3-b, located in the mountainous area of southwestern North Carolina around the town of Hendersonville. This area comprises all Henderson and part of Haywood and Transylvania Counties. The third subarea (3-c) centering on Mountain City, is located in Johnson County in the northeastern corner of Tennessee, and Ashe County in the northwestern corner of North Carolina. Most of the outside workers for this area, however, are used in the Tennessee portion of the area. In recent years, with the development of "quick freezing", considerable portions of the crops in the Mountain City area (3-c) are "quick-frozen" instead of shipped to the fresh market. This does not greatly alter the pattern of harvest labor for which the outside workers are mostly used.

Labor Needs

The Castle Hayne area (7-a) requires about 600 harvest workers, of which about 150 must come from outside the area. The peak need occurs the first half of June. The two mountain areas (7-b and 7-c) require larger numbers of outside workers and the harvest period is longer. The Hendersonville area (7-b) has a season from middle July through the third week in September with a peak need for about 1,300 outside workers. Harvesting in the Mountain City area (7-c) comes on about the same time, and normally about 600 workers must come from outside the area. A succession of plantings in both areas 7-b and 7-c spreads the harvesting period and lowers the labor peak.

The Outside Workers

The workers for the relatively short harvest period in the Castle Hayne area are largely Negroes from the Atlantic Coast migration. They are generally members of organized crews. Because of the competition for labor from other crops at this season, other workers in addition to the migrants are recruited from cities in the vicinity as far away as central North Carolina.

Most of the outside workers needed in the two mountain areas come from the small hill farms and mountain villages in the country surrounding the heavy bean-producing areas. These are white folks with comparatively low incomes and limited opportunities, and they appreciate the chance to make some additional cash income.

A number of professional migrants in organized crews move over into these two areas upon completion of the potato harvest in eastern North Carolina about July 15. These migrants, mostly Negroes, are however, a relatively minor source of the total outside labor supply.

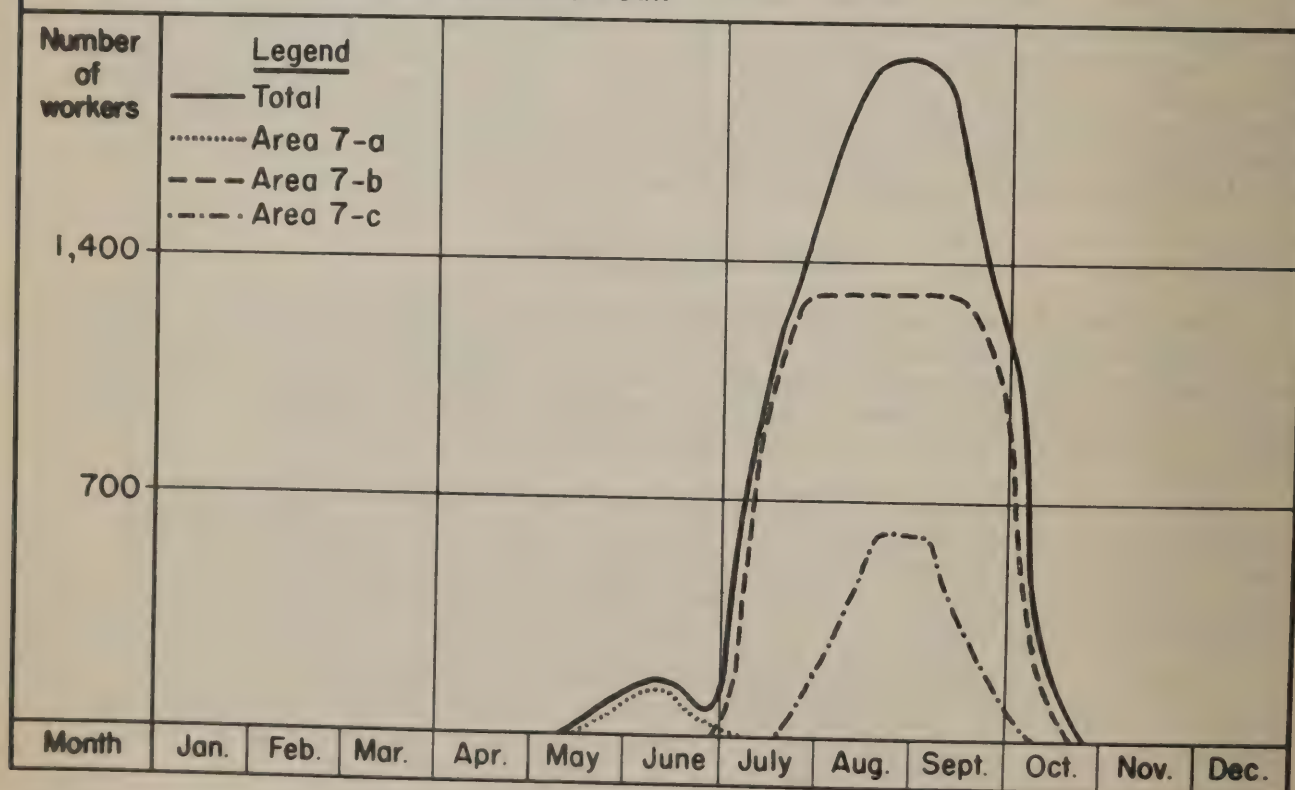
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 7 - Carolina-Tennessee Bean**

Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Beans							
7-a, Castle Hayne	Harvest	6/1	6/15	2.0	150 bu.	600	150
7-b, Hendersonville	Harvest	7/23	9/22	6.0	150 bu.	1,600	1,300
7-c, Mountain City	Harvest	7/23	9/22	5.0	150 bu.	1,400	600

Housing and Related Facilities

Farm labor camps have been operated by the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Castle Hayne, and Hendersonville, N. C., and at Mountain City, Tenn. These camps provide housing for a part of the migrant workers. The camps provide frame cabins about 12 by 14 feet and some tent roof shelters with wood floors and sides. Usually they are equipped with metal cots and oil stoves for family groups. The capacity of the Castle Hayne camp is 200, that of the Hendersonville camp, 600, and of the Mountain City camp, 450. With the exception of the Hendersonville area, where the peak of outside workers required reaches 1,300, these camps about meet the requirement for housing. In the Hendersonville area many of the workers are housed in facilities furnished by the growers. The usual medical and health facilities available to the local residents are also available to the harvest workers.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area-7-Carolina-Tennessee Bean**



Area 8 - Appalachian Fruit

The Appalachian peach and apple area extends from Surry County, in north-western North Carolina, to Adams and Franklin Counties, Pennsylvania. In years of good production, the area produces approximately 20,000,000 bushels of apples and 3,000,000 bushels of peaches. The area is made up of a chain of recognized centers of production identified here as follows:

- Subarea 8-a, Surry County, N. C., and Carroll and Patrick Counties, Va.
- Subarea 8-b, Roanoke and Botetourt Counties, Va.
- Subarea 8-c, Crozet, in Albemarle County, Va.
- Subarea 8-d, consisting of portions of six counties in Virginia, three in West Virginia, one in Maryland, and two in Pennsylvania.

This is a highly specialized production area with two closely related and relatively short periods of peak harvest requirements covering a period from August 1 to October 31. Peach harvest is largely centered in the Crozet area in Albemarle County, Va. In the apple areas, picking, packing, and related work in several large apple-processing plants in the Shenandoah Valley are often interchangeable jobs with workers shifting from one to the other as demands develop. Under present conditions no definite pattern of outside labor is apparent. In 1946 outside workers included 500 Bahamians and Jamaicans, 200 interstate workers from Kentucky, and people from nearby rural communities. A total of approximately 2,500 outside workers were required during the season.

Labor Needs

Fruit harvest labor needs in the area are entirely dependent upon seasonal conditions. A spring freeze at blossomtime may result in little or no demand for outside harvest labor. In good crop years, approximately 20,000 persons are required to harvest apples, and 8,500 for the peach harvest. Many peach pickers move almost immediately into the apple harvest, and the 20,000 figure, therefore, may also represent a total for the combined crops. In such seasons only 85 to 90 percent of the work can be done by laborers who live in the area.

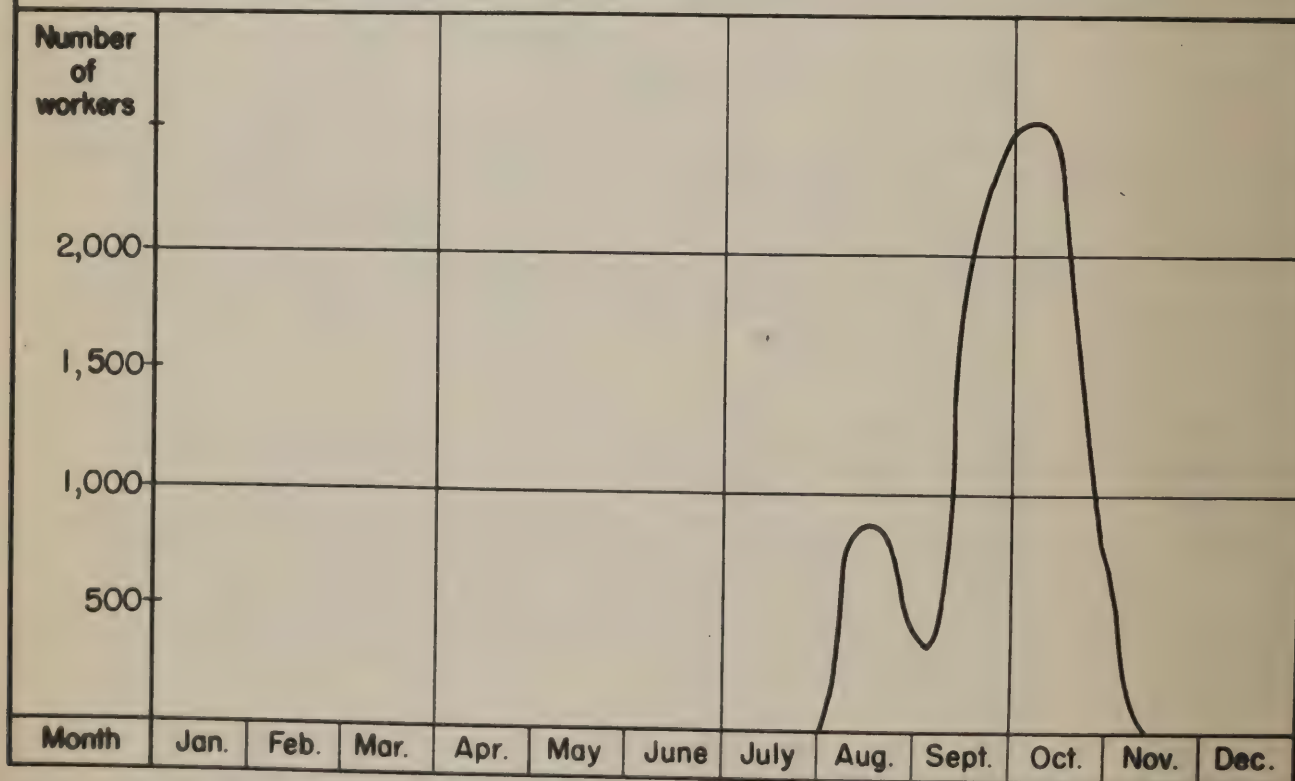
The season begins about August 1 with peach harvest in subarea 8-a. The height of the peach season occurs over a 2-week period, about August 8 to 22. In 1946, about 400 outside workers were required for peaches in subareas 8-a, 8-b and 8-c, and about 500 in subarea 8-d where peach orchards are more widely scattered. Normally about 2 weeks intervene between the close of the peach harvest and the opening of the main apple harvest. A few scattered blocks of summer or early fall apples, particularly in Rappahannock County, Va., may provide fill-in work for approximately 100 outside workers.

Apple harvest work gets under way usually during the first week in September in all four subareas. The peak of harvest activity comes during the last 2 weeks in September and the first 2 weeks in October, at which

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 8 - Appalachian Fruit**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
8-a, Surry County, N. C.; Carroll and Patrick Counties, Va.							
Peaches	Pick	8/1	8/16	1.5	150 bu.	950	50
Apples	Pick-pack	9/1	10/22	11.0	125 bu.	1,300	250
8-b, Roanoke							
Peaches	Pick	8/8	8/22	1.3	200 bu.	900	100
Apples	Pick-pack	9/8	10/22	5.1	135 bu.	650	150
8-c, Crozet							
Peaches	Pick	8/8	8/22	2.0	250 bu.	1,200	250
Apples	Pick-pack	9/16	10/30	4.2	135 bu.	500	250
8-d, Appalachian - Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania							
Peaches	Pick	8/8	8/30	10.5	150 bu.	5,300	500
Apples	Pick-pack	9/8	10/30	114.0	150 bu.	17,500	1,900

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 8 - Appalachian Fruit**



time, under 1946 conditions, the following requirements for outside labor existed: 8-a, 250; 8-b, 150; 8-c, 250, and 8-d, 1900.

During the heavy apple-picking season, it is not unusual for deliveries of ungraded fruit to pile up at processing plants, and it has been necessary to divert workers from the orchards to the plants to relieve the congestion.

Figures cited here reflect conditions as they existed in 1946, a heavy crop year, and the first year of readjustment after the war. Future requirements for outside harvest labor will be contingent upon crop yields and growers' ability to obtain more labor from local sources.

The Outside Workers

Previous to World War II, local labor performed most of the fruit harvest work. Such outside labor as was needed came largely from adjoining counties in the mountain areas of Virginia and West Virginia, and was made up of family groups from small mountain farms and nearby towns and villages. Owing to this condition and also to the uncertainty of need in off-crop years, no pattern of migrant workers had been established.

During the war many persons who had regularly worked in the fruit harvest moved to work in industrial centers. With several years of high production it was necessary to import large numbers of outside workers to harvest and pack the fruit. Several new industrial plants were built in the area during the war and have absorbed many persons who were formerly available for apple harvest jobs.

There is considerable evidence that some need for outside workers in Area 8 will continue. As the importation of foreign workers is discontinued, more labor will have to be recruited from nearby sources unless provision can be made to utilize southern migrants. Existing farm labor camps are not adapted for housing the family groups that are characteristic of southern migrant crews; growers are prejudiced against this type of labor, and little or no private housing is available for Negro workers.

Housing and Related Facilities

Previous to World War II, no housing existed for outside fruit harvest labor, except limited private growers' housing. When it became necessary to provide group housing for emergency labor, former CCC camps and prisoner of war camps were made available in each of the subareas. Camps remain available, except in that part of subarea 8-d, which is in West Virginia and in Washington County, Md., and Franklin County, Pa. Although these camps are well distributed throughout the area, they are too often in isolated locations, too far from the orchards and off of main highways. Six of these camps in Virginia have a total capacity for housing 2,350 single workers. However, one of the camps located in Augusta County, Va., is not in a locality that normally requires outside labor. A former POW camp in Adams County, Pa., will accommodate about 200 persons. A camp in Surry County, N. C., accommodates about 200 workers.

Several large commercial growers operate private camps which will house from 50 to 75 single workers. On other farms outside workers have been housed in old tenant houses and in some cases in tents.

Although the present labor camps will accommodate all the outside workers needed in the area, they are unsatisfactory because of location, and because they were not built to accommodate family groups.

A Typical Worker

Jerry Corbin lives on a small hill farm in Floyd County in southwest Virginia. Several generations of his family have lived on that farm. It is free of debt, and Jerry wants to keep it that way, so he can always use some cash money. It is really a subsistence farm with only about 10 acres of cleared land and 25 acres of woods. Jerry grows a little corn and hay for his team and 2 cows. The only cash the farm produces comes from the sale of a little butter, some produce from the big garden, and some wood. In the winter, Jerry works for cash wages in the woods getting out pulpwood and mine props.

But in the fall, Jerry always hopes for a good apple year. He is not interested in picking peaches, as they come before he has his corn in the shock, but by September 10 or 15, he is ready to pick apples.

Jerry, who is 42 years old, has two boys and a girl who are able to help with work at home while he is away. He likes to work in the larger commercial orchards up near Winchester or Berryville, because he can live in one of the company bunkhouses and be one of a small crew who will stay through the season.

Last season he had free bunk space and his meals at the orchard mess cost \$1.25 a day. He traveled to Winchester in the car of a friend, so his expenses were kept at a minimum. Jerry started picking apples last season on September 16 and stayed right through October 26. With 4 days out for rain and 2 days when picking was stopped because of a glut at the packing house, Jerry had 30 days of picking in the 7 weeks he was away from home. He is an experienced apple picker now — above average, because he's out to make money, and he knows that the more he picks the more "take home" money he will have.

In his best day, in low trees, Jerry picked 113 bushels. But there were short days because of showers, and some picking on tall trees on the steep hillsides in an old orchard so Jerry wound up with a 78 bushel a day average for his 30 days work. He collected a bonus for staying to the end of the season, which gave him a wage return of \$280.80, less \$52.50 for meals. He paid his friend \$5 toward the car expense for the round trip between home and the orchard, which left him a net of \$223.30 for the 7 weeks he was away from home. Jerry hopes the crop will be good next year, as he would like to return and take his eldest son with him.

Area 9- Middle Atlantic Vegetable

In Area 9 the production of canning crops and fresh vegetables predominates, both in acreage and in the requirements for outside labor. Apples and peaches are produced commercially in each of the subareas except 9-e and 9-d. In 1946 the area produced 153,000 acres of tomatoes, 96,000 acres of sweet corn, 65,000 acres of snap beans, 27,000 acres of asparagus, and 102,000 acres of potatoes. Other crops that require outside labor include spinach, peas, lima beans, cucumbers, cantaloups, sweetpotatoes, onions, carrots and strawberries. Subarea 9-b devotes a considerable acreage to tomatoes, snap beans, and asparagus for fresh markets in New York and Philadelphia. In the other subareas the major portion of the crops is canned. Though most of the crops are produced on average farms, in each subarea may be found one or more large commercial farms with large acreages in highly specialized production. It is characteristic of most of the crops produced, that although soil preparation, planting, and most of the cultivating can be done by family labor, or a minimum of off-farm local labor, it is traditional for large numbers of outside workers to be required to harvest the crops. Of the crops produced, mechanical harvesters have been developed only for potatoes and sweet corn.

Area 9 is comparatively large and comprises the following subareas: 9-a, the State of Delaware and all or parts of nine eastern shore counties in Maryland; 9-b, seven counties in southern New Jersey and the southeastern end of Bucks County, Pa.; 9-c, Baltimore and Harford Counties and the eastern half of Carroll County, in Maryland, and parts of York, Lancaster, Berks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, and Bucks Counties in Pennsylvania, and western Hunterdon County in New Jersey; 9-d, central New York, including Tioga, Chenango, Otsego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Madison, Oswego, and Oneida Counties; 9-e, Batavia, N. Y., including Genesee, Wyoming, and the northern part of Livingston County.

For the area as a whole, the southern Negroes of the east coast migratory movement have been the most important source of outside labor. During the war years when the source was depleted, it was augmented by the importation of several thousand Jamaicans and Bahamians. In 1946 the outside work force in subareas 9-d and 9-e also included interstate transported workers from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, and white migrants from the South and from the Pennsylvania hard coal region. Some outside white labor was also drawn from cities adjacent within the area. In subareas 9-a, 9-b, and 9-c the use of southern migrant labor was customary before World War II. In 9-d and 9-e, previous to the war, much of the harvest labor was done by local workers and those from nearby urban centers. Crop acreages were expanded during the war, especially canning crops, and in 1946 subareas 9-d and 9-e utilized southern Negro migrants in increased numbers. Crop production throughout the entire area is closely related in type and marketing. A progressive maturity and harvest season from south to north offers an opportunity for continuous work for harvest workers from June to November.

In 1946, the number of outside workers in Area 9 reached the high peak of 24,400 during the last week in August. More than 20,000 outside workers

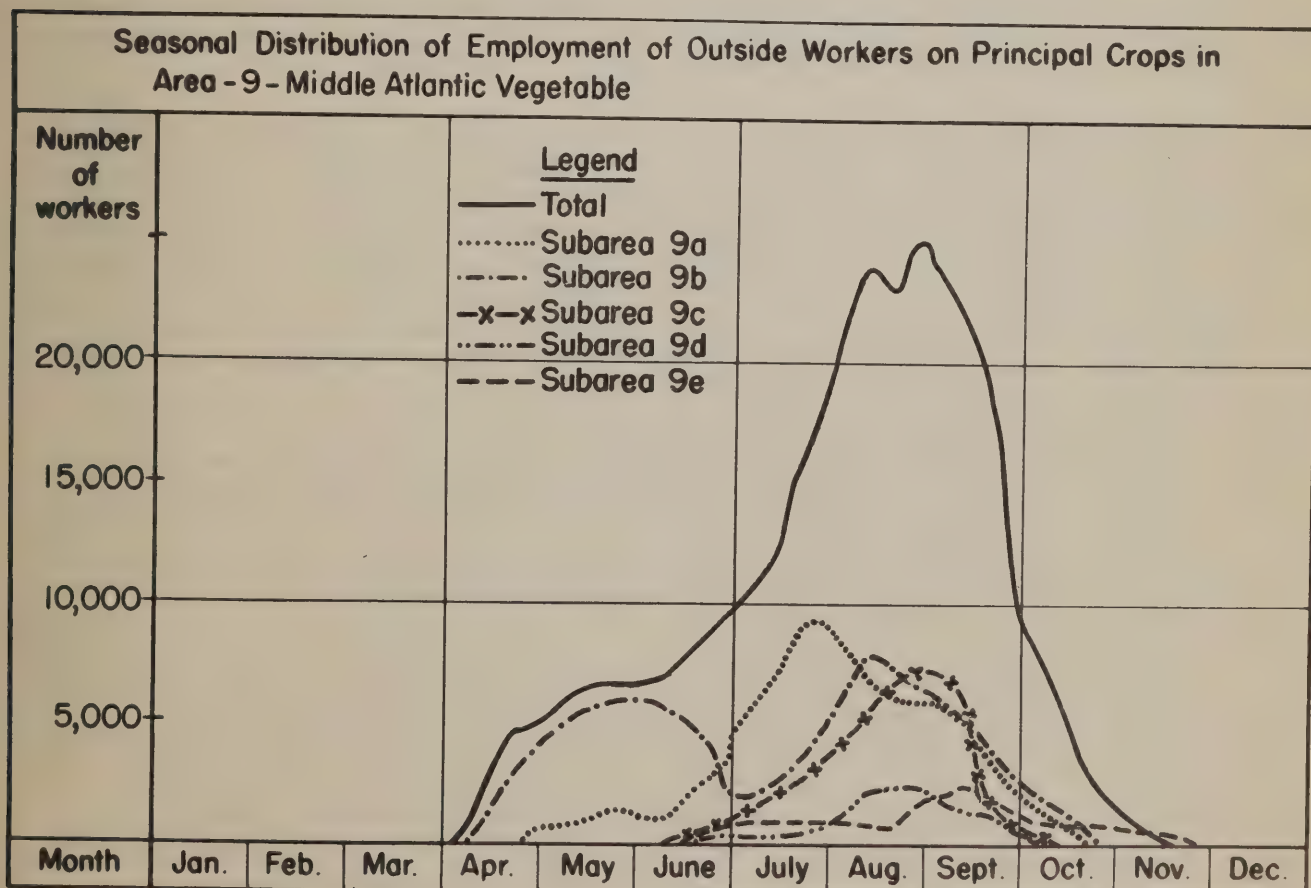
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 9 - Middle Atlantic Vegetable**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
9-a, Eastern Shore Delaware and Maryland							
Spinach	Harvest	5/1	5/30	3.0	250 bu.	1,000	200
Asparagus	Harvest	5/1	6/30	4.2	1.2 T	2,000	700
Strawberries	Pick	5/23	6/15	2.5	60 crt.	3,000	300
Peas	Harvest	6/1	6/15	8.0	1.2 T	1,200	100
Snap beans	Pick	6/16	8/30	11.0	1.5 T	4,700	3,500
Potatoes	Harvest	7/1	7/22	4.0	175 bu.	2,000	1,500
Sweet corn	Pick	7/1	9/15	30.0	2.5 T	1,300	400
Tomatoes	Pick	7/1	9/30	66.0	4 T	13,000	3,500
Cucumbers	Harvest	7/16	8/7	10.0	100 bu.	3,000	500
Lima beans	Pick	7/16	8/15	4.0	75 bu.	1,500	200
Peaches	Pick	7/16	8/22	8.0	150 bu.	1,200	1,000
Cantaloups	Harvest	8/1	8/22	6.0	100 crt.	3,000	300
Sweetpotatoes	Harvest	9/16	10/7	10.0	200 bu.	3,000	500
Apples	Pick	9/16	10/30	6.2	200 bu.	1,000	600
9-b, Southern New Jersey							
Asparagus	Harvest	5/1	6/22	23.0	150 crt.	8,000	5,500
Tomatoes	Pick	7/8	10/7	53.0	5.0 T	9,500	4,900
Sweet corn	Pick	7/16	8/22	23.0	2.0 T	3,800	1,500
Snap beans	Pick	7/16	9/30	9.5	1.5 T	2,000	800
Apples	Pick	7/23	10/15	15.0	175 bu.	4,000	1,200
Peaches	Pick	8/1	9/15	8.5	150 bu.	2,100	600
Sweetpotatoes	Harvest	10/1	10/30	16.0	170 bu.	5,500	1,500
9-c, Western Maryland and Southeastern Pennsylvania							
Peas	Pick	6/16	6/30	3.9	1.2 T	650	100
Snap beans	Pick	7/1	9/30	12.0	1.5 T	3,200	900
Tomatoes	Pick	7/16	9/30	27.0	5.0 T	5,000	1,300
Sweet corn	Pick	8/1	9/15	28.0	2.0 T	2,000	450
Peaches	Pick-pack	8/16	8/30	5.0	100 bu.	1,700	100
Potatoes	Harvest	9/8	10/15	75.0	300 bu.	13,000	500
Apples	Pick-pack	9/16	10/22	13.0	125 bu.	2,600	250
9-d, Central New York							
Peas	Harvest	6/16	7/15	3.9	120 bu.	2,200	1,000
Onions	Hoe-harvest	6/16	9/15	.9	560 bu.	1,500	350
Snap beans	Pick	7/8	9/22	22.0	155 bu.	9,000	6,500
Sweet corn	Pick	7/16	9/30	3.5	2.4 T	2,700	250
Lima beans	Harvest	8/16	9/22	.5	.5 T	350	300
Potatoes	Harvest	9/16	10/30	15.0	200 bu.	8,000	1,100
9-e, Batavia, N. Y.							
Peas	Harvest	6/16	7/15	10.0	1.2 T	1,200	400
Onions	Weed-harvest	6/16	9/15	3.0	560 bu.	1,900	700
Snap beans	Pick	7/8	9/22	1.1	1.7 T	400	125
Sweet corn	Hoe-pick	7/16	9/30	12.0	2.4 T	1,000	225
Tomatoes	Harvest	8/20	9/30	7.5	6.3 T	2,900	900
Potatoes	Harvest	9/16	10/30	8.0	250 bu.	3,600	800
Carrots	Harvest	11/1	11/16	.8	530 bu.	700	300

were constantly employed from the second week in August through the third week in September. Subarea 9-a reached a peak of 9,000 outside workers the last week in July; 9-b shows an early peak of 5,000 workers in asparagus cutting during the latter part of May and first two weeks in June, and a second peak of 7,500 the second week in August; 9-c had a peak of 6,000 the last week in August; 9-d had 2,700 in late August; and 9-e had 2,250 the second week in September.

Labor Needs

The first seasonal need for outside farm labor in Area 9 normally begins during the last 2 weeks in April in subareas 9-a and 9-b. At this time between 100 and 300 workers in Delaware and Maryland and 3,500 and 4,000 in southern New Jersey and about 350 to 400 in Bucks County, Pa., are required to cut asparagus. Harvest of this crop lasts until July 1 and during the May and June peak requires about 1,200 workers in 9-a and 5,300 in 9-b. Obtaining these workers presents a real problem. The east coast Negro migrants are still employed in Florida. They do not like to cut asparagus and have shown little or no interest in this work even though wages are attractive. At one time much of this work was done by Polish, Italian, and Bohemian families who came from Baltimore and Philadelphia. This source of labor apparently disappeared during World War II. During the war, acreage has expanded, and the problem was temporarily met by use of Bahamians and Jamaicans. Though a great deal of the asparagus formerly



went to fresh markets, a major part of the crop is now either canned or frozen. Harvesting for this use is less exacting, but it is difficult to get domestic labor in sufficient numbers at this season of the year.

With the exception of the asparagus crop and comparatively small demands for outside workers to harvest strawberries and spinach in both 9-a and 9-b during the same early period, the progressive demand for outside labor follows a rather uniform pattern for the rest of the season in all the five subareas. In 9-a the harvest of snap beans begins in late June. This crop is followed in rapid succession by tomatoes, sweet corn, and in Maryland, Irish potatoes. During the peak period from July 15 to August 20 from 6,000 to 9,000 outside workers are required. Normally most of this harvest work will be done by east coast migrants who follow these crops. A major problem, which has not yet been satisfactorily solved, lies in the fact that in both subareas 9-a and 9-b there is not nearly so much opportunity for large crews as for small groups of 5 to 10 workers. Another difficulty in procuring and retaining east coast migrants in 9-a and 9-b is due to the fact that many employers either cannot or will not provide employment for the crew leader and his truck.

About the time harvesting of beans and early tomatoes begins to taper off in 9-a and 9-b, a demand develops for peach and apple pickers. Delaware requires about 600 outside workers to pick peaches about August 1 and about the same number to pick late apples during late September and the first 2 weeks in October. The peak need for fruit pickers in 9-b runs from about August 8 to September 15 with about 600 pickers needed for peaches and 1,200 for apples in southern New Jersey orchards. About 1,000 apple pickers are needed through the first week in October.

Subarea 9-c, though requiring fewer outside workers, has about the same crop pattern as 9-a and 9-b, except that the season is slightly later. Snap bean harvest begins about July 1 in the Maryland counties and 2 weeks later in the Pennsylvania counties, with an August peak need for about 900 workers. Heavy tomato harvest does not get under way usually before the second week in August with a peak requirement for 1,200 outside workers, which begins to taper off about September 1. This subarea also needs about 450 workers to pick sweet corn during August and the first week in September. The Pennsylvania counties require about 350 late potato pickers and 250 apple pickers during a period from September 15 to October 30. The peak combined need for outside workers in this subarea reaches about 2,700 persons about the middle of August. The movement of southern migrants into this subarea is more recent than in 9-a and 9-b and the pattern not so clearly defined. During the war foreign labor was used. It is now obvious that renewed efforts must be made to direct more southern migrants into this area after they leave the potato harvest in Area 3 in eastern North Carolina and Virginia.

Subarea 9-d is known locally in New York as "The Beanery." The reason is obvious: of the 7,150 outside workers employed in the area at the peak period August 20 to September 15, 1946, 6,500 were picking beans. Bean harvest starts about July 1, when 500 pickers were needed. This number increased about 1,000 a week until August 10, when there were 5,000 workers picking beans. Picking lasts until about the third week in September when

frost usually brings it to an abrupt close. At this time potato harvest is getting under way and requires about 1,000 outside workers. A small group is usually employed in the onion fields, with about 150 steadily working at planting and cultivating jobs from the last of June until the last of August, at which time about 350 are needed to harvest the crop. Peas are harvested from the last of June through the third week in July and require about 900 outside workers at the peak. About 300 lima bean pickers are needed from August 20 to September 15. An average of at least 6,000 outside workers are continuously needed in 9-d from August 15 to September 20.

Subarea 9-e requires about 2,000 outside workers at peak harvest season during the first 3 weeks of September. At this time 900 were used in 1946 to pick tomatoes. This job begins about August 20 and ends about September 20. Potato picking starts about September 1 with a peak need for 800 pickers from September 25 to October 20. About 700 workers are needed to harvest onions from August 25 to September 15, while from 100 to 400 are utilized in planting and cultivating onions from June 15 to the middle of August. Snap bean harvest utilizes about 150 outside workers from July 15 to about September 15. Sweet corn harvest runs from July 25 to September 20 and has used about 250 outside workers during August and early September. Pea harvest requires 400 workers by July 1 in a season that runs from June 15 to July 20. The last harvest work is harvesting carrots from October 25 to November 20 with a requirement of 300 outside workers. This region of diversified truck and canning crop production has been requiring a minimum of about 800 outside workers continuously from June 25 to October 20.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing facilities for outside farm labor in Area 9 improved considerably during the war years, but there is still need for more family-type housing. Government-operated labor camps are fairly well distributed throughout the area. Most of these camps are barrack type with central cooking and have been used for foreign labor, and as this labor becomes replaced by southern migrants it will be necessary to remodel many of the camp buildings to accommodate family groups. Grower housing is available for a considerable number of workers in each subarea. Some progress is being made in improving grower housing, particularly in subareas 9-b, 9-d, and 9-e.

In subarea 9-a adequate camp facilities have been available for the numbers of foreign workers employed. Delaware has operated two camps for migrants and five centrally located camps for foreign workers. Maryland maintains an information center for migrants at the Pocomoke City camp. Recently a large camp has been acquired in Somerset County by the Maryland Extension Service. When remodeled this camp will be able to house 700 or 800 migrant workers and may prove to be ideal as an information center for the entire Eastern Shore. Farm labor associations are active in 9-a and plans are under way for these associations to acquire and operate such of the government-owned camps as may be needed in the future to house migrant labor.

In subarea 9-b there are several large grower-operated camps. In 1946

one government camp operated for the full season and two camps for part of the season. The Swedesboro camp will be operated as an information and placement center in 1947. The Migrant Division of the New Jersey State Department of Labor is charged by State law with the responsibility for improving housing, health, and living conditions of seasonal farm labor. The New Jersey Council of Churches, the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, and the Home Missions Council of America have provided field workers to conduct religious and counseling programs for outside workers.

Grower housing predominates for the most part in subarea 9-c where most of the outside labor requirements are for 4 to 10 workers per farm. There is little or no expected need for centralized housing for any great numbers of migrant workers. A private camp is made available for a considerable number of workers employed by one large commercial farm in Bucks County, Pa. Another private camp accommodating about 100 workers is located in Bucks County (9-b). In addition 5 smaller privately operated camps are located in Lancaster, Berks, and Lehigh Counties, Pa. (9-c).

Considerable attention has been paid to improving the capacity and quality of farm and central housing for outside workers in subareas 9-d and 9-e in New York State. This activity is a part of the New York program to improve general living conditions for migrant farm labor all over the State. There were over 200 migrant farm labor camps in New York in 1946. Eight camps were operated by farm labor associations and cooperatives. Canning companies operated 23 and the remainder were operated by private individuals. Although traditionally New York migrant housing has been free, most of the new camps now make a small weekly housing charge. The New York State Federation of Growers' and Processors' Associations, Inc., includes 11 farm labor associations. The federation operates child care centers for children of migratory agricultural workers, the State paying 85 percent of the cost and farmers 15 percent.

The Outside Workers

The outside farm labor force in Area 9 has been made up of Bahamians, Jamaicans, southern Negroes, southern whites, whites from Pennsylvania coal areas, whites out of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities close to the area, and interstate workers from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee. As foreign workers are withdrawn and some local workers return from industry, it is hoped that most of the requirements for outside workers can be supplied from the east coast movement of southern Negroes. At least they will be the most important source of outside labor.

Most of the migrants who come to Area 9 are Florida Negroes. A few come from Georgia and North and South Carolina. In Florida they harvest citrus crops, pick beans, and cultivate and harvest celery, spinach, and other vegetable crops in Areas 1 and 2. Some are members of specialized crews, working only in one crop, such as beans, potatoes, or celery. Others work from crop to crop wherever the work seems most profitable. Family groups predominate and most of these workers are members of crews which have been recruited and transported by a crew leader. The crew leader is most often a member of their own race. He owns one or more trucks and usually derives

his income through the use of his trucks. He may also supervise workers in the fields after having arranged for their employment by a grower. Some migrants have their own cars and travel alone or with the crews. Many of the crews return to the same farm to work year after year and keep in touch with former employers during the winter to make sure that there will be work for them the next summer. Since they travel as families, they present a variety of social problems. Children of all ages accompany the groups. In New Jersey and New York State aid is available to provide certain school facilities and child care centers. These workers usually provide their own cooking equipment and bedding. They work well throughout the week but are inclined to celebrate on the week end. They prefer piece work to hourly wages and records show that in recent years they have made from \$5 to \$15 a day when weather and crops were favorable. A few have saved enough money to buy small homes in Florida.

White outside workers from the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania are largely of Polish and Lithuanian origin. They work largely as bean and tomato pickers during July and August, returning home in time for children to begin school.

White workers from cities adjacent to the area travel a relatively short distance and bring camp equipment. They consider the summer season a work vacation. In this group there are many workers who are not part of family groups.

The Typical Group

When James Lenahan, Oneida County, N. Y., farmer, needed workers in late July 1946, his request to the New York Extension Farm Labor Office was forwarded to Merle Stout, migrant specialist, who moves north with the workers, who established contact with Joe Sheffield at Easton, Md. Joe and his crew had left Palmetto, Fla. (1-a), in late April and had picked potatoes in South Carolina (3-d) in May, in North Carolina (3-i) in June, and on the Eastern Shore (9-a) in July. Joe took his 30 workers to Oneida County at once.

The relations between Joe Sheffield and his crew and Mr. Lenahan were so satisfactory that the latter improved and enlarged his private camp. Joe went back south for more workers and three times during the harvest season he added workers to his crew, sometimes replacing undesirables. When the harvest of beans was completed on Mr. Lenahan's farm, Joe took his crew to the Bergen camp in Genesee County to fill a much-needed labor demand for fruit and late vegetable pickers. As a result of contacts made with Extension Farm Labor offices and personnel from Florida to central New York, Joe and his crew had continuous employment from April to October. Previous to 1946, he had never traveled further north than New Jersey. His experience in New York was so satisfactory that he plans to return to Oneida County with more workers. Mr. Lenahan will be expecting him and has promised to expand his camp further.

The highly specialized late-potato producing section comprising Area 10 includes about three-fourths of Potter County and a small section of the eastern side of McKean County, Pa., and the western two-thirds of Steuben County, the southeastern corner of Allegany County, and the southern one-third of Wyoming and Livingston Counties, in New York. Potatoes constitute the only crop requiring outside labor in the Pennsylvania counties and are the main crop requiring outside labor in the New York counties. In 1946 the area grew 45,000 acres of potatoes with an average production estimated at 300 bushels per acre.

The area is isolated in relation to other areas of intensified potato production and therefore has not drawn to any great extent upon sources of labor which originally produce workers for potato harvest along the eastern seaboard. A majority of the outside labor used in Potter County, Pa., has come from adjacent counties and from the soft-coal mining area of western Pennsylvania. In the New York counties in 1946 the outside labor force was made up of a group comprising interstate transported workers from Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, southern Negroes and nearby citizens, and foreign workers, chiefly Jamaicans. The foreign workers were supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Labor Branch. Some opportunity for succession labor is provided, particularly in New York, where workers move from summer bean and tomato picking in Area 9 to potatoes in Area 10 and many later move into the apple orchards of Area 11 in northern New York. In 1946, during the potato harvest season, approximately 7,400 workers were required to harvest about 14,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Of this number 4,400 workers were from outside the area.

Labor Needs

The acreage of potatoes in Area 10 has more than doubled since 1941. It is characteristic of the potato crop that growers can utilize their normal seasonal local work force to plant and cultivate a much greater acreage of potatoes than that same work force can harvest in the limited harvest period between crop maturity and freezing weather. It has always been necessary to use some outside labor. Increased acreage and the absorption of local labor by industry during the war greatly increased the need for outside labor. If acreage should be reduced in 1947 this need for outside labor should be correspondingly less than in 1946.

Potato picking in the area usually starts about the first week in September and within a week or 10 days the demand reaches a peak requirement, which in recent years has been about 7,400 workers. The need drops sharply after the first week in October, and harvest is usually completed around October 20. The job opportunity covers a period of 5 to 6 weeks. In 1946 Potter County, Pa., used 1,400 potato pickers, of whom 900 were outside workers. In 1946, five crews of Florida Negroes, averaging about 30 workers, worked in potato harvest. The New York counties had 3,500 outside workers in a total picker force of 6,000 workers.

Housing and Related Facilities

For the most part, potato pickers in Area 10 are housed in grower housing. This is particularly true in Potter County, Pa. In the New York counties about 250 southern Negroes and 365 interstate workers from Oklahoma and Arkansas were housed in camps of 10 or more capacity. Farms average from 6 to 10 acres, so there is little opportunity to utilize large crews, and this further tends to encourage grower housing and supervision of workers.

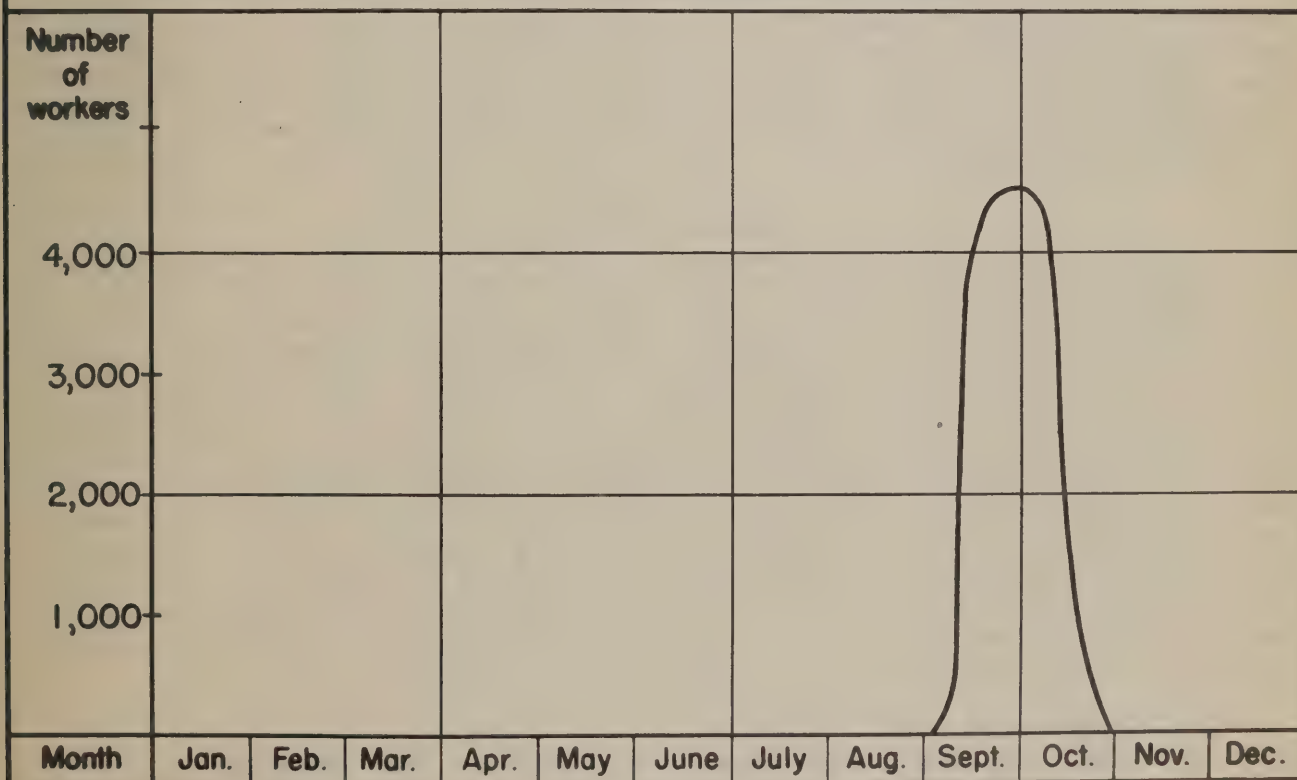
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 10 - Steuben, New York - Potter, Pennsylvania Potato**

Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Potatoes	Pick	9/16	10/22	45	300 bu.	7,500	4,400

The Outside Workers

Because the large potato acreages are a recent development in Area 10, no regular source of outside labor was established before the war. The workers used during the war were those that could be made available under emergency conditions. Within recent years the migration of southern Negroes has been extended into central and northwestern New York to pick beans and tomatoes. A few of these have moved into the potato counties to pick potatoes, and in 1946 a number of them proceeded to nearby counties to pick apples. These workers were typical Atlantic coast migrants and may have worked as potato pickers in Area 3 all the way up the coast. White workers from the coal fields and from urban centers often come as family groups with all members of the family picking potatoes. Many of them look on the job as their opportunity for a vacation in the country with pay.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area -10- Steuben, New York - Potter, Pennsylvania Potato**



Area 11 - New York-Ohio Fruit and Vegetable

Area 11 is made up of four fruit and vegetable producing subareas in New York State and northeastern Ohio. Subarea 11-a includes Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, and Ulster Counties in the lower Hudson Valley. Subarea 11-b lies along the Lake Ontario shore line of New York, including Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara Counties. Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties make up subarea 11-c. Subarea 11-d includes the following group of northeastern Ohio counties: Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Stark, Portage, Geauga, Lake Cuyahoga, Summitt, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Columbiana, Wayne and parts of Sandusky and Ottawa.

Small fruits, apples, and vegetables for canning and fresh market are the principal crops produced. Outside labor is required for the production, and especially the harvesting of these crops, and has been drawn from several sources.

In 1946, about one-half of the total outside peak labor force of 11,000 workers consisted of foreign workers. Southern Negro migrants made up the next largest group and worked principally in New York. White workers from Rochester and Buffalo and other urban centers, including family groups and youth, were recruited by the Extension Service. Some southern white workers were brought into western New York by canners. Some interstate workers from Arkansas were recruited for New York counties by the Extension Service.

The peak harvest season in Area 11 comes from 3 to 4 weeks after the peak season in the Middle Atlantic Vegetable Area (9). This permits some movement of southern migrants from Area 9 to Area 11. However, there is some conflict between berry and small fruit harvest in Area 11 and early bean and tomato harvest in Area 9. Within Area 11 there is continuous use of outside labor from April through October, with the peak need from September 1 to October 15.

Labor Needs

Several large urban and industrial centers are located within the boundaries of Area 11, including New York City, Rochester, Buffalo, and Cleveland. This situation, providing nearby markets for vegetables and fresh fruits, has stimulated production of these crops. In 1946, about 7,000 outside workers were required to assist with the production of vegetables in the area. About 5,500 were utilized in picking apples and 3,500 picked cherries and berries. Outside labor is needed to produce and harvest vegetables from April 15 through November 15, with the peak coming in September. Harvesting of cherries and berries comes mostly in June and July, and some strawberry pickers are needed in May along the Lake Erie shore in New York. When beans, sweet corn, and potatoes are ready for harvest in September a total of 11,000 outside workers are needed to handle recent acreages and yields.

In subarea 11-a fresh vegetables and fruit are produced for nearby New York City markets. Employment of outside workers to plant and harvest a

wide variety of fresh vegetables begins the last 2 weeks in April. Employment of outside labor on vegetables is continuous through October, reaching a peak need of 2,500 outside workers in August and early September. About the time this peak is reached harvest of beans and corn, mostly for fresh sale, begins, with a peak need for 1,000 outside workers. A 4-week season for peaches from August 15 to September 15 uses an additional 250 workers. Apple harvest begins about August 20, continues through October and uses 1,100 outside workers at the peak. The combined peak of outside labor employment reaches about 4,500 late in August and early in September.

Subarea 11-b has its earliest need for outside workers to pick berries and cherries during July. About 1,900 workers move in for this work. There is very little work for outside labor during the first half of August. From August 20 the need for workers to pick sweet corn, tomatoes, peaches, and apples builds up to a peak requirement of 5,000 workers about the middle of September. This peak need is about 2 weeks later than the harvest peak in subarea 11-a. The harvest of apples, potatoes, and red beets extends the use of outside labor through October.

In subarea 11-c the requirement for outside workers is about equally divided between the early harvest of strawberries, raspberries, and cherries and a later harvest period for beans and tomatoes. Small fruit harvest begins with strawberries in May, requiring about 400 outside pickers at the peak period in June. Raspberries and cherries follow immediately and reach a peak requirement of 900 workers the last 2 weeks in July. Harvest of beans and tomatoes utilizes about 900 outside workers at the height of the season about September 1. Workers are not needed after September 30.

Subarea 11-d produces from 40,000 to 45,000 acres of vegetables and this enterprise requires outside labor from May 1 to November 1. Workers are needed for production as well as for harvesting. From 1,000 to 1,350 outside workers are required from May 20 to October 20 and two or three hundred have had employment until November 20. Apple and potato harvest dates coincide and usually run from about September 20 to November 20.

A peak force of about 2,200 outside workers was utilized during the last 2 weeks of September and the first week in October in 1946. Of this number, 950 picked apples. The apple crop was light in 1946, but large numbers of outside workers are needed in seasons when the crop is heavy. This subarea was always dependent upon outside labor before the war. Wartime changes greatly depleted the normal outside labor sources and new patterns had to be developed. During the war years most of the outside workers have been foreign workers, mostly Jamaicans, augmented by several hundred interstate workers. When foreign workers are no longer available it will be necessary to find approximately 1,000 workers from outside this area to take their place unless more local workers turn to agricultural work in the area than now seems probable.

Housing and Related Facilities

Growers provide most of the housing in Area 11. There are several large growers' associations operating camps in subareas 11-a, 11-b, and 11-c

in New York State. These camps are supplemented by on-farm grower housing. Camps are operated under provisions and regulations of the New York State farm labor laws. Supervised child care centers and health services are available. In subarea 11-d in Ohio, most of the migrant workers are housed in the homes of employers. Housing for foreign workers was provided by growers. This housing consists of cabins that can be moved from place to place, renovated churches, school buildings, old farmhouses, and the like. Two camps were operated for youth groups in 1946.

The Outside Workers

In subareas 11-a, 11-b, and 11-c southern Negro migrants provide the major part of the outside labor force. During the season approximately 5,000 of these people are employed in the area. About half of this number worked in 11-b. Some Negro migrants come directly to the area from Florida or South

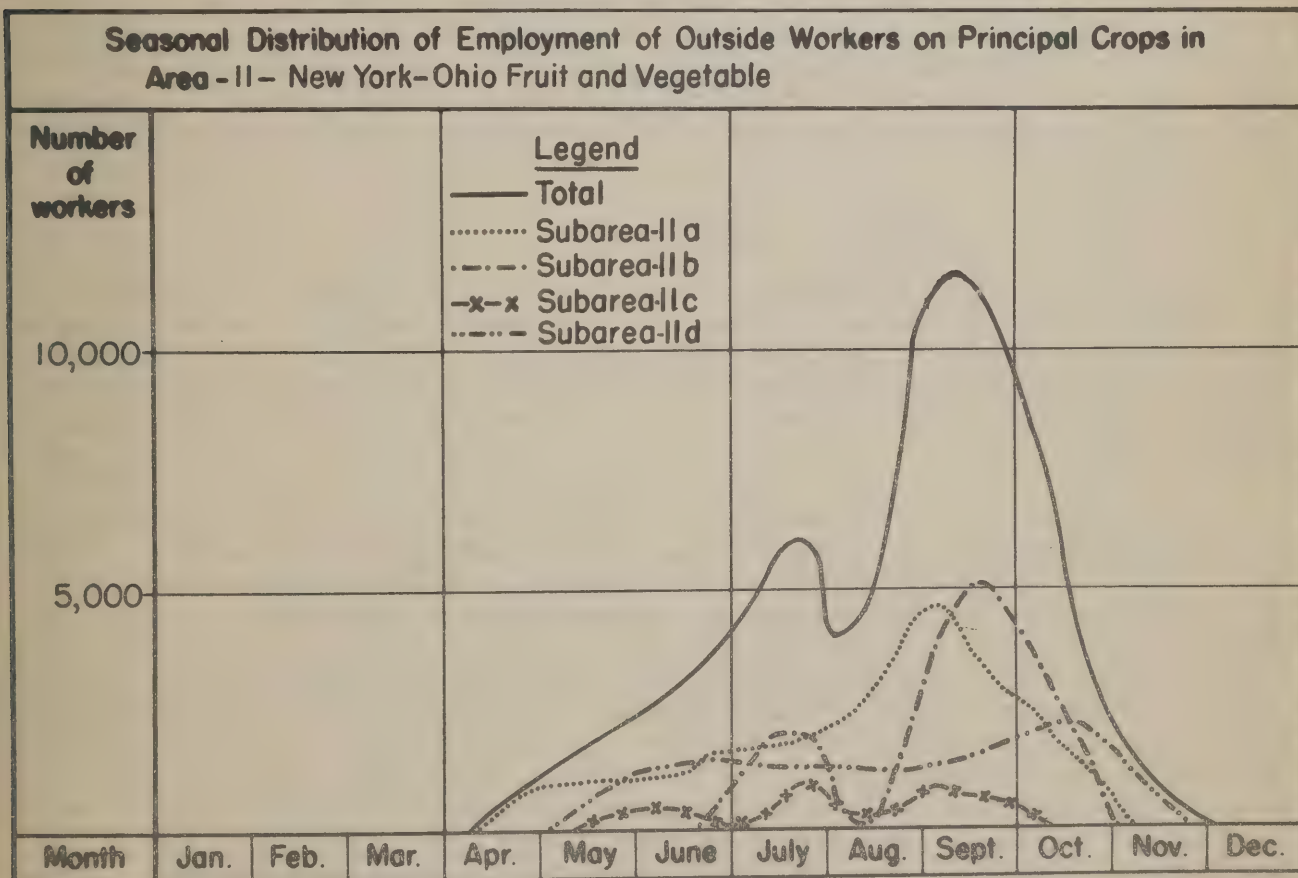
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 11 - New York-Ohio Fruit and Vegetable							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>11-a, Hudson Valley</u>							
Vegetables	Prod.-Harvest	4/16	11/1	7.8	--	14,000	2,600
Cherries	Harvest	6/10	8/1	1.5	1230 bu.	1,300	300
Beans	Harvest	8/1	10/15	11.0	155 bu.	550	400
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/22	6.9	5200 ears	3,900	500
Peaches	Harvest	8/25	9/15	4.2	150 bu.	1,800	250
Apples	Harvest	8/25	10/20	55.0	165 bu.	7,200	1,100
<u>11-b, Lake Ontario Shore, N. Y.</u>							
Cherries	Harvest	7/1	7/31	9.3	1.9 T	11,500	1,400
Berries	Harvest	7/8	7/31	.8	1200 qt.	1,100	550
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/15	9/20	4.1	2.5 T	2,600	100
Tomatoes (f.mkt.)	Harvest	8/20	9/20	18.0	220 bu.	12,000	1,200
" (proc.)		--	--	--	6.3 T	--	--
Apples	Harvest	8/25	10/20	74.0	170 bu.	12,500	3,500
Peaches	Harvest	9/1	9/20	13.0	170 bu.	6,000	500
Potatoes	Harvest	9/15	10/25	6.6	200 bu.	4,800	200
Beets	Harvest	8/25	10/20	5.5	9.3 T	550	300
<u>11-c Lake Erie Shore, N. Y.</u>							
Strawberries	Harvest	6/10	7/1	1.5	1835 qt.	3,700	400
Raspberries	Harvest	7/10	7/28	4.0	900 qt.	5,400	400
Cherries	Harvest	7/15	7/30	1.5	.5 T	1,800	500
Beans	Harvest	8/1	9/3	6.5	1.7 T	4,100	400
Tomatoes (f.mkt.)	Harvest	8/20	10/1	9.0	220 bu.	3,200	500
" (proc.)		--	--	--	6.3 T	--	--
<u>11-d, Lake Erie Shore, Ohio</u>							
Vegetables	Prod.-Harvest	6/1	9/30	46.0	--	22,000	1,350
Potatoes	Harvest	9/6	10/31	5.0	300 bu.	1,800	350
Apples	Harvest	9/23	10/31	--	200 bu.	5,100	950

Carolina, arriving in May or June. The majority work up the coast and arrive for work in the area in August and September. They are typical of the Atlantic Coast migrant group described in Areas 1, 3, and 9. Most of them are members of crews which are recruited and transported in trucks by crew leaders of their own race. Family groups predominate. There is a tendency for many families to start south by September 1 in order to get children in school in Florida.

About 400 southern whites worked in the New York subareas, most of them in subarea 11-b. Many of these workers are recruited by canners and work in processing plants and on farms. Other white outside workers come from the Pennsylvania coal fields and from the larger cities. They travel shorter distances, remain for shorter periods, and look on the experience as a summer vacation in the country with pay.

In 1946, the New York subareas in Area 11 utilized the services of approximately 1,500 foreign workers, mostly Jamaicans. They were used early in the season in fresh vegetable areas and later were utilized as a mobile pool from which groups were transported from one community to another as harvest emergencies developed.

In subarea 11-d in northeastern Ohio, almost all of the outside workers employed in 1946 were Jamaicans, who were employed throughout the season on vegetable and fruit farms.



Area 12 - Connecticut Valley Tobacco

Area 12 is located in the Connecticut River Valley, embracing about two thirds of Hartford County, Conn., and extending into Hampden and Hampshire Counties in Massachusetts. Although vegetables and fruit are produced in considerable quantity, tobacco and potatoes are the only crops that have required the use of outside labor to any great degree. This area is noted for its production of shade tobacco, but also produces nonshade tobacco. In 1946, 8,000 acres of shade tobacco and 14,000 acres of nonshade tobacco were produced.

The area normally requires some outside labor, but during the war greatly increased numbers were required. Nearby industrial centers took away much of the local labor force which formerly worked in tobacco. There is considerable evidence that the demand for outside labor will continue for an indefinite period.

The outside labor force has been built up from several sources, and an effort has been made to capitalize on the workers' training and experience by getting the same workers to return each season. Area 12 is comparatively isolated from other areas using outside labor, and the labor employed does not normally work in other areas. The peak season of heavy use of outside labor for shade tobacco extends from about April 15 to September 10, and the peak need for outside labor in the out-of-door or nonshade crop is from August 10 to September 10. During the harvest season approximately 16,000 workers are required, of whom about 5,000 are from sources outside the area. In 1946, the outside labor force was made up of 600 white school children from Florida, 800 white school children from Pennsylvania, 750 Negro college students from Southern States, 500 southern Negro migrants, 2,000 Jamaicans, and the remainder from nearby cities.

Labor Needs

The production of tobacco in Area 12 is a highly specialized industry, very closely tied in with the aging, blending, and manufacturing processes connected with the cigar industry. Although experience is an important factor in certain phases of the production program, good use has been made of inexperienced youth groups, particularly for hand work in the cultivation and harvesting of shade tobacco.

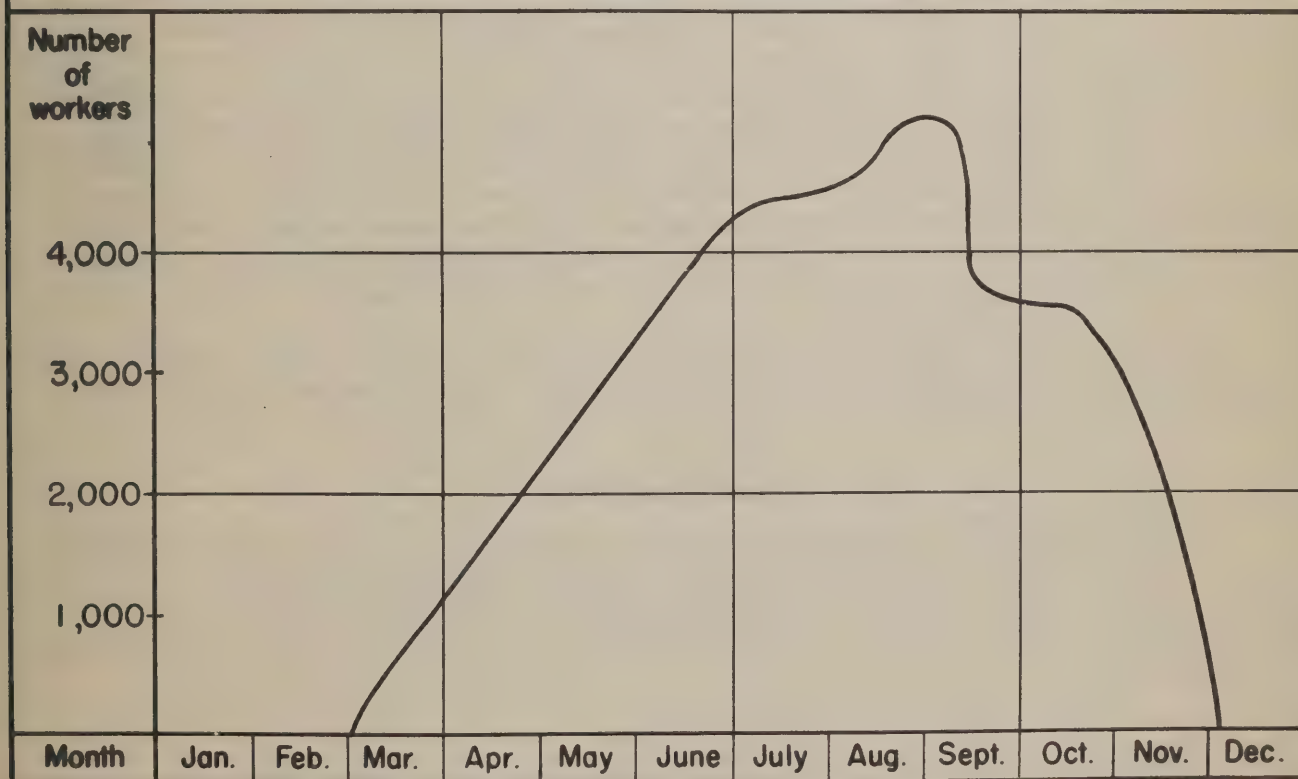
The growing of shade tobacco entails a considerable amount of hand work, including putting up the cloth, setting plants, hoeing, and harvesting. This work begins in April, and by June 1 about 2,000 outside workers are required. Shortly after the schools close, this number has been augmented by about 1,400 high school children from Florida and Pennsylvania. These youngsters have been recruited in cooperation with extension services in their home States. During July the number of outside workers increased to about 3,000 to meet the combined requirements of harvesting shade tobacco which begins the first part of July. Harvest of shade tobacco begins the latter part of July and the peak season for harvesting both types of tobacco comes during August, when about 5,000 outside workers are required. Harvesting is completed by the middle of September, at which time about 800 workers are usually shifted to the potato harvest. During

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 12 - Connecticut Valley Tobacco**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Tobacco	Plant- Cultivate- Harvest- Pack	4/16	9/7	22	Shade- 1,000 lbs. Nonshade 1,800 lbs.	16,000	5,000
Potatoes	Harvest	9/10	10/15	12	210 bu.	2,000	800

the fall until about December 1, the work consists of preparation of tobacco for marketing through December, January, and February and for tobacco processing work in warehouses for about 1,000 outside workers. During the past few years these have been farm workers who have stayed on in the area through the winter months.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area-12 - Connecticut Valley Tobacco and Potatoes**



The need in 1947 will be about the same as in 1946 and it seems evident that the use of considerable numbers of outside workers will be required in future years, at least as long as industrial employment remains at or near present levels.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing for outside workers is universally furnished by growers. Altogether there are about 80 worker camps. Of this number 21 were operated as youth camps in 1946. Most of the camps are of dormitory type with related dining facilities. Recreation facilities and supervised programs are provided. The State board of health has given excellent cooperation in setting and maintaining adequate health standards.

The Outside Workers

The outside workers employed in tobacco production in Area 12 are a heterogeneous group. The use of high school and college youth, both white and Negro, has been successful. These youth arrive in carefully selected groups shortly after the close of school in June and remain until the end of the vacation period. They have adequate supervision. Opportunity is provided for recreation through supervised programs. They apparently look on the experience as a vacation with pay.

Area 13 - Maine Potato

Agriculturally, the words Maine and potatoes are synonymous. Actually 90 percent of Maine's 1946 potato crop of 76,000,000 bushels was produced on 190,000 acres along the eastern border of Aroostook County (13-b). A smaller area (13-a) in the southeastern corner of Piscataquis County and the southeastern part of Penobscot County produced 8,000,000 bushels on 25,000 acres. Potatoes are the major commercial crop of the area and account for between 50 and 60 percent of the total gross farm income of the State.

Potato harvest from September 15 to October 15 requires many seasonal workers. About 13,000 come from outside the area. As this is an isolated area, these people seldom work as migrants in other areas.

Labor Needs

Potato production has been a highly specialized activity in the area for many years. The acreage expanded from 140,000 in 1940 to 190,000 in 1946. This large crop required 40,000 workers, of whom 27,000 were available locally. Of the 13,000 outside workers, 500 are needed in subarea 13-a and 12,500 in subarea 13-b.

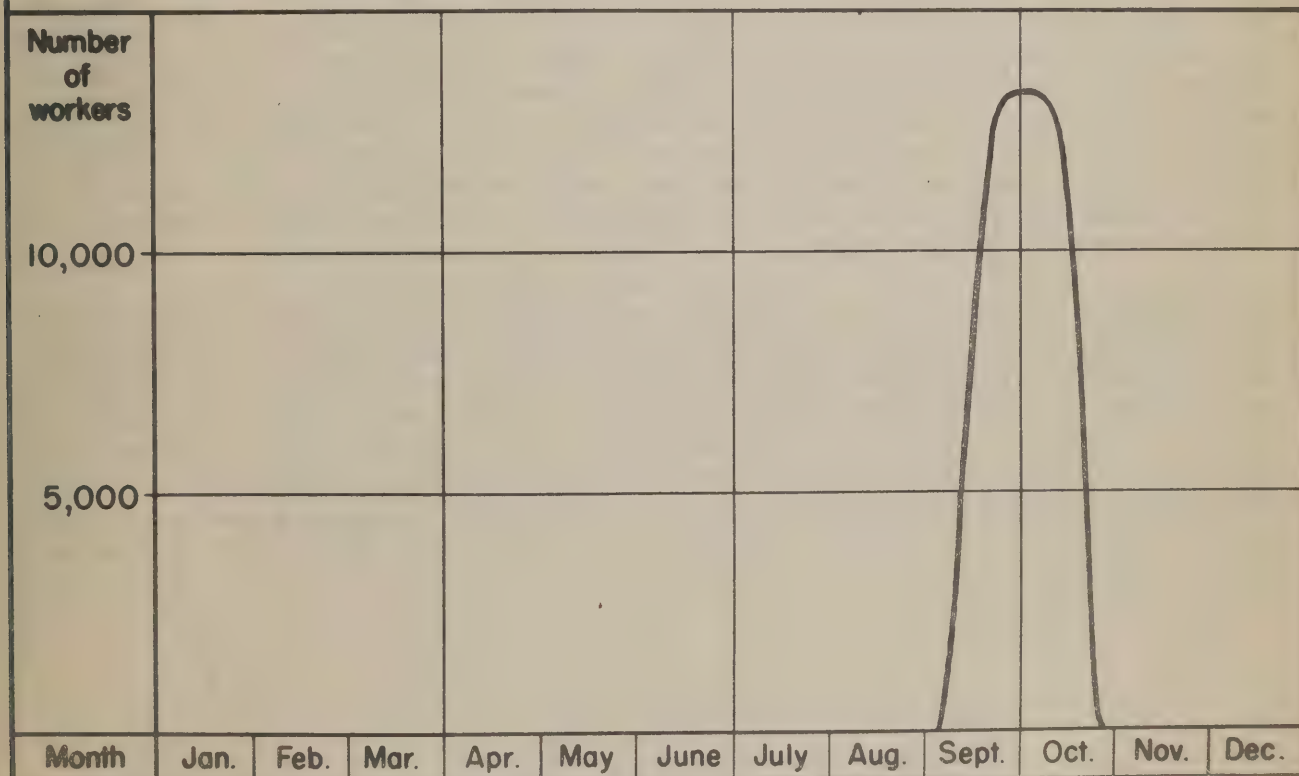
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 13 - Maine Potato**

Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
13-a Central Maine							
Potatoes	Pick	9/16	10/15	25.0	320 bu.	5,000	500
13-b Aroostook							
Potatoes	Pick	9/16	10/15	190.0	360 bu.	35,000	12,500

With more mechanized equipment becoming available, and if there is some reduction in acreage, it seems probable that the need for outside workers may be reduced to about 10,000 by 1948 or 1949. However, there has never been, and probably never will be, enough local labor to harvest the crop.

Most of the outside workers are pickers. A comparatively small number may work on mechanical pickers on trucks, and in getting potatoes into storage. A very high proportion of the crop moves from the field into grower or track-side storage. The crop has to be moved from the field by October 20 or remain frozen in the ground. Sorting and grading are done from storage during the winter sales and shipping season. This work is done by local labor, which is often employed on a year-round basis.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area - 13 - Maine Potato**



Harvesting begins with a rush about September 15 and usually must be completed in a 4-week period. The full force of outside labor can be utilized throughout the harvest season. Workers are recruited and hired as individuals. Payment is on a piecework basis. In recent years yields have been high and pickers have had opportunity to make wages commensurate with their ability and willingness to work.

Housing and Related Facilities

Even during the war years, when increased numbers of outside workers had to be recruited to pick potatoes, it seldom became necessary to provide public housing or camp facilities for these workers. Workers have been and probably will continue to be housed by individuals or groups of growers requiring their services. Practically all workers are white, and a large proportion of them are taken into the houses of their employers for the 4-week harvest period.

This practice seems to be an important factor in the success Maine growers have had with interstate transported workers from Kentucky. Workers have been received into the family group in Maine farm homes. They have appreciated this, and in most cases have responded by doing satisfactory work in the fields.

Some large growers and several organized groups of growers maintain small barrack-type camps. Although some of the housing facilities could be improved, in general, housing for outside farm labor needed in Maine is not a serious problem.

The Outside Workers

Canadians, about 5,000; residents of other parts of Maine, about 5,000 and residents of nearby States, about 2,000, have been supplemented from 1943 to 1946 by 1,000 to 1,500 interstate workers transported with government funds, principally from Kentucky, and by prisoners of war. Since 1943 the Canadians have come to Area 13 under an agreement between the two governments. Many workers from elsewhere in Maine and from other nearby States make annual trips to the Aroostook potato harvest. As this is an isolated area, few of them ever work as migrants in other areas.

Antoine Ledoux, 28 years old and unmarried, is a good example of the outside workers in this area. He comes from a small community north of Montreal and has worked in the potato harvest for 4 years. Because of an injury of one eye, he was not drafted for military service. During the summer months he works as a guide for fishing parties in one of the lake regions. In September he reports for potato picking in the community near Caribou in Aroostook County, Maine, where he has previously worked. After the close of the potato harvest about the middle of October, he returns to Canada where he spends the winter in the woods and pulp mills.

Area 14 - Baldwin County, Alabama, Potato

Area 14 embraces all of Baldwin and the western half of Escambia County in southern Alabama. Though potatoes are the principal commercial crop produced in the area, a considerable acreage of green corn and cucumbers is planted each year and matures about the same time, hence, competing for labor. During the past 3 years farmers of this area have experienced considerable difficulty in getting needed outside labor to harvest the crops. One season they used white and Negro youth and prisoners of war. Two other seasons they used youth and foreign workers. As a result, there has been no established, dependable source of labor supply.

This is one area of operators of small farms who do most of their own farm work, but outside help is needed by quite a few growers in harvesting potatoes and particularly in the grading sheds and for loading cars. About 1,600 outside workers are needed during the peak of the harvest. All workers in grading sheds or loading platforms are employed on an hourly basis, while most picking jobs are on piece or unit basis.

Labor Needs

Green corn, cucumbers, and potatoes are all moving at the same time. The harvest period starts about April 23 and ends June 15 for all three crops. At the peak, 1,600 outside workers are required to harvest the 5,000 acres of green corn, 2,500 acres of cucumbers, and 23,000 acres of potatoes. Upstate Alabama youth, recruited by the Extension Service, have been an important aid in meeting the situation in 1944, 1945 and 1946.

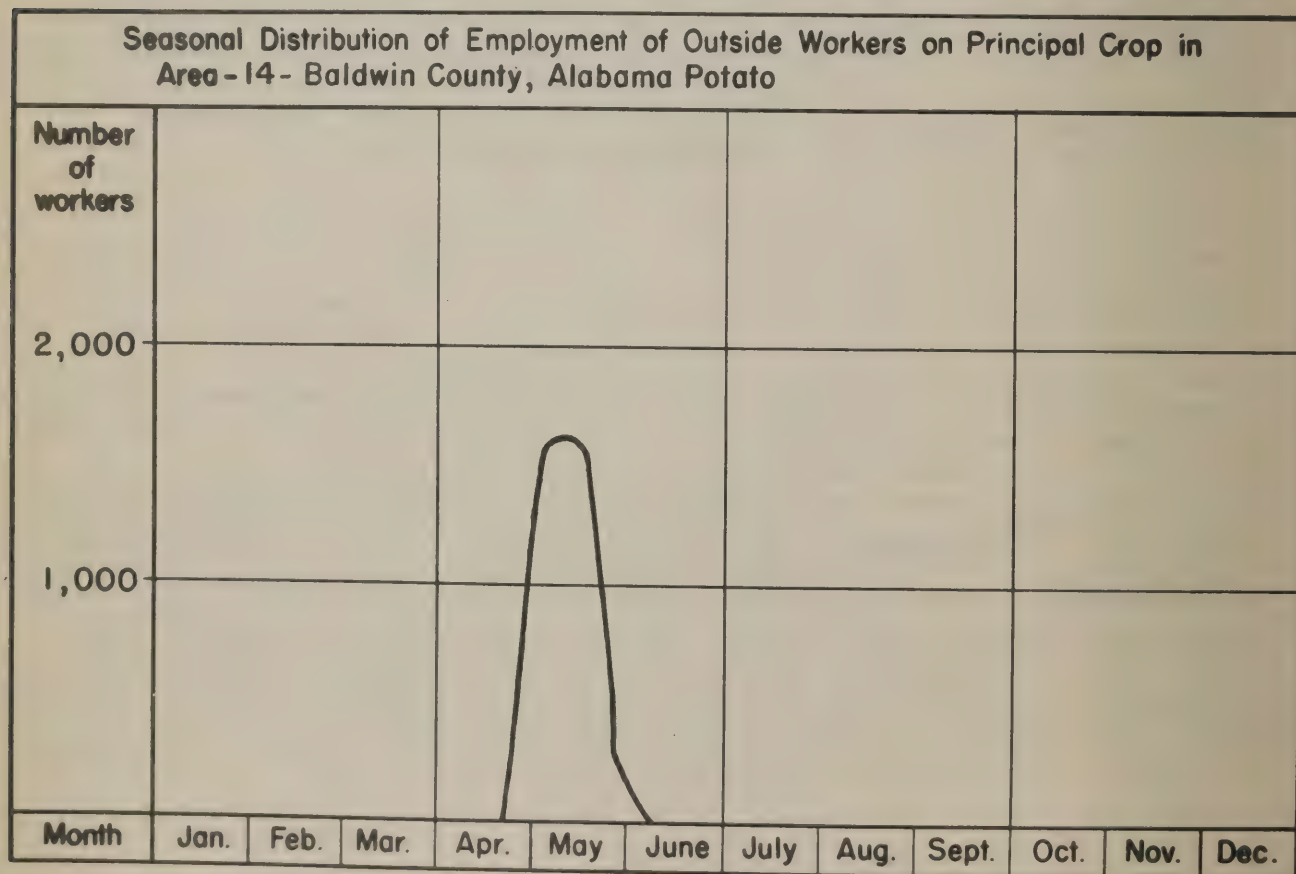
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 14 - Baldwin County, Alabama Potato							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Potatoes	Harvest	4/23	5/22	23.0	115 bu.	6,500	1,300
Corn	Harvest	5/1	6/7	5.0	45 bu.	175	100
Cucumbers	Harvest	5/1	5/30	2.5	120 bu.	1,000	200

Housing and Related Facilities

Prisoners of war and foreign workers brought in the last three seasons were, of course, housed in temporary camps conducted by the Army and the Labor Branch, respectively. The Alabama youth, both white and Negro, were housed in camps operated by the Extension Farm Labor Program. These boys, both white and Negro, were housed and fed in vocational school buildings fully equipped with kitchen and mess equipment as well as bathing facilities. They were as nearly satisfactory as temporary camps can be. However, considerable housing exists on farms throughout the area and can be used for outside workers in the future.

The Outside Workers

Very few migrant workers came to Area 14 without being recruited by the Farm Labor Program. However, from 1943 to 1946 this group was so small that a description of it is not considered appropriate. In the future when Baldwin County has a good potato crop it will have to depend upon youth and farm folk operating small farms from other parts of Alabama or develop some other source of outside workers.



Area 15 - Mississippi-Louisiana Tung Nut

Tung oil production is a comparatively new farming venture in America. The first orchard was set in Pearl River County, Miss., 18 or 20 years ago. There has been a steady increase in plantings year by year since that time, and the trend is toward further plantings.

The planting of tung trees has spread eastward into Stone County, Miss., and westward in Saint Tammany and Washington Parishes in Louisiana. There are crushing plants at Picayune, Miss. and Bogalusa, La.

All plantings are in the Coastal Plain area and fairly near the Gulf. As the fruit buds or blooms are easily killed by freezing weather, plantings are restricted to areas where killing frost in late winter and early spring seldom occurs. About 1,000 outside workers are needed for gathering the tung nuts in the fall of the year when a normal crop is produced.

Labor Needs

At the present time approximately 87,500 acres of tung trees are in production, with yields running from 150 to 1,500 pounds per acre. The acreage in Mississippi is about 69,500 and in Louisiana about 18,000. The older the trees the more nuts they bear. Since many orchards in both Louisiana and Mississippi are young and yielding lightly, yields will increase as orchards attain more age.

The harvest starts about the middle of November, after the nuts have fallen, and is usually over by late December or early January. The nuts must be removed from the ground before they absorb too much moisture. Approximately 1,000 outside workers are required to help harvest the crop.

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 15 - Mississippi-Louisiana Tung Nut

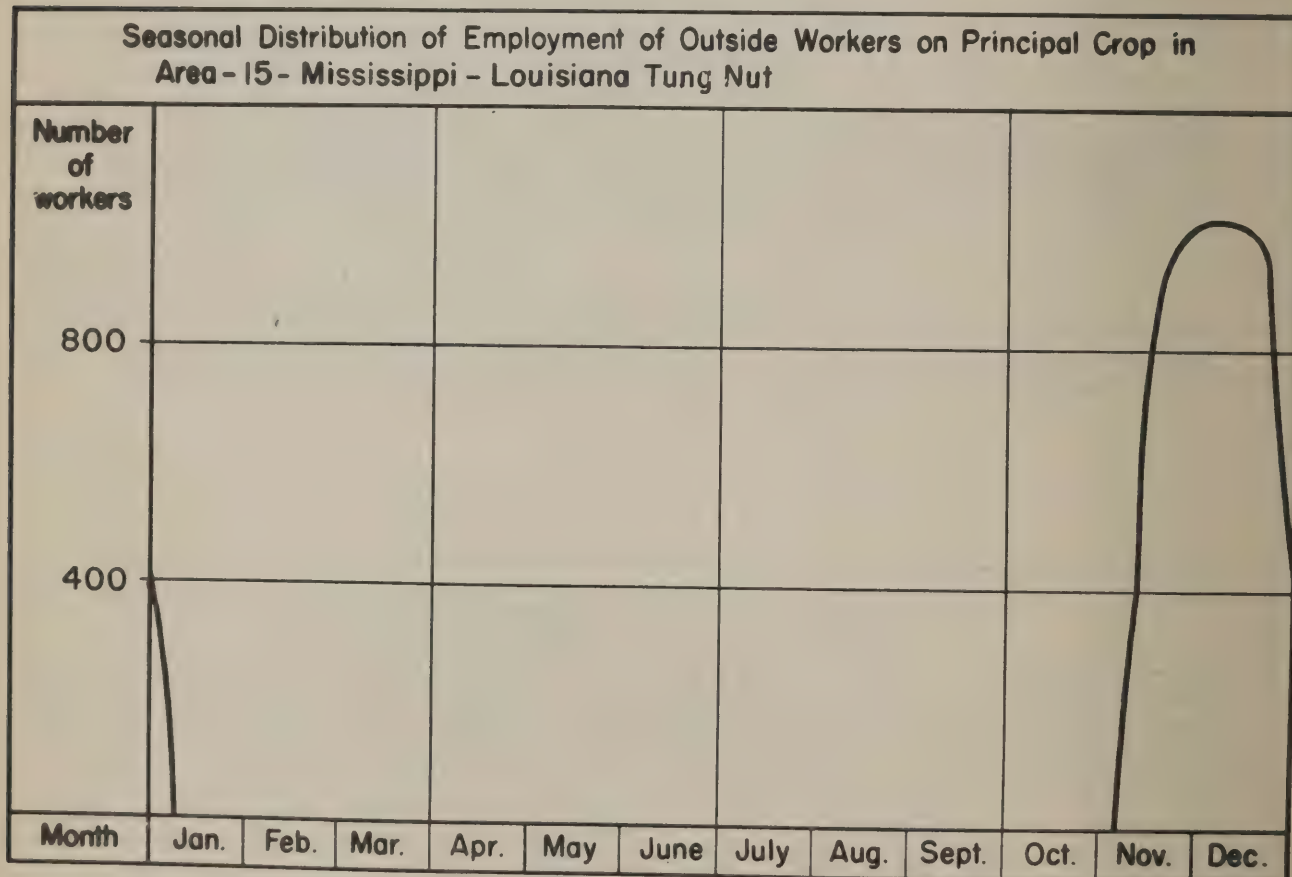
Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Period of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Tung nuts	Harvest	11/8	1/7	87.5	1,200 lb.	4,200	1,000

Housing and Related Facilities

Most outside workers are housed in grower houses on the farm. Some few are housed in the towns and drive out daily. Housing is reported to be in fair condition.

The Outside Workers

The outside workers used in the tung nut harvest come as individuals or family groups, and are from nearby south Mississippi counties or Louisiana parishes. Generally they are operators of small farms who have completed their home work for the year and take this seasonal work to help out the year's income. They travel in their own cars or trucks. Both white and Negro workers are used.



Area 16 - Louisiana Sugarcane

Sugarcane is produced in 20 south central Louisiana parishes, running from the Gulf up the Mississippi River Valley to the confluence of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, and up the Red River Valley almost to Alexandria. The production of sugarcane in Louisiana is at present limited by the capacity of existing mills to handle the tonnage produced. Notwithstanding the present demand for sugar, no expansion in production of the crop is possible until additional milling facilities are provided, though there are thousands of additional acres of ideal cane land available in the area which doubtless would be put to cane production if mills were available to handle the increase. In fact, increased production has already extended the crushing season a full 2 weeks into January, despite freezing hazards.

Sugarcane in Area 16 is grown mostly on fertile alluvial soils, with yields averaging about 20 tons per acre. In former years this crop was harvested solely by hand labor, and approximately 60,000 workers were required to harvest the crop. About 6 years ago two different cane-harvesting machines were perfected, and although manufacturing of these machines has been slow, in 1946 about 60 percent of the crop was machine harvested, reducing the harvest labor need by 20,000 workers. When complete mechanization is effected, and it is coming fast, another 20,000 workers may be eliminated. The 1946 harvest required approximately 40,000 workers.

Labor Needs

To harvest the 1946 sugarcane crop of 280,000 acres approximately 10,000 outside workers were required from October 15 to January 8. During the war years several thousand prisoners of war were used in the harvest, and in 1946 about 1,200 foreign workers were used. Normally, however, the area depends on migrant workers, most of whom come from the southeastern parishes in Louisiana and from the southwestern counties of Mississippi.

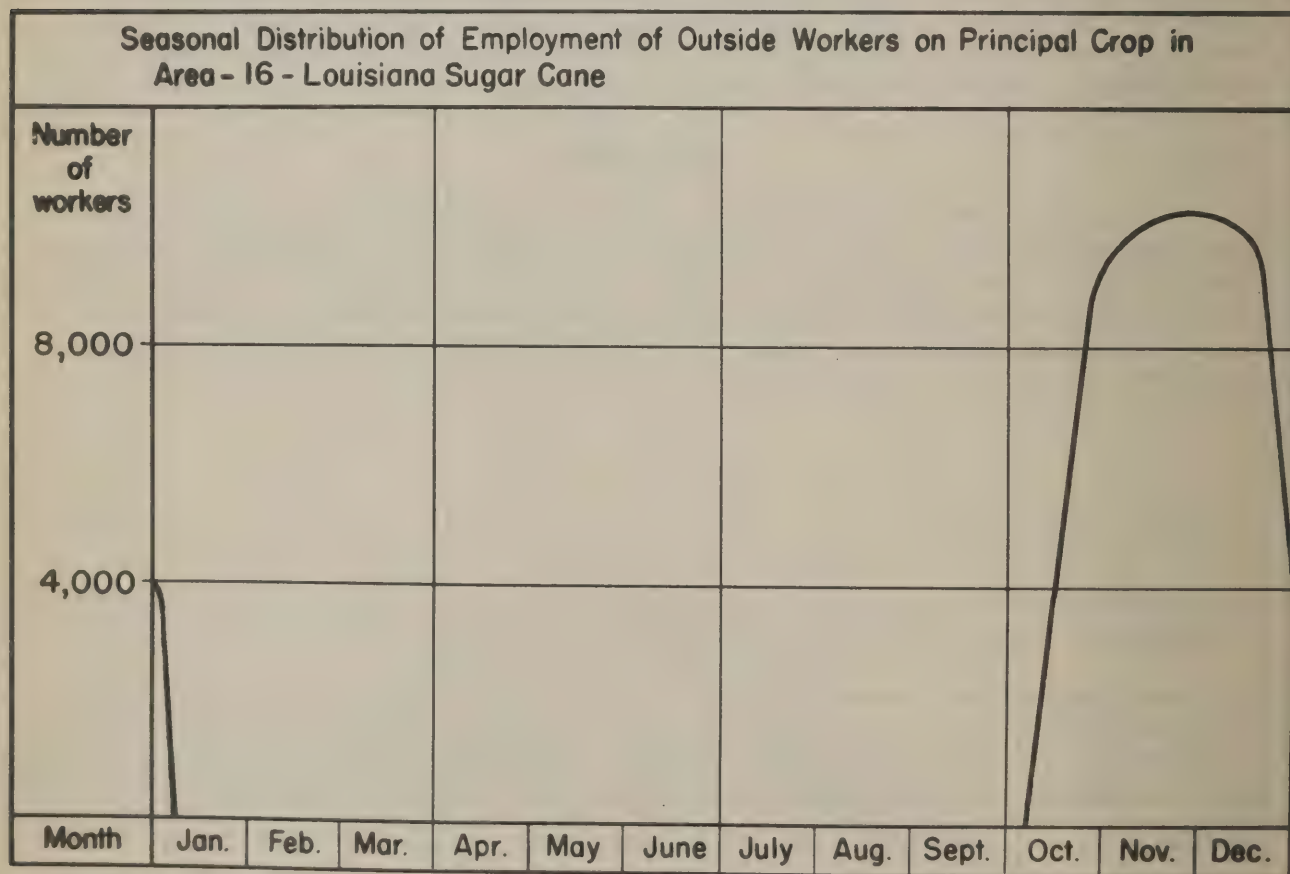
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in Area 16 - Louisiana Sugarcane							
Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Sugarcane	Harvest	10/15	1/7	280.0	20 T	42,000	10,000

Some of the workers in the cane harvest are employed by the hour or day. Most of them, however, are on a piecework basis. They are usually paid by the ton.

Housing and Related Facilities

Of the foreign workers used in 1946 in this area, 400 were housed in a Labor Branch operated camp at Houma, and 250 in a similar camp at Franklin, La. The rest of the foreign workers, as well as all the domestic workers from outside the area, were housed in grower quarters.

Grower housing in this area is unique. Outside labor to help harvest the crop having been a necessity since slavery days, growers early built and have maintained fairly good and adequate housing. Since outside workers are mostly men, most of the housing is barrack type, both one- and two-story. These units are built to accommodate from 50 to 100 workers, are equipped with kitchens and mess halls, and are operated, including feeding,



by the growers. In some instances workers group together and do their own cooking. In nearly all instances the housing is concentrated near plantation headquarters. On a few large plantations with recent construction, housing is of the family-unit type and the cabins are grouped into villages.

The Outside Worker

Almost all of the outside workers used in the cane harvest are Negro tenants and share croppers and owners of small farms, from Louisiana parishes north and northeast of the cane belt and from counties in southwestern Mississippi. The cane harvest is usually the only work they do outside of their home communities. They are usually able to harvest their own crops by October 15 and have very little work to do at home until March 1. They appreciate the opportunity to get a few months work in sugarcane during this idle period.

A Typical Worker

Alex Brown, Negro tenant farmer, lives near St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish. Alex is 39 years old and has a family consisting of his wife and six children from 4 to 14 years of age. Alex has been farming since he was big enough to work. He married when he was 22 and started out as a share cropper on a small run-down farm with an absentee landlord. His annual production amounted to two, and in good years three bales of cotton, about 100 bushels of corn, a few sweetpotatoes, and two or three shoats. With the children coming with regularity, his wife could not help much with the field crops and the children were too young to work, hence Alex found it difficult to make ends meet.

In 1942 Alex started going to sugarcane fields with some of his neighbors, found regular employment at fairly good wages, worked hard, and saved his money. On returning home at Christmastime he had enough money to buy shoes and winter clothes for the entire family and to buy a milk cow. In 1943, the second fall, Alex did equally as well, and after fixing the family up for the winter, decided to buy a mule and rent. In 1944 his home crop was not very good, and his earnings in the canefields were not sufficient to take care of the family for the winter and pay the balance on his mule and tools. He got an extension of his debts for a year and in 1945 cleared himself of debt.

Alex now considers cane cutting as a regular part of his year's work, and his wife and children count on his wages from it for their winter comforts and "Sunday clothes."

Area 17 - Louisiana-Texas Rice

Rice, the principal crop grown in Area 17, covers a goodly part of southwestern Louisiana and several coastal counties in southeastern Texas. Rice is also grown along the coast in several other Texas counties where cotton is the principal crop, and estimates for outside labor needs for this acreage are included in the narrative covering Area 33-b. Early, medium, and late maturing varieties of rice are grown in this area; hence, the harvest is spread out from early August to late November, affording workers a fairly long employment period.

Owing to the perfection of a combine that will handle rice, and to the creation and installation of rice-drying plants, the number of outside workers formerly required to harvest the crop is being materially reduced year by year. It is estimated that from 30 to 40 percent of the rice was harvested with combines in 1946. Because of heavy rainfall in this area and the high moisture content of the grain when left in the shocks until late in the season, some of the drying capacity is needed and used for rice harvested by the binder-thresher method. All combined rice must be artificially dried.

Labor Needs

The 1946 rice crop in this area was estimated at 796,000 acres. The yield usually averages between 40 and 45 bushels per acre. Of the 34,000 workers needed for the harvest, approximately 5,400 outside workers were required. Since rice is an exportable crop and greatly in demand in numerous countries, particularly Asiatic ones, no decrease in acreage may be expected in the next few years.

During the war years migrants were not available in sufficient numbers to harvest the crop, and prisoners of war were used. In 1946 foreign workers were used. Ordinarily, however, the area depends on migrants for its outside worker needs, and doubtless will count on them solely for the 1947 harvest. Only able-bodied men are used in harvesting this crop.

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in Area 17 - Louisiana-Texas Rice							
Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Rice	Harvest	8/23	11/8	796.1	41 bu.	34,000	5,400

Housing and Related Facilities

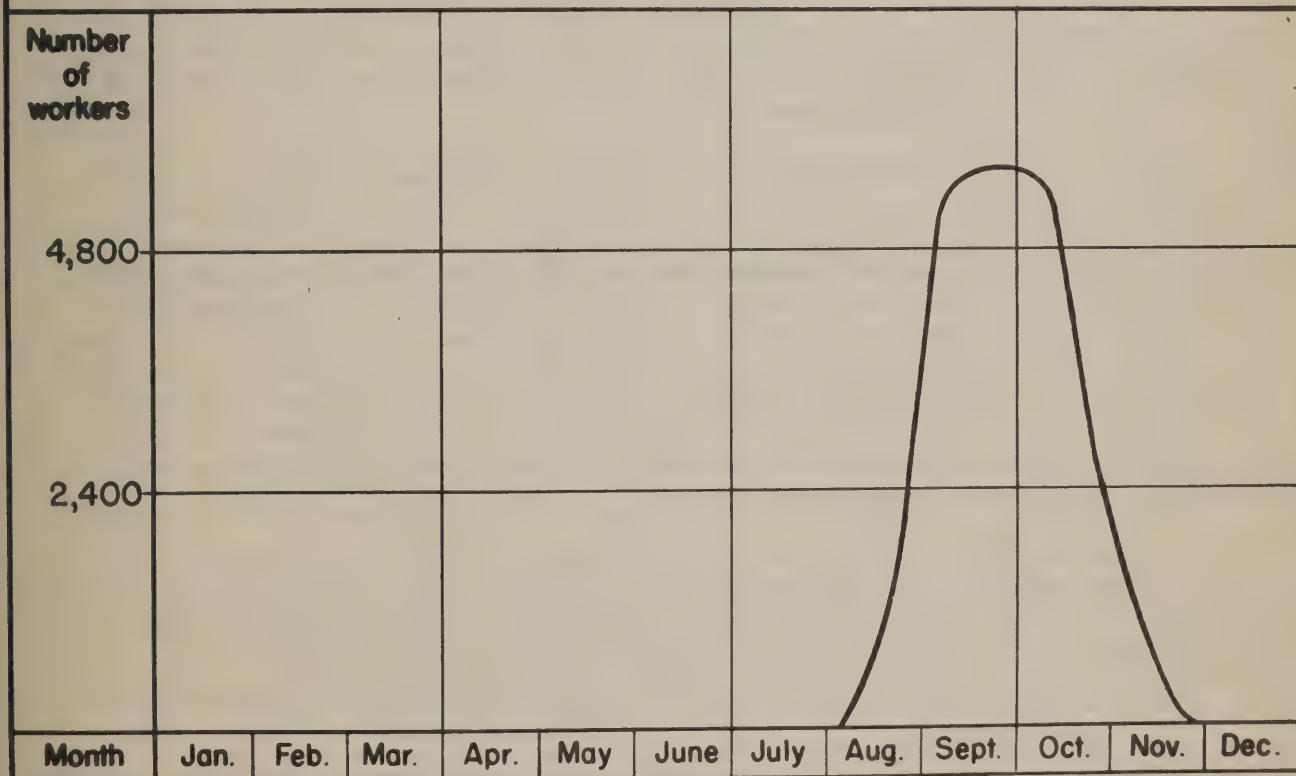
During the past 4 years all prisoners of war and foreign workers were housed in Army or Labor Branch operated camps, but in normal times all outside labor is housed in grower housing on the farms. Since the need for outside labor recurs annually, most farm housing is kept in fair condition.

Health and medical services are available to outside workers throughout the area. In Louisiana medical services and limited nursing services are supplied by the parish public health units.

The Outside Workers

The migrants used in Louisiana are mostly white and Negro operators of small farms, share croppers, and day laborers from parishes to the north and northeast of the rice belt. Many of these workers have made the rice harvest for years, and quite a number of them take their teams and wagons along and are employed in hauling shocked rice from fields to the threshing machines. In the Texas counties most of the migrants are Latin Americans from southern Texas.

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in Area - 17 - Louisiana - Texas Rice



Area 18 - South Central Strawberry and Vegetable

Strawberry production has become so concentrated in parts of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri that large numbers of workers from outside these sections are needed for picking. In the Hammond, La., section (18-a), the peak need of 5,500 outside strawberry pickers is in April. In the White County, Ark., section (18-b), the peak need of 10,500 is in May. In northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri the peak need of 4,100 is in late May and early June. A few migrants move from subarea 18-a to 18-b to 18-c. A much larger number of workers come into each subarea from nearby counties. Probably 20,000 different workers come into Area 18 to pick strawberries or to pick other crops, including beans (18-a and 18-c), peaches, grapes, and tomatoes (18-c). Most of these workers come in family groups and return to their homes after working for 2, 3, or 4 weeks.

In 1946, 31,700 acres of strawberries were harvested in Area 18. Recent reports indicate a decided increase in acreage for 1947. Acreages set to berries the past 10 years have fluctuated materially from year to year. Increases or decreases in acreage bring corresponding increases or decreases in outside labor requirements.

Labor Needs

In the Louisiana subarea (18-a) most of the strawberries are marketed each night at the auction market in Hammond. Production is in the central part of what are known as the Floriday parishes. In addition to the 18,000 acres of strawberries, the 6,900 acres of snap beans require outside labor. During April when harvesting of both crops is active, about 6,000 workers are needed from outside the subarea.

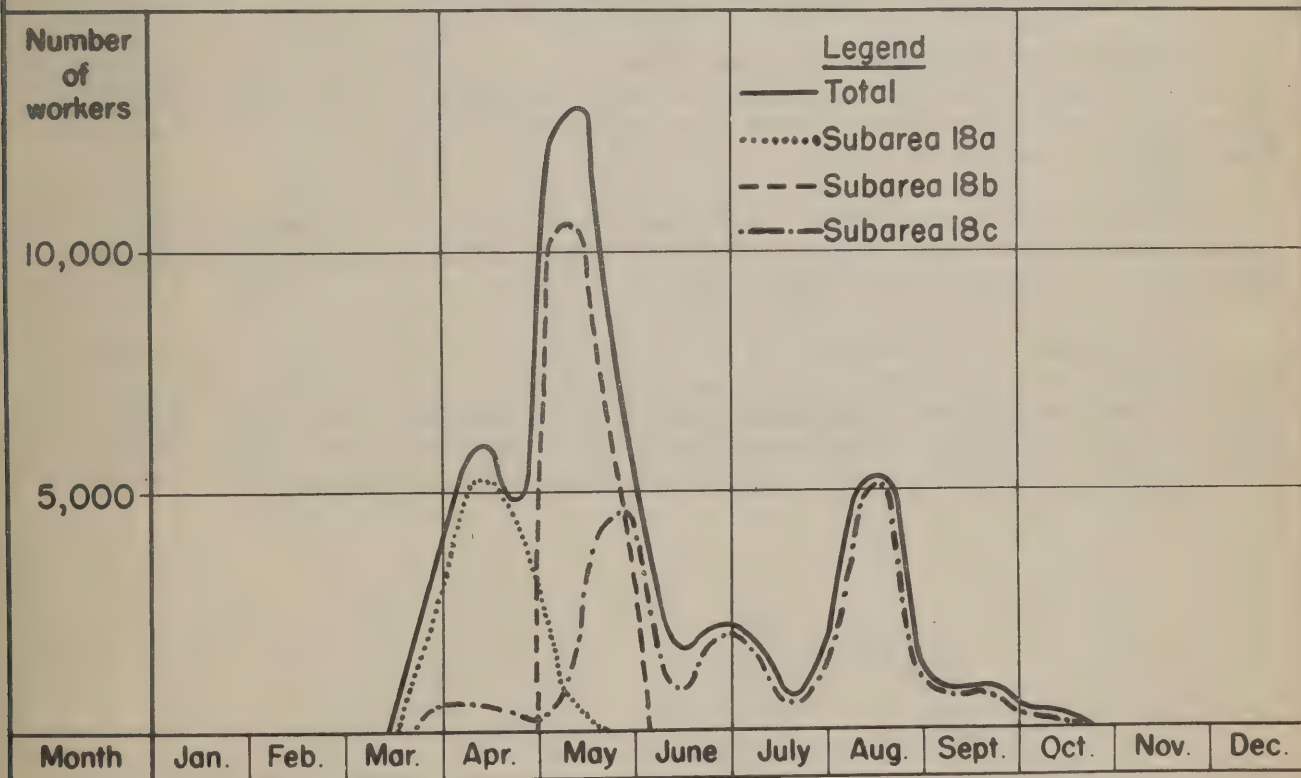
Most of the outside workers were Negroes. Some came from counties in southwestern Mississippi, but by far the greatest number were wives and children of workers in the sugarcane belt (Area 16). Early in the war emergency, when farm workers became scarce, the Extension Farm Labor force in Louisiana worked out an exchange of workers between the strawberry and sugarcane areas whereby the wives and children of cane workers were to come over in the spring and assist in harvesting the berry crop, and in turn the available men in the strawberry area were to go over in the fall and help out the cane crop. The exchange has worked well, and has proved most advantageous to both areas. The strawberry harvest usually gets under way March 16 and is completed by May 7.

In subarea 18-b strawberries are the only crop that needs outside labor. Approximately 10,500 outside workers are needed in May to harvest the 8,100 acres of berries. The major part of this labor is white farm family groups from the hill counties of northwestern Arkansas. A considerable number are men, women, and children from the cotton plantations

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 18 - South Central Strawberry and Vegetable**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		heavy activity From	To			Total	Outside
18-a - Louisiana							
Strawberries	Pick	3/16	5/7	18.0	60 crt.	12,000	5,500
Beans	Pick	4/23	5/22	6.9	60 bu.	1,400	600
18-b - White County, Arkansas							
Strawberries	Pick	5/1	5/30	8.1	65 crt.	16,000	10,500
18-c - Arkansas and Missouri							
Spinach	Harvest	3/16	5/7	12.0	40 bu.	1,700	650
Blackberries	Pick	5/8	6/7	.4	35 crt.	900	500
Strawberries	Pick	5/8	6/15	5.6	70 crt.	12,000	4,100
Beans	Pick	6/16	7/15	17.0	135 bu.	11,000	2,200
Peaches	Harvest	8/1	8/22	3.6	50 bu.	7,000	3,600
Grapes	Harvest	8/1	8/30	3.8	1750 lb.	1,000	900
Tomatoes	Pick	8/1	9/30	8.3	80 bu.	2,100	800
Apples	Harvest	9/16	10/22	8.8	60 bu.	550	350

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 18 - South Central Strawberry and Vegetable**



to the east (Area 19), who engage in this seasonal work before they are needed for cotton chopping. There are also a few migrants from other States who work in this and several other areas.

Subarea 18-c has 5,600 acres of strawberries, 17,000 acres of beans, 8,300 acres of tomatoes, 12,000 of spinach, and in addition some 16,000 acres of apples, peaches, and grapes. Approximately 5,100 outside workers are required in this subarea at the peak of the harvest. Because of the many crops produced in this subarea there is almost continuous work for some migrants from the middle of March until the last of October, though the number needed varies considerably. The outside worker can have 7 months of almost continuous employment. Spinach harvest, starting the middle of March, is followed by strawberries and blackberries in May and June, beans in June and July, tomatoes in August and September, and apples in October. The largest numbers of workers are needed for the strawberry harvest from May 8 to June 15, for beans from June 16 to July 15, and for peaches during August.

Beginning about the middle of March, 500 to 600 outside workers are needed through the middle of May. The number rises to over 4,000 the last week in May, drops to an average of about 2,000 in June and July, again rises to more than 5,000 during the middle of August, and then drops to less than 1,000 in September and early October. Most of the outside workers used in this subarea are whites from nearby hill sections of Arkansas, Missouri, and northeastern Oklahoma.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing varies among the three subareas in type, adequacy, and condition. In Louisiana (18-a) housing for outside workers is provided on the farms. It is fair to poor. Some workers use old barns, sheds, and lean-tos. There seems to be enough housing, such as it is.

In the White County, Ark., subarea (18-b) available housing is on farms, though there is not enough of it. Army tents with cots and stoves are used to meet the housing shortage.

In northwestern Arkansas and Missouri (18-c) farm housing ranges from good to poor and is not any too plentiful. A number of outside workers bring tents along with them, while others use old huts, sheds, and other structures. The Labor Branch operates a labor camp with 200 family units at Springdale, Ark., in which some of the migrants are housed.

The Outside Workers

By far the largest number of outside workers used are white and Negro farmers and tenants with small farms who are able to get away from their home work for a few weeks. Small numbers of migrants from 20 or more States come into Area 18 to pick berries.

In Louisiana (18-a) most of the outside workers come from southwestern Mississippi and from Louisiana cities and parishes. The largest group are wives and children of workers from sugarcane farms farther south and west.

In the White County section of Arkansas (18-b) outside workers are white farmers from the Ozark counties and from the Delta plantations. In northwestern Arkansas and Missouri the outside workers are almost entirely white families from the hill counties of Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Virtually all workers move as individuals or as family groups.

A Typical Family Group

The E. B. Tharp family of the Spring Mill community of Independence County, Ark., is typical of the farm families of the Ozark country who annually go into the White County strawberry area (18-b) for seasonal work and supplemental income. Mr. Tharp and his wife have two children, Mary Ellen, 13, and Gertie Lee, 11. The Tharps own and operate a small farm, though the income from it is not sufficient to give them a good living. It is really a subsistence unit, and outside work is necessary.

The entire family went to White County for the strawberry harvest last spring. They averaged 400 quarts of berries daily for 16 days and returned home with \$280. The family would have earned more could they have remained throughout the harvest, but were forced to return home to work their truck patches. This family also went to the Arkansas Delta (19-d) to pick cotton in the fall.

Mr. Tharp is firmly convinced that he and his family are far better off financially by growing subsistence crops on their little farm and depending on seasonal jobs for their cash income.

Area 19 - Mississippi River Valley Delta Cotton

Area 19 is the largest and most concentrated cotton-producing section of the nation. It comprises the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River Valley from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the mouth of the Red River in Louisiana. It covers the lower valleys of the Mississippi's principal tributaries, the Red and Ouachita Valleys in Louisiana, the Arkansas, White and St. Francis Valleys in Arkansas, and the Yazoo Valley in Mississippi. These cotton lands are adequately protected against floods by government built and maintained levees along each of the principal streams. The soils are fertile, and yields are high. The average yield of cotton for the entire area is almost a bale to the acre. The area is known in cotton markets around the world as an area that produces high-quality cotton.

Though corn, hay, small grains, and some livestock are produced in the area, cotton is the principal crop grown, and the only one requiring outside labor. The 3,234,000 acres annually planted to cotton usually yields more than 3,000,000 bales and requires about 88,000 outside workers at the peak of the harvest.

The lines between subareas are streams or State lines. Subarea 19-a is the Red River Valley, and subarea 19-b covers the wide strip of alluvial land between the Ouachita and the Mississippi Rivers in northeastern Louisiana. Subarea 19-c is the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta section of Mississippi. Subarea 19-d comprises the Arkansas River Valley from Little Rock to its mouth, and the alluvial area between the White and the Mississippi Rivers, including the St. Francis. Subarea 19-e is the alluvial area along the Mississippi River in southeastern Missouri. The area depends for supplemental labor on the operators and tenants, both Negro and white, from small farms in the hill sections of each State, plus Latin Americans from southern Texas. All picking is done on the unit or piece basis. One hundred pounds of seed cotton is the standard unit.

Labor Needs

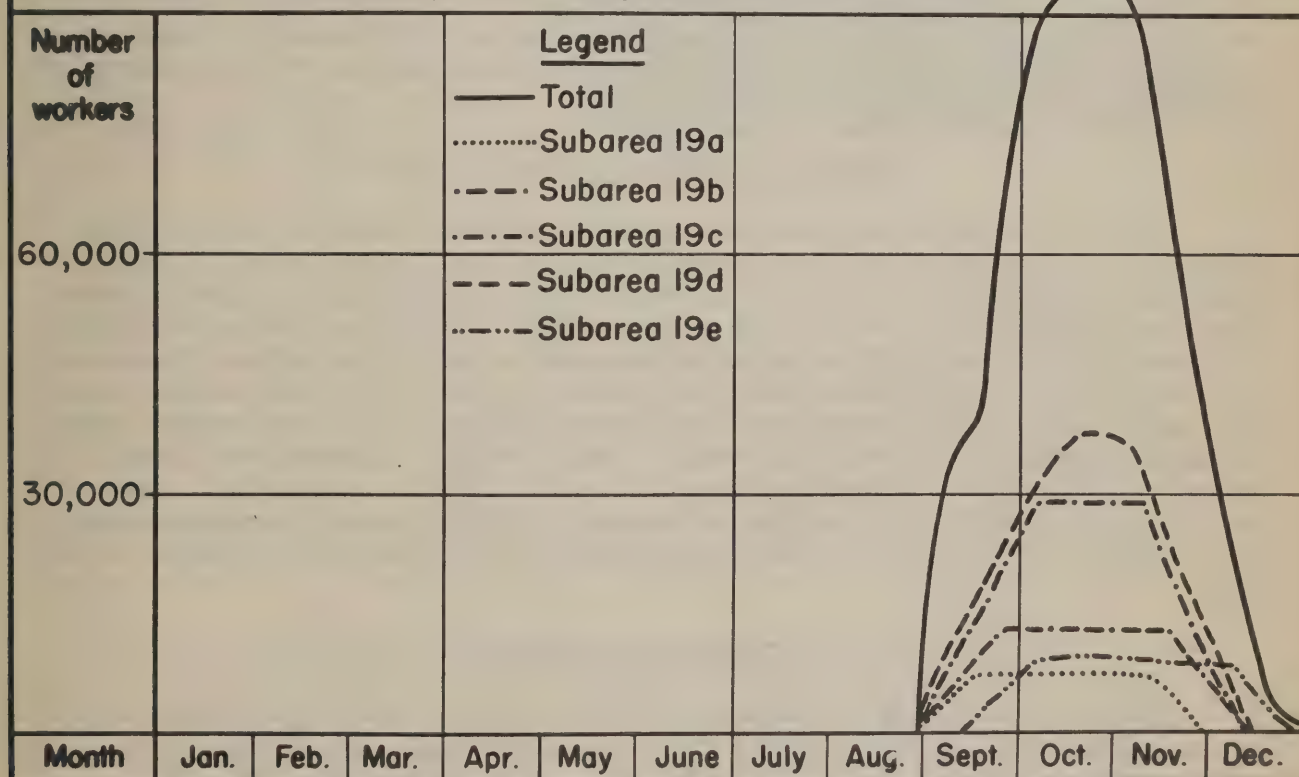
In the Red River Valley of Louisiana (19-a), the 200,000 acres of cotton requires about 8,000 outside workers to harvest the crop. The picking season begins about September 1 and is usually completed by November 30. Most outside workers used in this section are white and Negro operators and tenants of small farms in the hill countries in northern Louisiana and in eastern Texas. They move as individual workers and in family groups, using their own cars or trucks. Some individuals hitch-hike.

In subarea 19-b, 12,500 outside workers are needed to harvest the 275,000-acre cotton crop during the peak picking period. Picking begins about September 1 and is usually finished by December 15. Nearly all outside workers used in this section, likewise, are operators and tenants of small farms, both white and Negro, and day laborers from the hill parishes of northern Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi, and a few are

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 19 - Mississippi River Valley Delta Cotton**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>19-a Louisiana</u> Cotton	Harvest	9/1	11/30	200.0	350 lb.	53,000	8,000
<u>19-b, Louisiana</u> Cotton	Harvest	9/1	12/15	275.0	410 lb.	83,000	12,500
<u>19-c, Mississippi</u> Cotton	Harvest	9/1	12/15	1,038.0	490 lb.	276,000	27,500
<u>19-d, Arkansas</u> Cotton	Harvest	9/1	12/15	1,321.0	490 lb.	353,000	35,000
Rice	Harvest	9/1	11/15	327.0	45 bu.	15,000	1,500
<u>19-e, Missouri</u> Cotton	Harvest	9/23	12/31	400.0	500 lb.	100,000	10,000

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 19 - Mississippi River Valley Delta Cotton**



from hill counties of south central Arkansas. A few crews of Latin Americans from southern Texas also help out.

In the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta section (19-c) 27,500 outside workers are needed during the peak of harvest to pick the 1,038,000 acres of cotton. Picking also starts in this section about September 1 and is usually finished by December 15. Most outside workers coming into this section are white and Negro farmers, operators and tenants of small farms and day hands from the hill counties of the State. They are supplemented considerably by Latin Americans from southern Texas.

Subarea 19-d, the Arkansas, White, St. Francis, and Mississippi River Valleys in Arkansas, annually produces about 1,300,000 acres of cotton, and at the peak of the harvest about 35,000 outside workers are needed. Picking gets under way about September 1 and is usually over by December 15. With bad weather it may run into January or February. In addition to the cotton crop there is also grown in the section some 327,000 acres of rice, the harvesting of which requires an additional 1,500 outside workers from September 1 to November 15. Here the outside workers are also white and Negro farmers, operators and tenants of small subsistence farms, coming from the nearby hill counties of Arkansas and Missouri. A considerable number of Latin Americans also come in from southern Texas for cotton picking.

In the southeastern corner of Missouri (19-e) there is 400,000 acres of cotton which requires approximately 10,000 outside workers at the peak of harvest. Picking here starts the last week of September and ends the last of December. Outside workers used in this section come from nearby counties and States, the majority being whites and Negroes from adjacent counties in Missouri and Arkansas.

Housing and Related Facilities

Owing to the economic position of cotton and to acreage control, the South's cotton acreage has been greatly reduced during the past 12 years. Prior to 1935 there was a tenant house on each 25 to 30 acres of cultivated land throughout Area 19. For the past few years not more than two-thirds of these houses have been occupied by on-farm labor. Most cotton farmers, realizing that outside labor would be needed in harvesting the cotton crop, have kept these vacant houses in a fair state of repair. As a result there is ample housing on almost all cotton farms throughout Area 19 to house all needed outside labor, except in subarea 19-e. Migrants bring their own bedding and utensils for cooking and eating. Public schools are provided for whites and Negroes, and health and medical services are available to them.

The Outside Workers

The migrants coming into Area 19 each year for the cotton harvest are of two types: (1) Latin Americans from southern Texas and (2) the white and Negro farmers, operators and tenants of small farms and day laborers from the adjacent upland areas of each of the four States. The second

group are employed in their home communities a large part of the year, and come into Area 19 for seasonal work only, then return to their homes. Virtually all of the Latin Americans are recruited and brought in by crew leaders. These crew leaders contract for the employment of their groups and are themselves employed as supervisors or foremen, weigh the cotton picked by each worker, make up pay rolls, collect wages from the grower, and pay the workers. They also hire their trucks to the growers to haul the cotton to the gins, the seed to the oil mills, and the baled cotton to the compresses or to the cars for shipment.

Most workers from the hills usually come and work as individuals or as family groups. There are some exceptions to this general custom in which organized groups move under the guidance of a leader. Both types carry along their bedding and kitchen utensils.



Typical Crews

Dan Ellis, Jr., Route 4, Hazelhurst, Miss., is a typical crew leader from the hill counties of Mississippi who has for a number of years organized a group of workers and gone to the "Delta" (Area 19) to pick cotton. Dan is a rather substantial Negro hill farmer in Copiah County, which is the center of the commercial vegetable growing section of that State. Dan grows beans, cabbage, tomatoes, corn, cotton, and potatoes on his farm, but since most of these crops are harvested in the spring and early summer, Dan and his family have but little farm work to do during the fall months, and have found it profitable to go to the "Delta" and pick cotton.

For the past 6 years, Dan has loaded his family and some of his other relatives totaling about 25 workers, on his truck and gone to Area 19 to help harvest the cotton crop. The group Dan carries to the "Delta" usually consists of four children from 8 to 12 years of age, 5 to 8 men and boys, and 13 to 16 women. Dan arranges with "Delta" plantation owners for cotton to pick, hauls workers to and from the fields daily,

weighs the cotton for each picker, hauls cotton to the gin, and at the end of the harvest returns the pickers to their homes in Copiah County.

A second typical organized group of workers coming into Area 19 is under the leadership of Manuel Cabagos, 49 years old, and residing at Edinburg, Tex. Manuel was born in Mexico, but is a naturalized American citizen, has a wife and eight children, the eldest boy being in the United States Army. In 1946, Manuel's crew consisted of 25 workers, about one-third being family groups. Manuel leaves his family at home, as he does not believe in taking the children out of school to work in the fields.

Manuel was contracted early in the summer by a grower from Helena, Ark., and promised to have his crew in Helena by September 15. Manuel and his crew started their cotton-picking tour in 1946 in midsummer; late July found them picking at Seco, Tex., where they worked until late August. Then they went to Bryan, Tex., and although the crops were not heavy, they remained at Bryan, utilizing their time picking until time to leave for Arkansas. They arrived in Helena on the specified date, found good cotton and good rates of pay. However, by the end of November, they had had enough cotton picking for the year and returned to the Rio Grande Valley for winter work.

Manuel says he likes Arkansas farmers, because they pay his traveling expenses, paid well for hauling, and were considerate of him and his crew.

A typical white family from the Ozark Country that annually goes to the Arkansas Delta (19-d) for the cotton harvest is the Grant Rainbolt family which resides on a 40-acre farm near Alco, Stone County. The Rainbolt family consists of Mr. Rainbolt, his wife, and five children, all old enough to do farm work. They usually grow about 20 acres of corn and 15 acres of hay each year and keep a few head of livestock on the farm. The cash income from the farm, however, is not enough to meet the family needs, hence, they turn to outside seasonal work to add to the small income.

Usually two members of the family stay at home while Mr. Rainbolt and four children go to the Arkansas Delta to pick cotton. In 1946 Mr. Rainbolt and four children, after harvesting their hay crop, spent 7 weeks picking cotton and returned home with \$1,300.00 for their efforts.

Area 20 - Arkansas-Illinois Peach

Area 20 covers two commercial peach-producing sections in Arkansas and two in southern Illinois. The Nashville section of Arkansas (20-a) is located in Howard, Pike, Sevier, and Hempstead Counties; the Clarksville section (20-b), also in Arkansas, is located in Johnson and Pope Counties; the southern Illinois Section (20-c) comprises parts of Massac, Pulaski, Union, Williamson, Johnson, and Jackson Counties; and the Centralia section (20-d) of south central Illinois covers parts of Jefferson, Marion, Clinton, and Washington Counties.

Outside workers in Area 20 are required only during the harvest periods. Peaches are the only commercial crop grown in the two Arkansas sections (20-a and 20-b) needing outside labor; while in the southern Illinois section (20-c) crops requiring outside labor, in addition to peaches, are strawberries and early apples, and in the Centralia section (20-d), in addition to peaches, a few are needed in harvesting a small acreage of strawberries.

The migrants in Area 20 come from nearby counties and States. Some are individual men who leave their families at home and others travel as family groups. Most of the men and older boys pick in the orchards, and most of the women work in the packing sheds. With a few exceptions the outside workers come to this area from their homes and return home when the peach picking is completed. Many are farmers or members of farm families.

Labor Needs

In the Nashville section of Arkansas (20-a) peach picking starts the third week of July and ends the second week of August. About 3,000 outside workers are required at the peak to harvest a normal crop from the 17,000 acres. Most of these outside workers come from various hill counties of the State and move as individuals or as family groups. Men and boys do most of the picking, and women and girls are employed in the packing sheds.

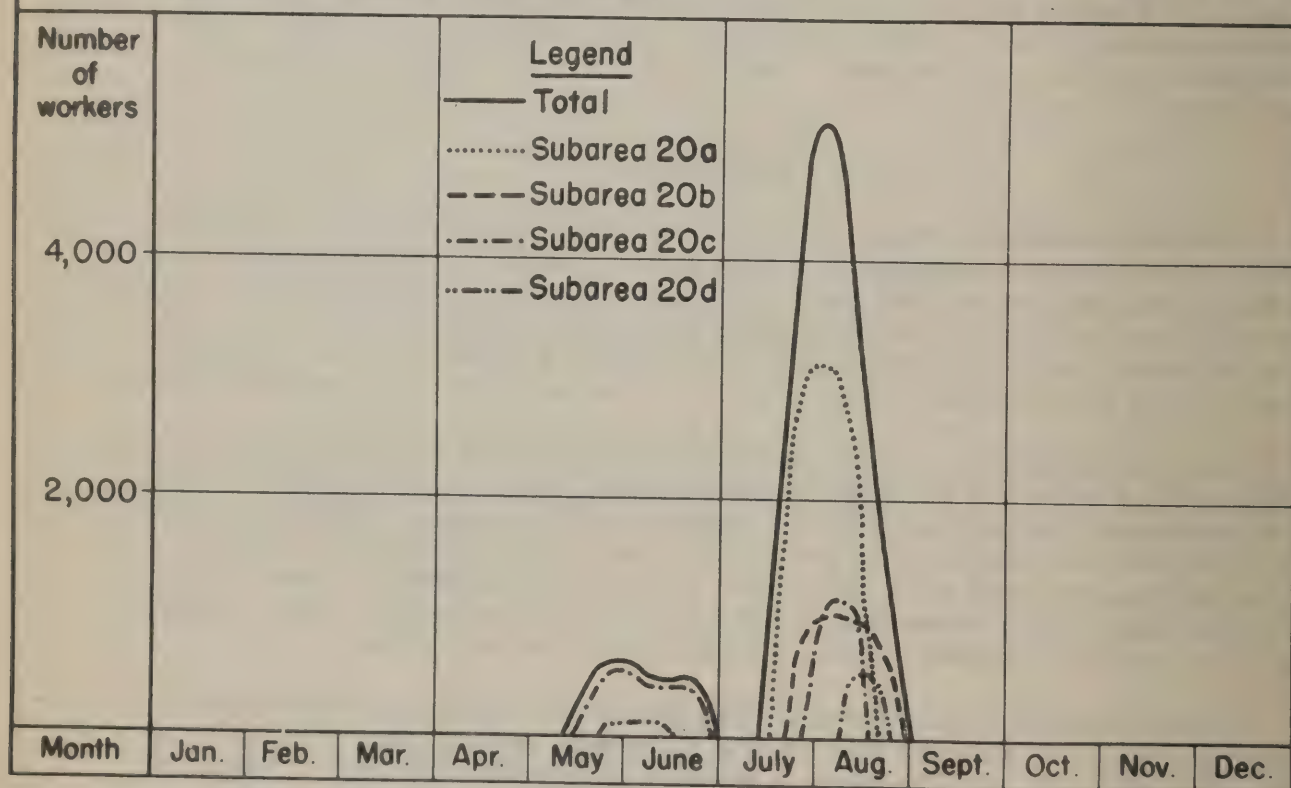
In the Clarksville, Ark., section (20-b) the peach harvest starts the last week of July and is over by mid-August. About 1,000 outside workers are needed at the harvest peak to pick the 6,100 acres. Practically all outside workers used in this section are white farmers and their families from the nearby Ozark hill counties. Most of the picking is done by the men and boys, while women and girls are used in the packing sheds. Employment in the two Arkansas areas is usually on the hourly basis.

While peaches predominate in the southern Illinois section (20-c) about 600 outside workers are needed to harvest the strawberry crop from May 16 to June 7, and 550 outside workers are needed the last 2 weeks of June to pick early apples. From August 1 to 15, 1,100 outside workers

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 20 - Arkansas-Illinois Peach**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>20-a, Arkansas</u>							
Peaches	Harvest	7/16	8/15	17.0	50 bu.	5,400	3,000
<u>20-b, Arkansas</u>							
Peaches	Harvest	7/23	8/15	6.1	45 bu.	3,000	1,000
<u>20-c, Illinois</u>							
Strawberries	Harvest	5/16	6/7	1.6	50 crt.	3,800	600
Early apples	Harvest	6/16	6/30	4.0	85 bu.	1,400	550
Peaches	Harvest	8/1	8/15	6.5	90 bu.	3,800	1,100
<u>20-d, Illinois</u>							
Strawberries	Harvest	5/23	6/15	.4	50 crt.	900	150
Peaches	Harvest	8/8	8/22	3.0	90 bu.	1,800	550

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 20 - Arkansas - Illinois Peach**



are required to help harvest the 6,500-acre peach crop. Outside workers used in this section are mostly men from Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri. Ladder work restricts picking to men. Some women are used in packing sheds. Hourly rates are paid in the beginning of the harvest, as the fruit is "bugged" or picked selectively. Piecework rates prevail during the peak of the harvest.

A limited number of workers coming to subarea 20-c for the strawberry harvest remain in the Arma and Villa Ridge sections helping in the production and harvesting of vegetable crops. Most of the outside workers who come to the subarea for the peach harvest return to their homes when harvest is completed. A few go to Centralia (20-d) for the last week of the peach season, and then to Michigan fruit areas (25).

In the Centralia section (20-d) the strawberry harvest starts May 23 and ends June 15, with about 150 outside workers needed to help with the picking. The peach harvest runs from August 8 to 23, and 550 outside workers are needed to help harvest the 3,000 acres. The type and sources of outside labor used in this section are similar to those used in subarea 20-c.

Housing and Related Facilities

Most outside workers used throughout Area 20 are housed on the farms. There is not, however, enough on-farm housing in any of the four subareas to house the workers needed during the peak of the harvest. In the two Arkansas subareas (20-a and 20-b) tents with cots and stoves are used to supplement the local housing. In the two Illinois subareas ((20-c and 20-d) tents, sheds, or other farm buildings are used. Owing to the shortness of the peach harvest--a peak of only 2 weeks--temporary types of shelter are all that employers can afford.

The Outside Workers

In the two Arkansas subareas (20-a and 20-b) most outside workers come from the small farms in adjacent or nearby counties. They usually get their own crops into such condition that they can spare a couple of weeks away from home to pick up a little extra money. With many of them, peach picking is the only off-farm work they do during the year. In the two Illinois subareas (20-c and 20-d) the outside workers travel longer distances, and some of them work in several other areas before returning home. Four or five of them get together in a car or truck, leave the families at home, and start out.

Area 21 - Kentucky Tobacco

Three separate tobacco-growing sections of Kentucky make up Area 21. Subarea 21-a, the Hopkinsville section, consisting of Christian, Logan, and Todd Counties, produces both dark and burley tobacco on which labor from outside the area is needed. Small numbers of outside workers are also needed to harvest corn and hay. Subarea 21-b is the Henderson section, consisting of Daviess, Henderson, and Union Counties. This section uses outside workers in harvesting both dark and burley tobacco and corn. Subarea 21-c, the Bluegrass section of Kentucky, is the largest of the three subareas, comprising all or part of 24 counties with the cities of Frankfort and Lexington about in the center, and requires about 3,600 outside workers, mostly for harvesting burley tobacco.

The outside labor used in subareas 21-a and 21-b are whites and Negroes from the coal mining and hill sections of western Kentucky, while those used in the Bluegrass section, subarea 21-c, are white folks coming largely from the hills in eastern Kentucky. Almost all workers are housed on the farms. Crops in the three subareas mature about the same time. Approximately 5,600 outside workers are needed during the peak of the harvest. Virtually all employment in this area is on the hourly or daily basis.

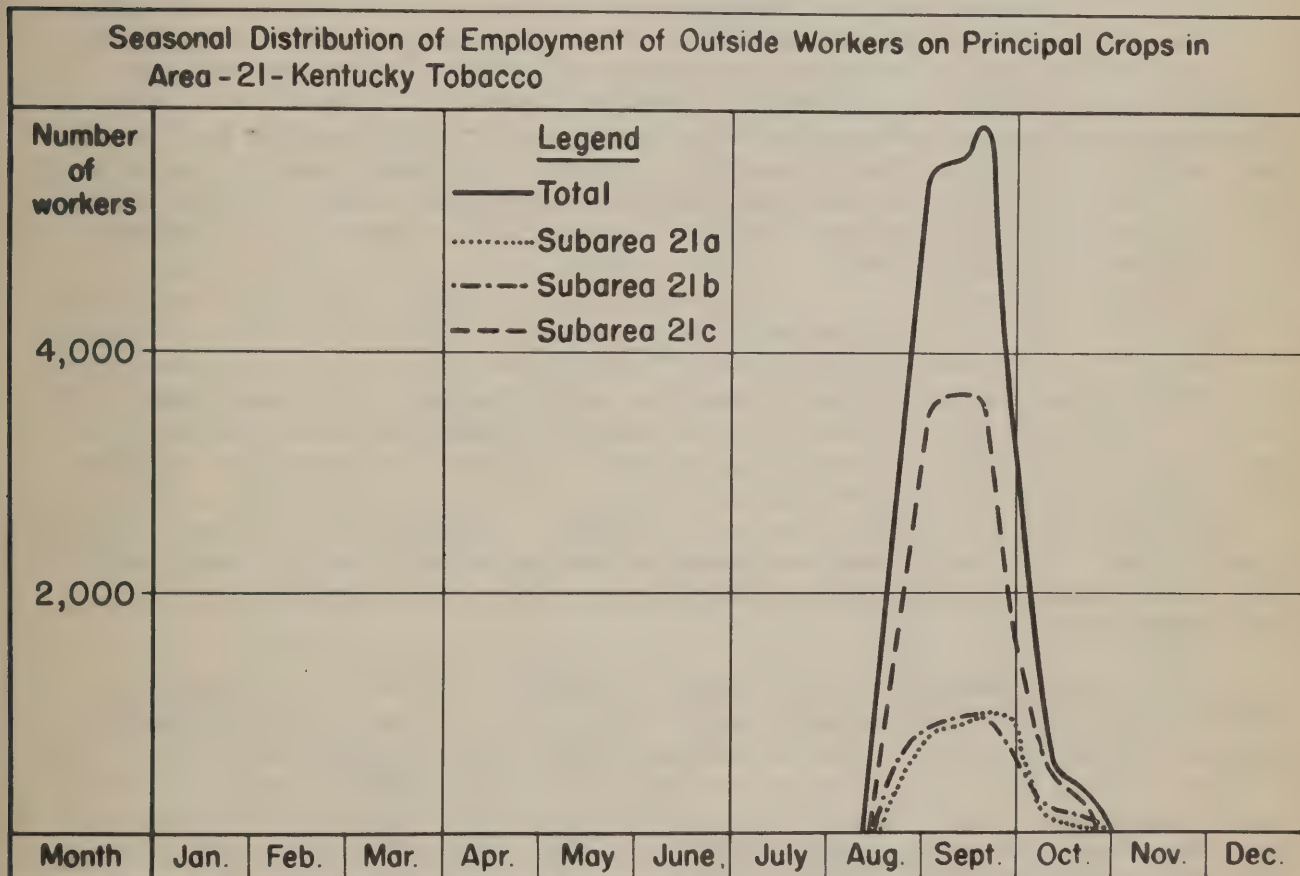
Labor Needs

In the Hopkinsville section (21-a), tobacco and hay harvesting start in mid-August and corn harvesting starts about 30 days later. Harvesting of tobacco and hay is usually completed by October 8. About 1,000 outside workers are needed to harvest the 19,000 acres of tobacco, 143,000 acres of corn and 54,000 acres of hay. Roughly, 80 percent of the workers are used in the tobacco harvest and 20 percent in corn and hay.

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 21 - Kentucky Tobacco							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
21-a Hopkinsville Area							
Tobacco	Harvest	8/8	10/7	19.0	1,210 lbs	16,600	800
Corn	Harvest	9/15	10/30	143.0	25 bu.	2,000	100
Hay	Harvest	8/15	9/30	54.0	1.2 tons	1,500	100
21-b Henderson Area							
Tobacco	Harvest	8/8	10/7	12.0	1,110 lbs	17,900	900
Corn	Harvest	9/15	10/30	171.0	40 bu.	4,600	225
21-c Bluegrass Area							
Tobacco	Harvest	8/15	10/15	157.0	1,070 lbs	236,000	3,500
Corn	Harvest	9/1	10/30	340.0	30 bu.	7,000	100

In the Henderson section (21-b), tobacco is the principal crop and corn is second. The tobacco harvest starts in mid-August and ends the first week of October, while the corn harvest starts in mid-September and is over the last of October. Approximately 1,000 outside workers are needed during the peak of the harvest to handle the 12,000 acres of tobacco and the 171,000 acres of corn. About 80 percent of the outside workers are used in tobacco and 20 percent in the corn harvest.

In the Bluegrass section of Kentucky (21-c), burley tobacco is the principal crop grown, with considerable acreage to corn. The 157,000 acres of tobacco and the 340,000 acres of corn require a maximum of 3,600 outside workers at the peak of the harvest. The tobacco harvest gets under way the middle of August and ends the middle of October, while the corn harvest starts September 1 and is completed the last of October. About 95 percent of the outside workers are used in the tobacco harvest.



Housing and Related Facilities

Nearly all white workers throughout Area 21 are housed in the growers' homes, the rates of pay including board and lodging. Negro workers in sub-areas 21-a and 21-b are usually housed with the colored tenants or they are transported on a day-haul basis. Increase in pay is customary where workers transport themselves. Outside workers for the tobacco harvest are usually men. All recruitment for this harvest is done within the State -- in western Kentucky for subareas 21-a and 21-b and in eastern Kentucky for sub-area 21-c. These two sources of labor supply are long established, and workers regard the tobacco harvest as a part of their year's work. Most workers move as individuals by train or bus, and many are hired in advance by the employer.

The Outside Workers

Workers from outside these areas are heads of families accompanied by grown sons, or single men moving alone. They usually own and operate small farms in the hill sections of eastern and western Kentucky, where they may grow a little tobacco and some corn and livestock. Since their production is small they usually complete their home work in time to go to Area 21 for the tobacco harvest or leave it for members of the families remaining at home to do. Some of the workers have two employment periods in a tobacco area. First, they get 25 to 35 days in cutting and housing, and second, they get 20 to 30 days stripping after it has been cured. Many of these farmers are not able to earn enough on their small hill farms to provide a good living for their families and the tobacco harvest earnings add materially to their annual income.

A Typical Family Group

Mr. William Coffee, aged 50, and his two sons, Neil, 25, and Ludwig, 23, are a typical family group from the hills of eastern Kentucky who annually go to the burley tobacco area for the tobacco harvest. Mr. Coffee has lived all his life in Morgan County, Ky., on a small hill farm growing a small corn crop and about an acre of tobacco. The farm is too small for him, his two sons, and three daughters to make a satisfactory living, and only occasionally can Mr. Coffee and his sons find additional work in his home community.

For several years Mr. Coffee and his sons have come to the Bluegrass area to help harvest the tobacco crop. They get about 60 days' employment each in the tobacco crop. In 1946 these three workers went to Woodford County and helped cut and house tobacco for 30 days. Each earned \$150 net. On returning home they learned from the county agent that potato pickers were needed in Maine and immediately signed up for this work. In Maine they earned \$90 net each for less than a month's work and enjoyed what they termed an educational vacation. After returning from Maine, Mr. Coffee and his two sons went back to the Bluegrass area and assisted with the stripping of tobacco for 28 days, each earning \$140 on this job. In about 90 days Mr. Coffee and sons had earned and brought home \$1,140.

Area 22 - Central States Specialized Hybrid Seed Corn

Area 22 covers those parts of three States where the detasseling of hybrid seed corn is the only farm job for which the supply of local workers is insufficient. Two thousand outside workers are needed in the five subareas in central Ohio, west central Indiana, and western Iowa during the last half of July and early August to supplement the 7,000 local workers. The detasseling work must be taken care of in all subareas at about the same time, and therefore does not offer a succession of work from one detasseling job to the next.

Older high school boys and girls are available during the period of need and are very satisfactory to do the detasseling work. They, therefore, supply the bulk of the labor need for this type of work and are recruited from high schools within the State or in adjoining States. Intrastate workers from nearby communities and Latin Americans from Texas were supplemented by small numbers of Mexican nationals and Jamaicans in the 1943-46 period.

Labor Needs

Area 22 has an outside labor need of about 2,000 workers to help with the corn detasseling job on 33,000 acres of hybrid seed corn. Older high school boys and girls, as well as men and women, can be used for this work. Single workers are usually preferred, as housing available is largely barracks or other types of central housing.

Subareas 22-a and 22-b in central Ohio require the services of about 600 workers to help detassel 10,500 acres of corn. Subarea 22-c, in the west central part of Indiana, grows about 12,000 acres of hybrid seed corn and must have 800 outside workers during the detasseling operation. Subareas 22-d and 22-e, in the western parts of Iowa, grow 10,500 acres of hybrid seed corn and use 600 outside workers.

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in Area 22 - Central States Specialized Hybrid Seed Corn							
Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
22-a - Central Ohio							
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	3.5	-	700	200
22-b - West Central Ohio							
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	7.0	-	1,400	400
22-c - West Central Indiana							
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	12.0	-	2,500	800
22-d - Southwestern Iowa							
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	3.7	-	925	300
22-e - Northwestern Iowa							
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	6.8	-	1,700	300

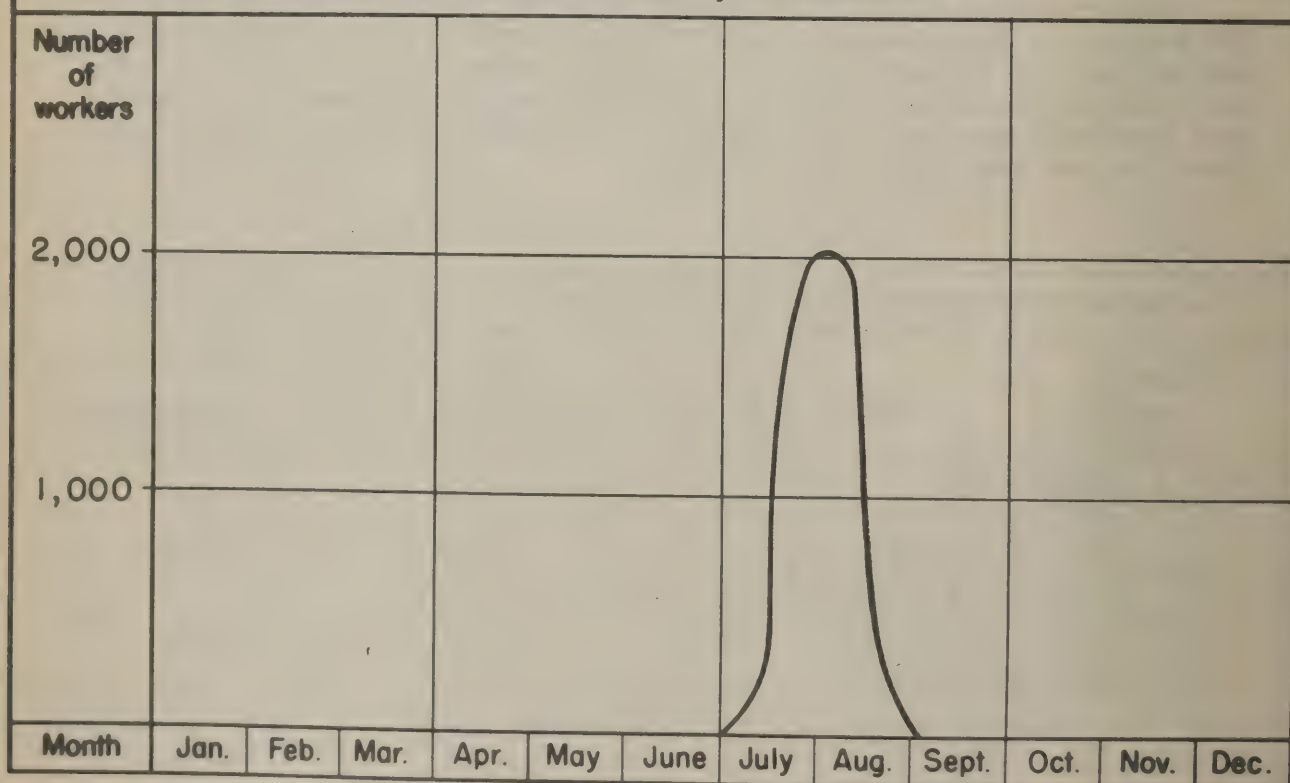
Many other sections in these three States and other adjoining States grow thousands of acres of hybrid seed corn. About 1,500 outside workers for detasseling are needed in Areas 23 and 30. Many areas, however, are not included in this report, as the detasseling job is handled by local workers.

Housing and Related Facilities

Outside workers helping with hybrid seed corn detasseling are nearly always housed in central barracks and provided with food in mess halls. In 1946, subarea 22-a housed 200 Latin-American workers in a tent colony, while 100 Alabama high school boys were housed and fed in 20 farm homes. In subarea 22-b a central housing project at Urbana, Ill., housed 65 workers, a CCC camp at Yellow Springs, Ohio, provided housing for 180, and the rest of the workers were housed and fed on the farms. The workers in subarea 22-c were housed and fed in camps.

Subarea 22-d has barrack-type housing, with all modern facilities for the single workers and individual houses in colony groups for family groups. This housing is located on the outskirts of towns in the area. Subarea 22-e has excellent barrack-type housing with all modern facilities available. These can be altered to handle family groups if that type of workers becomes available.

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in Area - 22 - Central States Specialized Hybrid Seed Corn



The Outside Worker

The typical outside worker used on the corn detasseling job is the youth recruited from the larger high schools in the State or from nearby States. Some Latin Americans from Texas also work on this job between other employment on sugar beets and canning crops.

As the need for outside workers becomes apparent in a community, the need is made known to county agents in possible recruitment areas. These county agents consult the local high school superintendent or principal. One of these men makes contacts with the older boys or girls in their high school. If a group of 25 or 30 boys or girls are interested, the area of need is so informed and arrangements are made as to dates of employment, transportation facilities, and other matters. Each group of boys or girls is accompanied by one of the local teachers or some other responsible local individual, who acts as chaperon or group leader.

A Typical Group

When the Iowa Extension Service sent out a call for workers to do corn detasseling, the Osceola, Iowa, high school responded. The Clarke County Agent called John Brown, the principal of the high school, who in turn called a meeting of the older boys. He soon had a group of 25 volunteers ready to work at Storm Lake, Iowa. These were all husky chaps, eager for the opportunity to earn some vacation money. The boys were from 15 to 18 years of age, fairly tall, well developed, and capable of doing a good day's work.

The group left Osceola on Thursday morning, July 11, in a special bus accompanied by Mr. Brown, who was to serve as their group leader. They arrived at Storm Lake at about 5 p.m. and were assigned to their bunks in a barracks building adequately equipped with modern facilities. After a brief clean-up period they were taken to the mess hall for a good, substantial supper.

On Friday morning the group was ready for work, but since the corn was not quite ready to detassel, the group was taken to the field and given instructions on the detasseling operation. Saturday was also used for training. Since Mr. Brown was experienced in corn detasseling, he assisted with the training and later served as the group's field supervisor. The corn tassels began popping out on Sunday, so on Monday the group started their work on a full 9-hour schedule. Their day's work started at 7:30 a.m., and ended at 5:30 p.m., with an hour at noon for dinner.

The next 3 weeks proved to be a busy time for the group, as the corn tassels disappeared from row after row of rapidly growing corn. John Brown soon found that he, too, had a full-time job. Some of his many duties included waking the boys in the morning, taking care of cuts, bruises, and sickness, acting as field supervisor, refereeing ball games, seeing that each boy wrote at least two letters to his parents each week, and closing the day by seeing that each boy was in bed at the designated hour.

At the end of 3 weeks the job was done. Each boy received his pay for the number of hours worked, less deductions for meals. The morning of August 7 found the group making the journey back to Osceola in the bus. Each of the boys was richer to the extent of \$50 to \$55 for his 3 weeks' work.

Area 23 - East North Central Tomato

Subarea 23-a includes Knox County and part of Daviess County, in the Wabash River Valley of southwestern Indiana. Subarea 23-b includes about 25 counties in the central and east central part of Indiana and extends across approximately 19 northwestern Ohio counties to include most of three counties in southeastern Michigan.

Tomatoes for canning is the principal crop requiring outside workers. Production of sugar beets has the second largest outside labor requirement with hybrid seed corn detasseling in third place. Peak labor requirements are met in tomato and sugar beet harvest in September and early October. Approximately 20,000 outside workers are then needed. The majority of out-of-area seasonal workers come from Texas. Others originate in Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Indiana.

Labor Needs

Subarea 23-a has tomato harvest requirements for about 550 workers of whom 200 from without the area are needed. In good fruit years peach and apple harvest, which occurs at about the time of tomato harvest, also uses outside workers. The season is from approximately August 8 through the first week of October.

In subarea 23-b production of tomatoes has increased markedly during the past 7 years. The trend has been for tomato acreages to move northward and for growers to operate larger acreages per farm. Sugar beets and canning peas and corn are being replaced by tomatoes. Approximately 146,000 acres of tomatoes were grown in 1946, of which 98,000 acres are in Indiana and 44,000 acres in Ohio. Yields average about 6 tons per acre. Approximately 27,000 workers are needed at harvest peak in September and early October, of whom 18,000 are from outside the area.

Sugar beets grown in this area are produced primarily in six or eight northwestern Ohio counties. Approximately 38,000 acres of sugar beets were planted and 34,000 acres were harvested in 1946. The trend of sugar beet acreage in this area was downward until the war period. Ohio, which has had approximately 60,000 acres in sugar beets in prewar years, had but 29,000 acres planted in this crop in 1946. Mechanization has increased, but hand labor requirements continue high. Many workers who block and hoe sugar beets also pick cherries and harvest tomatoes, although the latter part of the tomato harvest conflicts with sugar beet harvest. Sugar beets are blocked, thinned, and hoed from the middle of May through July, with approximately 4,500 outside workers needed. Between production and harvest work in sugar beets many workers move to other areas for employment. Approximately 4,500 outside harvest workers are required at the peak of sugar beet harvest in mid-October.

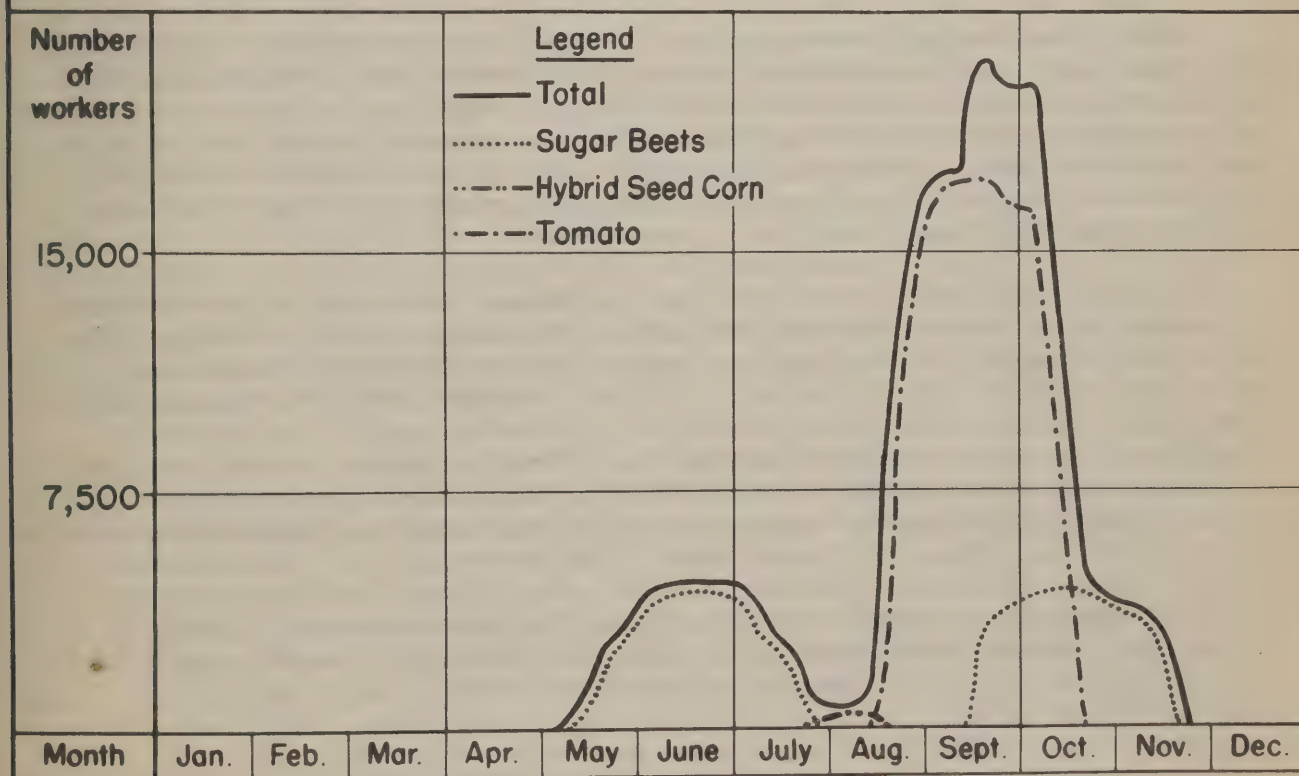
Within the last 10 years the production of hybrid seed corn has expanded greatly. The largest acreage expansion has taken place in the good land areas with large farms and consequently relatively sparse population.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 23 - East North Central Tomato**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>23-a, Knox County, Ind.</u>							
Tomatoes	Pick	8/8	10/7	4.0	5.5 T	550	200
<u>23-b, Northeastern Indiana, northwestern Ohio, southeastern Michigan</u>							
Sugar beets	Block-thin- hoe	5/16	7/15	38.0	--	5,000	4,500
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	8.5	65 bu.	1,700	700
Tomatoes	Pick	8/16	10/7	146.0	6.0 T	27,000	18,000
Sugar beets	Harvest	9/23	11/15	34.0	8.0 T	5,000	4,500

Indiana, with approximately 5,000 acres of hybrid seed corn in this area centering in Tipton County, needs 500 outside detassellers. Ohio, with approximately 3,500 acres in hybrid seed corn, requires 200 outside workers. The season is short, with the peak in the last week in July and the first 2 weeks in August.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 23 - East North Central Tomato**



Housing and Related Facilities

Throughout the area there is sufficient housing for outside workers. Quality of housing ranges from very good to poor. Few new houses were constructed during the war years and very few repairs were made, because of shortage of material and labor. Some housing has so deteriorated as to be practically uninhabitable. Both central barrack type and individual family housing are used. Much housing for outside seasonal workers is in single-room cabins, which are usually about 12 by 16 feet. These are located usually one or two on a farm. Occasionally these cabins are grouped so that several families live in one location. Cabins frequently are moved from one location to another to shorten the distance of travel to and from work. Other housing consists of renovated churches, school buildings, garages, barns, seed-corn storage houses and old farmhouses. Usually with these approved well water is available. Facilities for showers are constructed, screens are attached, and heating is provided. Some of these provide accommodations for several families at one location with central mess facilities.

Health and medical facilities vary. Medical services are available in Ohio through an organized program involving the State and county medical associations and the Extension Service.

Extension Service's liaison field workers assist employers and workers in making provision for appropriate recreation, religious services, child care facilities, and satisfactory community acceptance of outside seasonal workers.

Doctor and hospital services that are available to resident citizens of Indiana are usually available to migrant workers. The Indiana Council of Churches functions in several counties in providing social, recreational, and religious facilities for migrant families. In other counties local churches and community organizations give assistance. Although there are a few cases where discrimination has been shown against the outside workers, in most areas they have satisfactory acceptance.

County health units of each of the counties of Michigan offer services for needy people who cannot pay for such services upon their clearing with State requirements. Most employers assist in finding medical care when the worker needs it but do not pay it unless the employer has been at fault. Most county health units carry nurses, aid for examination for venereal disease, tooth decay, and similar services. Day nurseries are not available for small families. School facilities are available to the children of migrants in Michigan except when withheld by the local school board because of the fact that State aid is not drawn from nonresidents. This refusal is encountered in about 25 percent of the cases. County public parks and picnic grounds are available to the migrant for recreation and social activities and are used extensively. The various church councils work with migrants to assist with organized recreational activities in about 10 percent of the areas.

The Outside Workers

Latin-American migrants constitute a major part of the outside seasonal labor force in this area. Some are recruited in Texas by sugar beet companies and others are family groups that come to the area for tomato harvest only. Most are experienced workers and have worked in the areas in previous years. Latin Americans work chiefly in sugar beets and tomatoes. Many, however, move into cherry harvesting, hybrid seed corn detasseling, and other work. Next in order of numbers are workers of Anglo-Saxon extraction from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. Both family groups and single workers are included. Some family groups of Negroes from Arkansas come in to pick tomatoes.

A survey made in Indiana in 1946, showed that almost three-fourths of the Latin-American workers come to the area in trucks. It was found that crew leaders own approximately 15 percent of the transportation facilities used in moving the workers into the area. Other workers are transported by automobile or public carriers.

A Typical Crew Leader

Joe Alfaro, of San Antonio, Tex., is a crew leader with 27 members in his crew, including seven of his own family. Usually four other families are with him, and occasionally there are some single workers not attached to a particular family. Joe's family group consists of himself and his wife, their married son of 21 and his wife, two daughters, aged 18 and 16, and a son of 15. Joe has worked extensively in sugar beets and tomatoes. Since 1940 he has taken his family and some additional workers each year in late spring direct from their home to Ohio beet and tomato areas. He and his crew return to San Antonio as soon as beet harvest ends. Joe was recruited in Texas by the sugar company, whose agent each year advances him money before he leaves to cover cost of food and other necessities en route. The crew moves in his truck. No work stops are made on the way. He says he wishes there were more reception centers in the Northern States such as Texas has for the benefit of migrant workers. His only unpleasant experience has been the refusal of many cafes to serve meals to his crew. While in the work areas he says he has not experienced racial discrimination and has always had fair treatment. He says the housing in the area is better than the workers have at home. Were it not for the winter climate, he would remain throughout the year.

Joe attempts to get as extensive employment for his crew as is possible and sees that their interests are protected. He collects their pay, sees that they get needed supplies, and in case of illness among them, takes them to a doctor.

Joe prefers this work to any other because the season's earnings of the family are greater than would be likely in other work available to them.

Area 24 - East North Central Muck Crop and Pickle

The heavy production, principally of vegetable crops, requires outside workers from May through October in Area 24.

Subarea 24-a includes muck lands in Marshall and Fulton Counties in Indiana, well suited to growing potatoes, onions, and cucumber pickles. Subarea 24-b includes scattered muck lands in the Kankakee Valley, consisting of parts of Jasper, Pulaski, Starke, Marshall, and Saint Joseph Counties, Ind. Potatoes, onions, and mint are the chief crops requiring outside labor. Subarea 24-c in south central Michigan, producing cucumber pickles extensively, includes scattered muck areas on which are grown a number of vegetable crops, the more important ones being onions, potatoes, red beets, and mint.

Although the acreage of individual muck crops fluctuates considerably from one season to another, the total muck crop acreage in the area, as well as the demand for outside labor required on these crops, is fairly constant. For this reason and also because workers employed on these crops may work intermittently on several crops during the season from the middle of May through October, the acreages and labor requirements are given as a total rather than for individual crops.

Muck land crops in both production and harvest have the largest outside labor requirement, with the cucumber pickle harvest second in need. Peak labor requirements occur in late August and September, when approximately 6,000 outside workers are needed. Many out-of-area workers originate in Texas, though others may come from Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee and from the southern hill areas of Ohio and Indiana.

Labor Needs

Subarea 24-a has a peak labor requirement of about 1,000 workers in picking of cucumber pickles for 4 weeks beginning with the last week in July. Subarea 24-b meets its peak need for outside labor though September and the first half of October, when 2,000 workers are required, 1,200 of whom are from outside the area. Subarea 24-c has a labor requirement of 6,000 workers in cultivation and harvest of muck crops of which some 2,500 must come from outside the area. The period of need extends from the middle of May to the end of October, with peaks occurring during June and again the last half of August through September. Pickle harvest in this subarea requires 1,300 outside workers at peak, which includes the last 3 weeks in August and the first 2 weeks in September. More cucumber pickles are grown in Michigan than in any other State.

Housing and Related Facilities

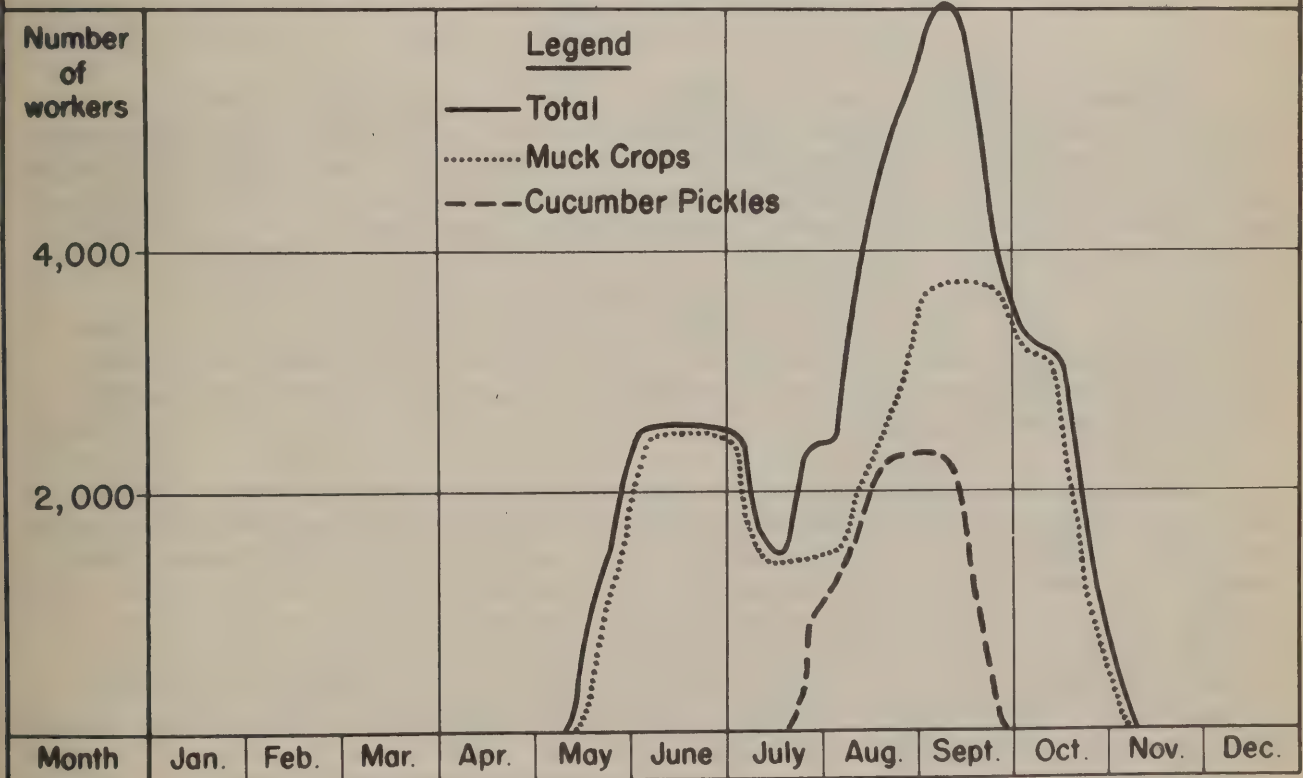
Throughout all three subareas, 24-a, 24-b, and 24-c, there is sufficient housing for outside workers. Most housing is the single-room type, approximately 12 by 16 feet, either movable or stationary. Some of

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 24 - East North Central Muck Crop and Pickle**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
24-a, Marshall and Fulton Counties, Ind.							
Cucumber pickles	Pick	7/23	9/22	1.0	--	1,000	1,000
24-b, Kankakee Valley, Ind.							
Muck crops	Cultivate- Harvest	5/16	10/15	20.0	--	2,000	1,200
24-c, South Central Michigan							
Muck crops	Cultivate- Harvest	5/16	10/30	12.0	--	6,000	2,500
Cucumber pickles	Pick	8/8	9/15	7.0	60 bu.	2,000	1,300

this, in connection with larger operations, is concentrated in camps. There is limited barrack-type housing. Quality of housing varies considerably and improvements are needed.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area -24- East North Central Muck Crop and Pickle**



Doctor and hospital services available to resident citizens are usually available to migrant workers. The Council of Churches functions in several counties in providing social, recreational, and religious activities to migrant families. Local churches and community organizations frequently help with such programs.

The Outside Workers

Latin Americans from southern Texas, mostly family groups experienced in the work, make up the largest work force from outside the area. Others include white workers, mostly family groups who usually transport themselves by automobile or public carrier from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other southern areas. Some families come from cities, and these are usually of recent immigrant stock. The Latin-American workers are frequently under the direction of a crew leader, who provides transportation from Texas and return and who looks after the workers' interests. They migrate to the North Central States after completion of winter vegetable and fruit harvest in southern Texas and may work in cotton a while in the Mississippi Delta or in Texas on their return south in the fall. Work in Area 24 is attractive to Latin-American family heads because other members of the family can work with consequent greater family earnings for the season.

Area 25 - Southern Michigan Fruit

Subarea 25-a covers part of Oakland, Lapeer, Wayne, and Genesee Counties of Michigan with the city of Pontiac near its center. The greatest need for outside labor in the area is for harvesting of peaches and apples, with smaller requirements for harvesting of plums and pears. Subarea 25-b, which lies along Lake Michigan's eastern shore, includes the fruit belt of southwestern Michigan covering parts of seven counties and parts of Laporte and St. Joseph Counties, Ind. Peach harvest has the highest requirements for outside labor. Picking apples, pears, and plums requires the second largest number of workers. Other crops of this area with heavy labor requirements are asparagus, cherries, strawberries, blueberries, and crops grown on muck lands.

Numerous vegetable crops are grown on the muck lands in subarea 25-b, the more important being onions, celery, potatoes, red beets, and mint. Although acreage for these individual crops may vary widely from season to season, the total muck crop acreage and the demand for outside labor required on these crops is fairly constant. Because of this fact and also because workers are employed continuously throughout the growing and harvesting season from the middle of May until the latter part of October on many of these crops, the acreage and labor requirements are given as a total rather than for individual crops.

Peak labor needs occur in this area from August 15 to September 15, when approximately 10,000 outside workers are required. These are chiefly intrastate workers, white family groups from southern areas, vacationists from the cities, and Latin Americans from southern Texas.

Labor Needs

In good fruit years subarea 25-a has a labor requirement of approximately 1,600 workers, of which about 600 are brought from without the area. From the middle of August to the middle of October is the season for picking peaches, apples, and plums. Subarea 25-b is a heavy fruit producing section with high requirements for outside labor. Michigan in an average year grows more than 2½ million bushels of peaches, most of which are produced in this section. Peach picking in this area for about 1 month, beginning about the middle of August, requires about 4,500 outside workers. Apples, pears, and plums together have a peak need for approximately 2,500 outside workers from August 15 through the first 3 weeks in October. In favorable seasons Michigan grows at least 8,000,000 bushels of apples and more than half a million bushels of pears. Plums are also an important crop. Harvesting of about 5,000 acres of asparagus requires about 1,000 outside workers from early May through June. The cherry harvest of some 25 million pounds, requiring about 3,000 outside workers, begins the third week in June as strawberry picking has passed its peak. As the cherry harvest is about completed the second week in July, harvest of 1,100 acres of blueberries begins. This harvest requires about 1,000 outside workers and extends to the end of August.

Production and harvesting of muck crops require 1,000 outside workers from May 16 until the end of October. Many workers are able to find relatively full employment in this area through the growing and harvest season by moving from one crop to another as the season progresses. Peach harvest ends about the time apple and pear harvest starts. This permits workers to extend their work season.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing in this area includes single houses, 12 by 16 feet, either movable or stationary, apartment houses of long low buildings divided into 12-by 16-foot rooms, barrack-type housing with cots or beds for single help, farm houses reconverted, utility buildings used for housing during work periods, and other reconverted farm buildings. In some cases workers provided their own shelter. Space for tents and trailers is usually available.

Most employers assist in finding medical care when needed by the worker, who is expected to pay. In about 75 percent of Michigan counties school facilities are available to migrant workers. Public parks and picnic grounds are used freely by migrants for recreation and social activities. Church councils in about 10 percent of the communities assist migrants in organized recreational activities. Extension Service maintains

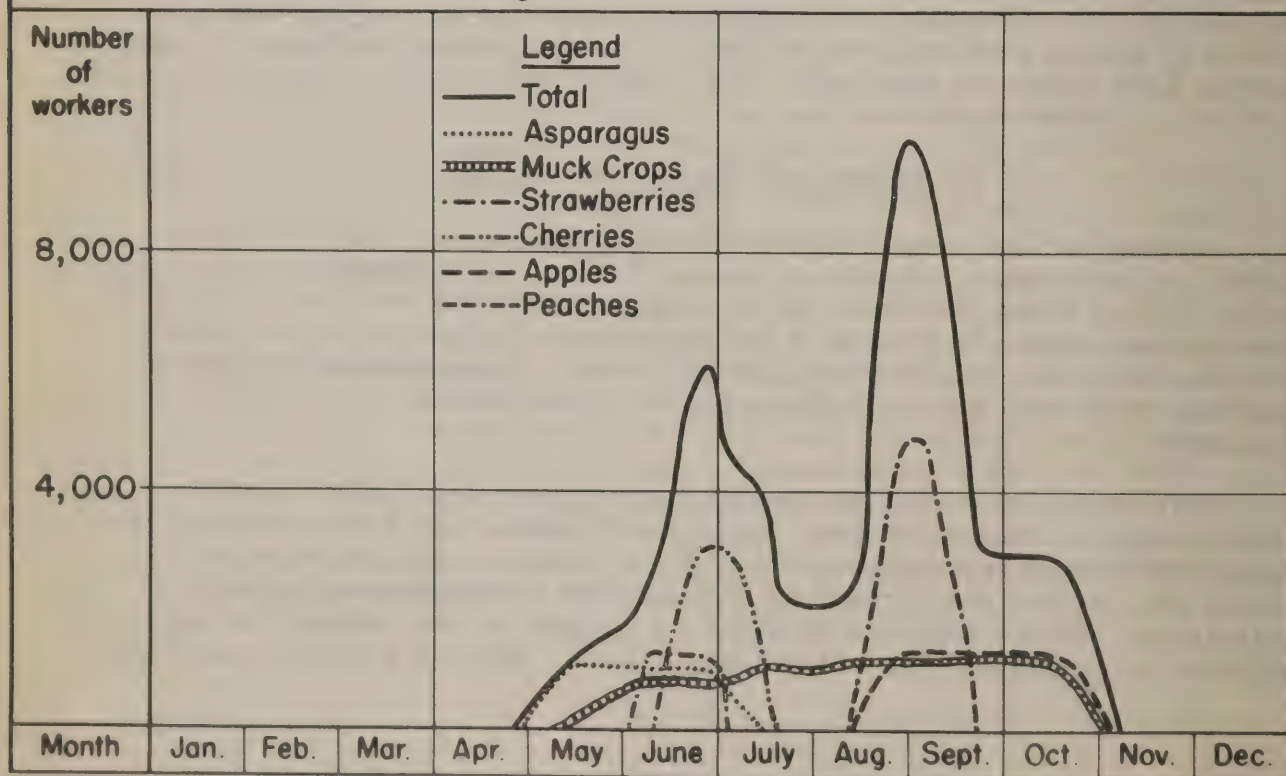
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 25 - Southern Michigan Fruit**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
25-a, Pontiac							
Peaches	Harvest	8/16	9/7	2.4	65 bu.	700	300
Plums	Harvest	8/16	9/7	.2	65 bu.	75	40
Apples	Harvest	8/16	10/22	11.0	80 bu.	700	300
Pears	Harvest	8/16	10/22	.8	120 bu.	50	25
25-b, Southwest Michigan							
Asparagus	Harvest	5/1	6/30	5.0	100 crt. ^{1/}	2,000	1,000
Muck crops	Thin-weed-						
	harvest	5/16	10/30	17.0	-- 2/	8,500	1,200
Strawberries	Harvest	6/8	6/30	3.7	80 crt.	7,500	1,200
Cherries	Harvest	6/16	7/15	7.0	3-4000 lbs.	7,000	3,000
Blueberries	Harvest	7/8	8/30	1.1	--	2,500	1,000
Peaches	Harvest	8/16	9/7	23.0	65 bu.	6,500	4,500
Plums	Harvest	8/16	9/7	5.3	65 bu.	1,800	1,200
Apples	Harvest	8/16	10/22	20.7	80 bu.	1,300	1,000
Pears	Harvest	8/16	10/22	7.3	125 bu.	500	300

^{1/} - 24 lbs. per crate

^{2/} - 24 qts. per crate

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 25 - Southern Michigan Fruit**



an information station at Benton Harbor to assist outside workers in finding employment. Extension also employs bilingual liaison representatives to work throughout the season with problems of Latin-American migrants.

Outside workers find general acceptance in this area.

The Outside Workers

Intrastate workers, largely family groups from outside Area 25, make the largest number of out-of-area workers. White family groups from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and States farther south, together with vacationists from urban areas and Latin-American family groups, chiefly compose the remainder of the outside workers. Many move into the area by auto or truck. Some bring trailers or tents. Fruit harvest work is attractive to many different types of people.

The Typical Worker

Dave Collins, 42, lives on the Cumberland Plateau in Fentress County near Cookeville, Tenn. Because of small returns from the vegetable crops he has been able to make on the few acres of his unproductive farm, he has worked in timber in the winter. He dislikes factory work so has done little of it to supplement his income. In 1941, when his elder son, Jim, was 15, Dave decided that the Michigan fruit area, of which he had heard much from neighbors, would provide a profitable summer's work in which Mrs. Collins and young Jim could have part. Since then Dave has come to Michigan each season. During the late years of the war, he had trouble keeping his old car running and for two seasons he traveled north by bus. Two other younger children than Jim now can pick fruit, and in 1946 the entire family of both parents and four children drove their old car through to the fruit harvest in Michigan. Dave likes the change of scene and the work, which has paid well.

Lately he has talked with P. G. Crooks, his county agent in Fentress County, about the possibility of growing fruit at home. With Mr. Crooks' advice, last year Dave planted a small orchard to see how it would do. He thinks he has learned something from Michigan growers that might work in his high-altitude home area. The county agent has brought Dr. Brooks Drain, of the horticultural department, Agricultural College, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, up for a neighborhood meeting and hopes that the Collins family, along with some others of his neighbors, can start a profitable home enterprise.

Area 26 - Michigan Sugar Beet

Michigan is one of the leading sugar beet States. Most of its sugar beet acreage is in Area 26, which covers all or part of 20 counties in the eastern section of Michigan's lower peninsula. Sugar beet cultivation and harvest require the largest number of outside workers. Cucumber pickles and muck crops in that order have the next highest labor requirement. Numerous vegetable crops are grown on the muck-land areas scattered throughout Area 26. Most important of the muck crops are onions, potatoes, mint, and some red beets. Although acreage of these individual crops may vary widely from one season to another, total acreage of all muck crops is fairly constant. For this reason and also because outside workers on these crops in the area work intermittently throughout the season on several crops and crop activities, the acreage and labor requirements are given for muck crops as a whole rather than for individual crops.

Peak labor needs occur from May 15 through July 15 and again from October 1 through the first week in November. Requirements are for approximately 8,000 outside workers at each peak period. These are chiefly Latin-American migrants from the southern tip of Texas.

Labor Needs

This area customarily contracts for approximately 120,000 acres of sugar beets. Beets are usually blocked and thinned during June and July. Widespread use of the recently developed segmented seed eliminates much of the difficult finger work and speeds the job. Most of the workers needed in sugar beets are brought in from outside the area. Between cultivation and harvest of the sugar beets some workers may be employed in the pickle harvest, though some move to the cherry harvest in Michigan or to tomato work in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Sugar beet harvest, requiring up to 8,000 workers, runs from late September through about the middle of November, depending upon weather conditions. Pickle work requires approximately 2,400 outside workers from about August 7 to the middle of September.

Outside workers are needed in muck crops from the middle of May through to early November. Requirements range from 500 to 1,400 workers.

Housing and Related Facilities

Most housing is on farms of growers. It is largely family-type single houses, 12 by 16 feet, either movable or stationary. Some housing is in reconverted farm buildings. Most employers assist in finding medical care when needed by the worker, who is expected to pay. In about 75 percent of Michigan counties school facilities are available to the children of migrant workers. Public parks and picnic grounds are used freely by migrants for recreation and social activities. Some church councils have assisted migrants in organized recreational activities. The Extension Service maintains information stations at Ida, Pontiac, Adrian, and Jackson in Area 26, besides those established in other Michigan areas at Benton Harbor, Hart, and Traverse City. Extension also employs bilingual representatives to work

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 26 - Michigan Sugar Beet**

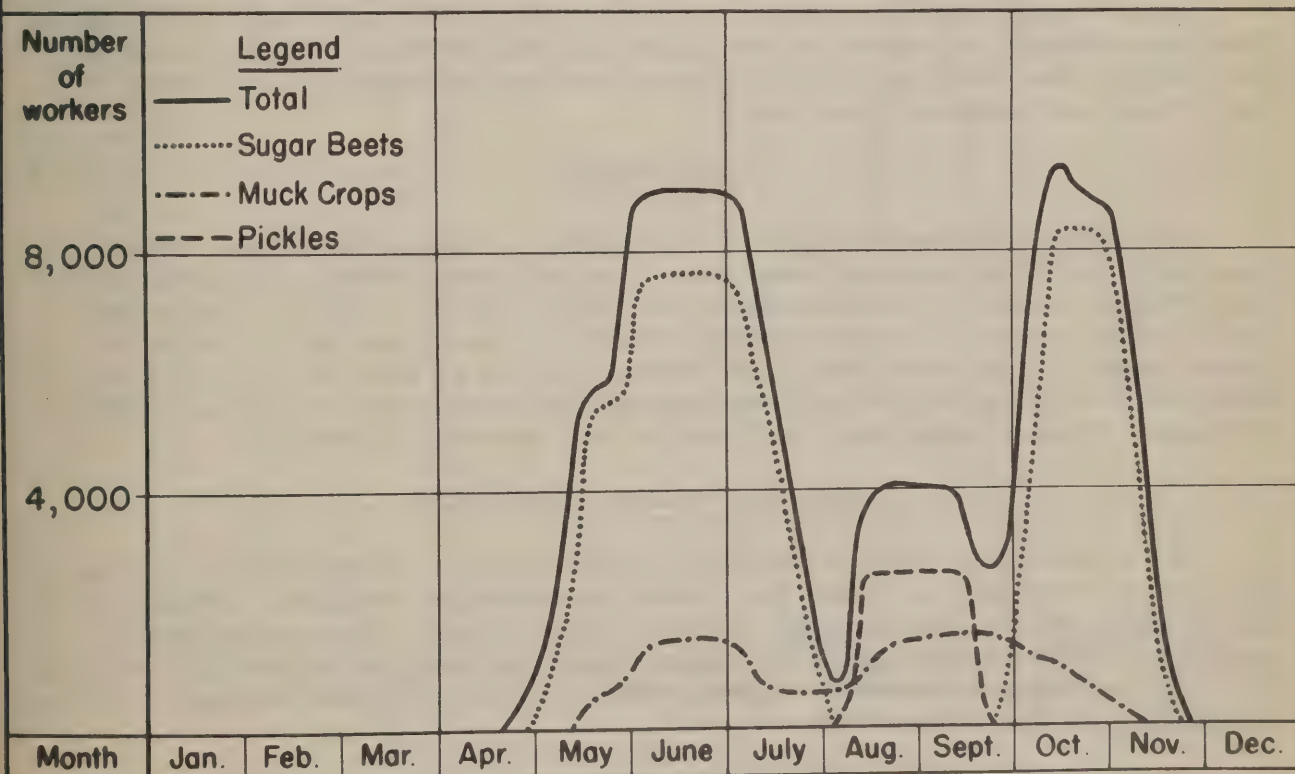
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	to			Total	Outside
Sugar beets	Cultivate	5/1	7/30	91.0	--	9,000	7,000
Muck crops	Cultivate-						
	Harvest	5/16	10/30	6.8	--	3,200	1,400
Cucumber pickles	Harvest	8/8	9/15	13.0	60 bu.	3,500	2,400
Tomatoes	Harvest	8/16	9/22	.5	145 bu.	200	125
Sugar beets	Harvest	9/23	11/15	81.0	8.5 T	8,100	8,100

throughout the season with problems of Latin-American migrants. Outside workers find general acceptance in this area.

The Outside Workers

Latin-American families recruited by sugar beet companies in Texas make up the major part of the work force. These move into the area mostly in trucks of crew leaders or in family autos. Many have worked in the area in previous years. Mostly they return to Texas after the sugar beet harvest or to other areas of winter employment, chiefly in cotton picking.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area -26- Michigan Sugar Beet**



A Typical Crew Leader

Gregaria Guajardo of Weslaco, Tex., is a leader of a crew of 28 people, of whom 20 are workers and 8 are children too small to work. The group is composed of Guajardo and his family of 4, a brother and family of 3, his brother-in-law and family of 4, and 3 nonrelated families of 5, 3, and 6 respectively. Guajardo has been a crew leader for 6 years. He continued the work of his father, a crew leader of 20 years, who is now assisting only as an adviser. This crew, until the past 2 years, worked in Texas. In 1945 they worked in beets in Montana and in grapes in California. In 1946 they came to Michigan. Guajardo arrived 3 weeks too early to work in beets and in this period found work for his crew in chicory fields. After six weeks of work, blocking and thinning sugar beets, they turned to cherries and then to pickles, working in pickles for half of the crop harvest. Guajardo earned 10 cents a bushel for transporting graded pickles from the warehouse to the railroad. The crew picked tomatoes before returning to their contract with the sugar beet company to top beets. Back in Texas the crew works in cotton harvest.

Possibly Guajardo may be considered as better than an average crew leader. He has been successful in maintaining reasonably full employment for his crew and in providing otherwise for their needs.

Area 27 - North Central Michigan Bean and Pickle

Area 27 consists of a strip about one county wide extending from Charlevoix County on Lake Michigan on the north, through Mecosta County on the south. The sandy soils of this area are well adapted to production of snap beans and cucumber pickles.

Labor Needs

Snap bean and cucumber pickle have about the same season and require outside labor in about equal numbers. The peak requirement of approximately 2,500 workers occurs from the middle of August to the middle of September. Many family groups, along with single workers, women, and youth, work in these crops. Latin Americans from Texas, working in Area 26 just to the east, may be employed here on bean and pickle harvest in August and early September between sugar beet cultivation and harvest in Area 26.

Housing and Related Facilities

Most housing is single-room type, approximately 12 by 16 feet, either movable or stationary. There is limited barrack-type housing. Quality of the housing varies, and much of it needs improvement. Doctor and hospital services, which are available to the resident citizens, are usually available to the migrant workers. Migrant workers generally have satisfactory acceptance in the communities.

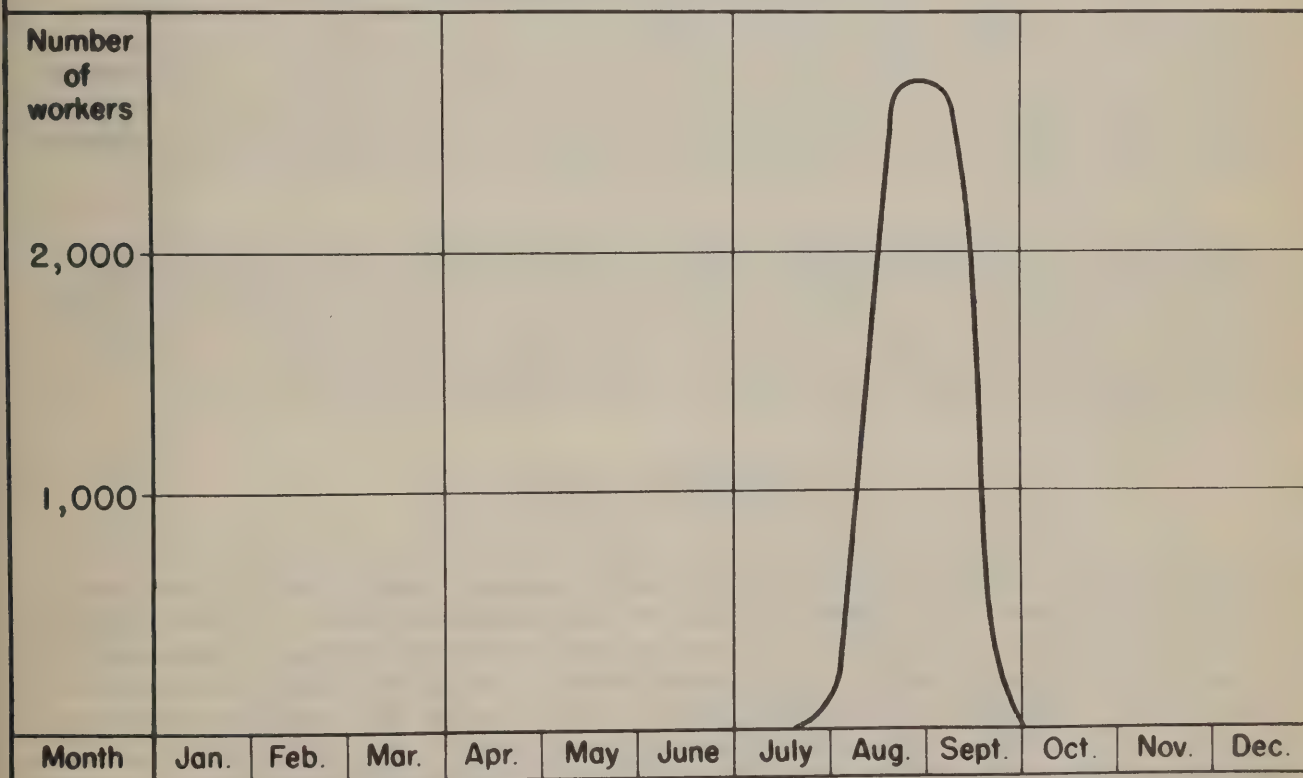
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 27 - North Central Michigan Bean and Pickle**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Cucumber pickles	Harvest	8/8	9/15	7.4	60 bu.	2,000	1,300
Snap beans	Harvest	8/8	9/15	5.6	1.4 T	2,000	1,300

The Outside Workers

Latin Americans from Texas, mostly family groups and experienced in the work, make an important part of the farm labor force. Others include white workers, mostly family groups, who usually transport themselves by automobile or public carrier from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other southern areas. Some families come from cities, and these are frequently of recent immigrant stock.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 27 - North Central Michigan Bean and Pickle**



Area 28 - Northwestern Michigan Cherry

Area 28, which lies along Lake Michigan's east shore in the northwest section of Michigan's Lower Peninsula, includes all or parts of Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim, and Charlevoix Counties. This is the noted cherry belt of Michigan, and cherry harvest has the highest requirement for outside labor. Michigan leads all other States in the production of cherries. In a good year more than 100,000,000 pounds of cherries are produced, the greater part being produced in Area 28.

Labor Needs

This great cherry-producing area has need for approximately 13,000 outside pickers. Peak labor needs in cherries occur from July 1 to the middle of August. Pickers are chiefly intrastate workers, white family groups from southern areas, vacationists from the cities, and Latin Americans from Texas. Apple harvest has the next high labor need with approximately 600 outside workers needed in the period covering the last 3 weeks in September and the first 3 weeks of October. Some of the cherry workers in this area obtain interim employment during August and early September harvesting beans and pickles in Area 27 and then return for the apple harvest in Area 28.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing in this area includes single houses, 12 by 16 feet, either movable or stationary, apartment houses of long, low buildings divided into 12-by 16-foot rooms, barrack-type housing with cots or beds for single help, farm houses reconverted, utility buildings used for housing during work periods, and other reconverted farm buildings. In some cases workers provide their own shelter. Space for tents and trailers is usually available.

Most employers assist in finding medical care when needed by the worker, who is expected to pay. Public parks and picnic grounds are used freely by migrants for recreation and social activities. Extension Service maintains information stations at Hart and Traverse City to assist outside workers to find employment. Extension also employs two bilingual representatives to work throughout the season with problems of Latin-American migrants.

The Outside Workers

Many vacationists pick cherries during part of their stay in this popular vacation area. Intrastate workers, largely family groups from outside Area 28, make the largest number of out-of-area workers. Another group of outside workers consists of the white families from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and States farther south. Latin-American family groups from Texas, primarily employed on sugar beets in Area 26, work frequently in the cherry harvest to have interim employment between cultivation and harvesting of beets. Many workers move into the area by truck or automobile. Some bring tents and trailers.

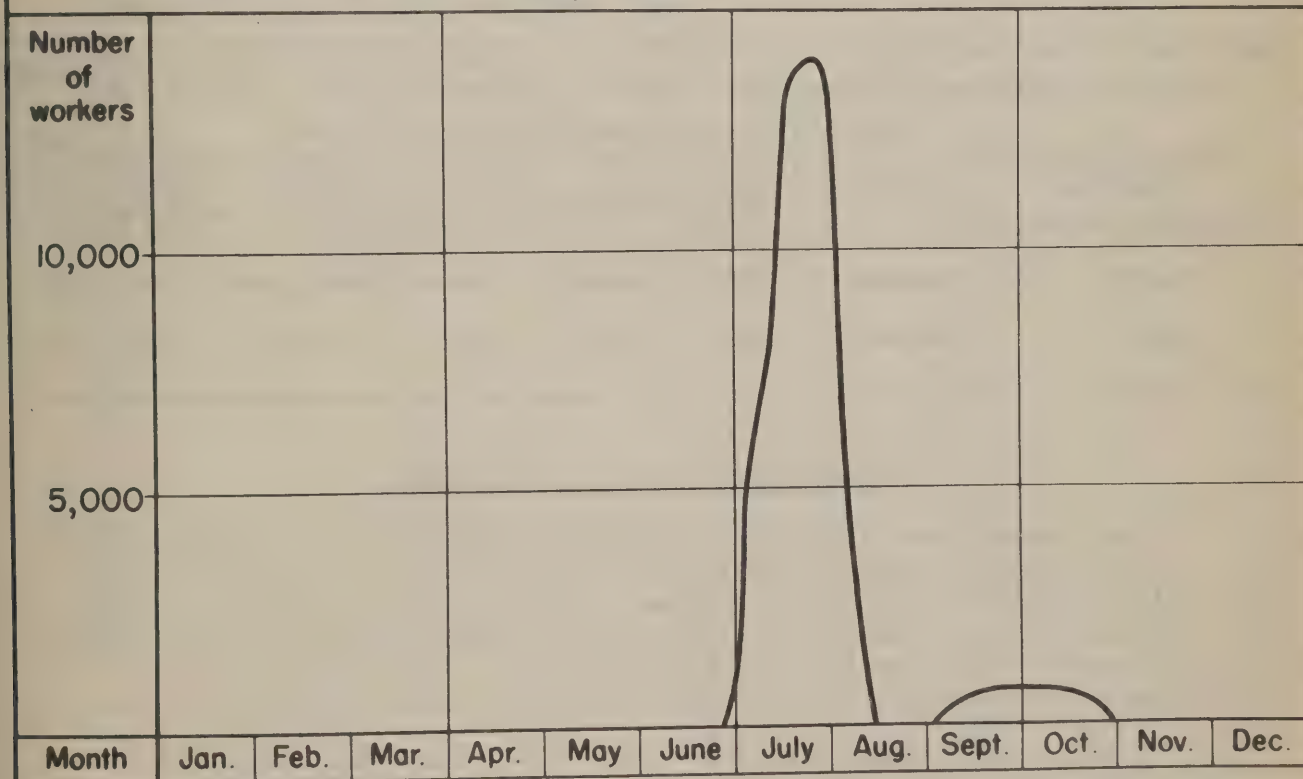
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 28 - Northwestern Michigan Cherry**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Cherries	Harvest	7/1	8/15	12.0	200 lugs	17,000	13,500
Apples	Harvest	9/8	10/22	16.7	90 bu.	1,000	600

The Typical Worker

George E. Keats is a shipping clerk for Armour & Co. at Chicago. His older daughter, Gladys, 23, is a saleswoman at Marshall Fields. His eldest son, Arthur, 21, is employed by an electrical company, and there is a younger daughter, 17. For 7 years Mr. Keats and his family have taken their vacations together in the Michigan cherry belt where the pleasant, part-time work in the cherry harvest helped pay vacation costs and did not prevent some fishing. Arthur was in war service for two seasons and in 1946 could not arrange his vacation with the family. In 1945 the family stayed at home because of transportation difficulties. A trailer and tent are used for housing. The distance from Chicago, about 300 miles, does not make the trip expensive. This middle-income family finds it agreeable to combine vacations with opportunity for some additional earnings.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area -28- Northwestern Michigan Cherry**



Area 29 - Door County, Wisconsin, Cherry

Eight thousand acres of cherries in Door County, Wis. (Area 29), furnish attractive employment for 4,600 outside pickers during the month of July and early August each year. Door County is a peninsula extending into Lake Michigan, with a delightful climate during the cherry-picking season. Four hundred outside workers are also needed during the month of October to help harvest 3,300 acres of apples.

The principal source of outside workers has generally been from eastern Wisconsin. During recent years this has been supplemented with Latin Americans from Texas, a few Indians from nearby reservations, youth recruited in cooperation with Extension Service, foreign workers, and prisoners of war.

Labor Needs

Door County cherry growers normally need about 6,100 workers to help harvest their cherry crop. About 1,500 of these workers are available from local sources, but the additional 4,600 must be brought in from outside sources. The cherry-picking season usually opens about July 8 and is completed about Aug. 15.

This area also grows 3,300 acres of apples. The apple harvest is in full swing from about October 1 to November 7. A total of about 550 apple pickers are needed for this job, of which 250 must be brought in from outside sources.

Since the cherry and apple orchards are all in one fairly compact area, the fruit matures at about the same time and there is not a succession of jobs as is the case in many other types of farm work.

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 29 - Door County, Wisconsin Cherry							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Cherry	Harvest	7/8	8/16	8.0	2000 lbs	6,100	4,600
Apple	Harvest	10/1	11/7	3.3	76 bu.	550	250

Housing and Related Facilities

In most cases, cherry pickers are housed in dormitories or cabins provided by the cherry growers. Meals are served in a central mess hall. In the smaller orchards housing is provided in the home and workers are fed with the farm family. The Indians bring their tents and cooking facilities and take care of their own housing and food needs. The methods used in housing and feeding apple pickers are the same as those for cherry workers.

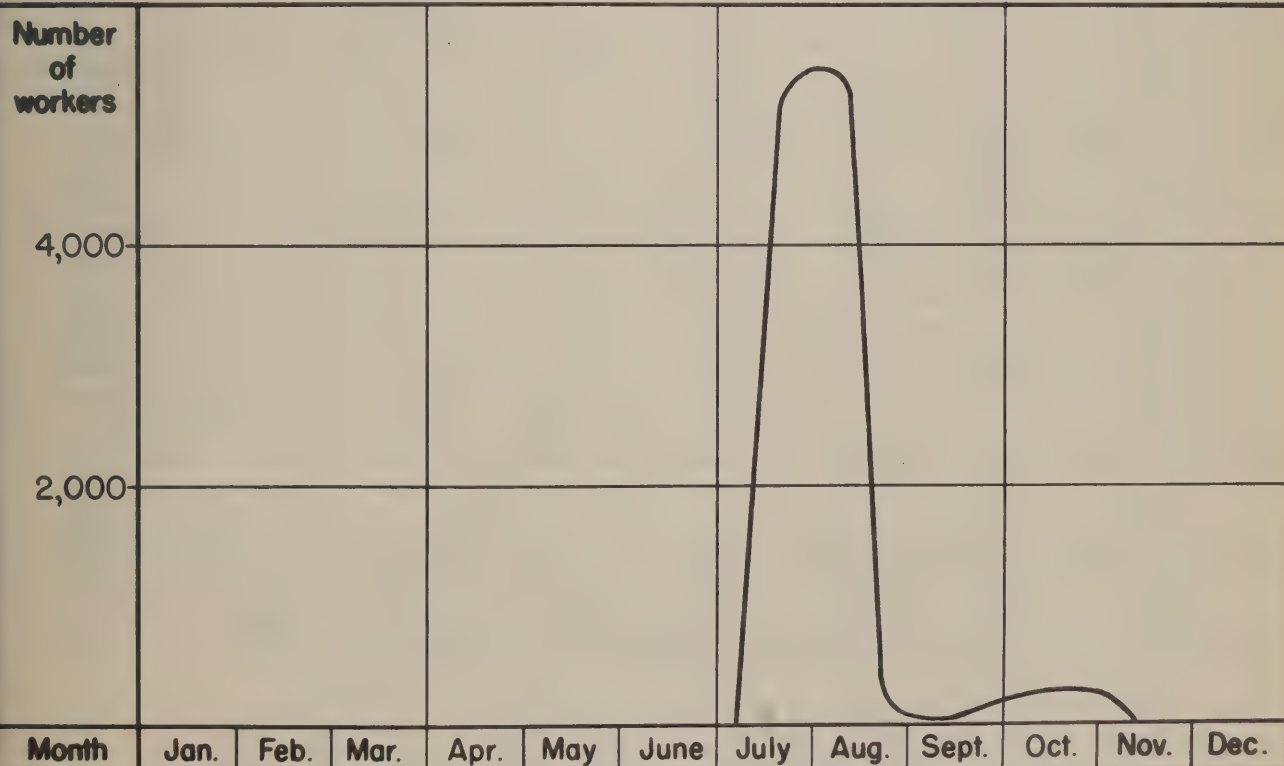
The Outside Workers

Prior to World War II, cherries in Area 29 were picked by families from within the State using this as a vacation period. High industrial employment and lack of transportation during the war period greatly reduced the number of these people who came to Door County. During the 1943-46 period, prisoners of war, Mexican Nationals, and Jamaicans were assigned to this work. In addition, Latin Americans shifted to cherries from the sugar beet fields, Indians migrated into the area, and several thousand additional workers, largely youth, were recruited in cooperation with the Extension Service in eastern Wisconsin.

Some workers in the surrounding area come to the cherry and apple-picking jobs year after year. These people, because of their experience and skill, are in greatest demand and make exceptionally good earnings at the wage rates prevailing in 1946 and 1947. The workers are paid for the amount of fruit picked on a unit basis. Payment is usually made to each worker by the grower.

The cherry-picking job calls for active workers who can handle ladders. The apple-picking job requires the same general skill in picking, but a somewhat more robust type of worker, who can handle the larger picking ladders and heavier containers of picked fruit, is in demand.

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in Area - 29 - Door County, Wisconsin, Cherry



Area 30 - North Central Canning Crop

The North Central States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are ideally adapted for the production of canning crops and make this area one of the principal sources of canned vegetables in the United States. In Area 30 alone, 256,000 acres of sweet corn, 185,000 acres of peas, and 47,000 acres of other canning crops are produced. Other crops in the area that also require outside labor in the production or harvest operations are 29,000 acres of fresh vegetables, 19,000 acres of apples, and 43,000 acres of hybrid seed corn.

The eight subareas are located largely in northern Iowa and Illinois and southern Minnesota and Wisconsin and have a succession of labor needs from crop to crop as the season advances from May to November. Outside labor requirements start with a need of 2,500 workers in May, reach a spring peak need of about 10,000 in late June and early July, and another peak of over 11,000 in late August and early September. A period of relatively low labor need occurs during the 10- to 15-day period in late July between the pea and sweet corn harvests.

Labor Needs

The labor needs in Area 30 are quite variable during the season but do offer a succession of work from one crop job to another. The need for workers begins in May with a demand for help in asparagus cutting, vegetable production, and sugar beet thinning and hoeing and continues throughout the season until October and early November, when the harvest of vegetable crops and sugar beets is completed.

The 7,200 acres of asparagus grown in three subareas (30-a, 30-c, and 30-f) is harvested during May and June. The harvest period is approximately the same in the three subareas, and a total of 1,100 outside workers are needed. Vegetables, many of them for the fresh vegetable markets, are produced in two subareas (30-c and 30-d). The seedbed preparation, planting, and care start about May 15, on 29,000 acres, and 800 outside workers are continually employed until the harvest is completed about the last of October. In addition to the vegetable acreage, 9,000 acres of tomatoes are grown in subareas 30-a, 30-c, and 30-f, and about 8,000 acres of potatoes, 4,500 acres of red beets, and 19,000 acres of apples in subarea 30-d. The outside labor needs for the harvest of these crops and the time when needed are as follows: Tomatoes, 850 workers in August and September; 450 potato pickers, September 15 to October 15; 150 apple pickers, September 23 to November 7; and 200 red beet workers from October 1 to November 7.

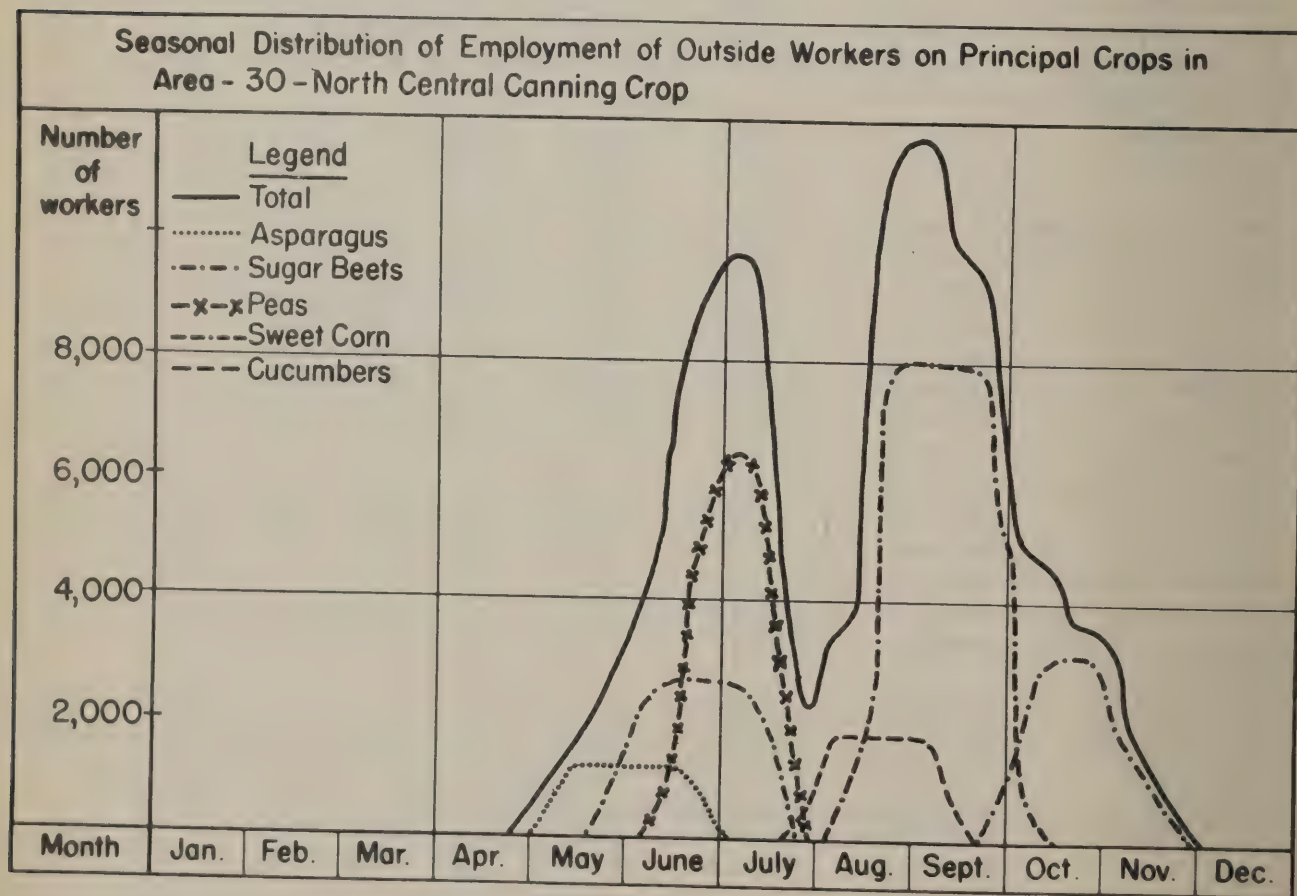
The last week of May finds the blocking, thinning, and hoeing of sugar beets starting on 29,000 acres of beets in subareas 30-c, 30-d, and 30-g. Twenty-six hundred outside workers are needed for this work until about the second week of July. Three thousand outside workers are needed from late September until early November to help with the harvest job.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 30 - North Central Canning Crop**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
30-a East central Ill., and western Ind.							
Asparagus	Harvest	5/1	6/30	1.4	60 crt.	500	400
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	11.3	--	2,800	150
Tomatoes	Harvest	8/8	10/7	3.9	3.5 T	1,200	450
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/30	33.0	2.2 T	1,500	900
30-b, Central Ill.							
Peas	Harvest	6/16	7/16	2.5	2,000 lb.	125	125
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	11.0	--	2,700	200
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/30	10.0	2.2 T	250	150
30-c, Northern Ill.							
Asparagus	Harvest	5/1	6/30	5.3	60 crt.	1,900	1,000
Fresh Vegetables	Prod.-Har.	5/16	10/15	15.0	—	3,800	600
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	2.7	10.0 T	250	150
Peas	Harvest	6/16	7/15	18.9	2,000 lb.	1,000	900
Tomatoes	Harvest	8/8	10/7	4.6	3.5 T	700	300
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	17.9	--	4,500	250
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/30	31.0	2.2 T	1,200	800
Lima beans	Harvest	8/23	9/30	2.8	1,700 lb.	200	175
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/15	2.7	8.0 T	250	150
30-d, Eastern Wisc.							
Vegetables	Prod.-Har.	5/16	11/15	14.0	—	2,100	200
Sugar beets	Thin-Hoe	6/1	7/22	14.0	9.6 T	1,550	1,400
Peas	Harvest	6/23	7/22	65.0	1,600 lb.	2,800	1,800
Cucumber pickles	Harvest	8/1	9/7	11.0	70 bu.	2,200	1,500
Snap beans	Harvest	8/16	9/7	6.0	2.0 T	2,600	500
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/30	45.0	2.5 T	2,000	1,700
Lima beans	Harvest	9/1	9/30	.5	1,200 lb.	175	100
Potatoes	Harvest	9/16	10/15	8.0	200 bu.	1,700	450
Apples	Harvest	9/23	10/30	19.0	75 bu.	3,000	150
Red beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	4.5	7.5 T	550	200
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/15	14.0	75 bu.	2,000	1,600
30-e, South central Wisc.							
Peas	Harvest	6/23	7/22	45.0	1,600 lb.	2,000	1,200
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	7/16	8/7	2.5	--	600	200
Cucumber pickles	Harvest	8/1	9/7	3.0	70 bu.	600	200
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/30	25.0	2.5 T	1,100	1,000
Lima beans	Harvest	9/1	9/30	1.5	1,200 lb.	225	150
30-f, Central Iowa							
Asparagus	Harvest	5/8	6/15	.5	—	150	100
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/8	9/22	24.0	2.5 T	900	300
Tomatoes	Harvest	8/20	9/30	.5	4.0 T	150	100
30-g, South central Minn. and North central Iowa.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	6/1	7/15	13.0	10.5 T	1,300	1,100
Peas	Harvest	6/16	7/15	44.0	1,600 lb.	2,400	2,200
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/1	9/22	87.0	2.5 T	4,400	2,800
Sugar beets	Harvest	9/23	10/30	13.0	10.5 T	1,600	1,300
30-h, Northwest Wisc., and Washington County, Minn.							
Peas	Harvest	7/1	8/1	10.0	1,600 lb.	450	150
Snap beans	Harvest	8/8	9/7	1.0	2.0 T	450	100
Sweet corn	Harvest	8/16	9/30	4.5	2.5 T	225	175

The two principal canning crops are peas and sweet corn. Canning peas are grown in subareas 30-b, 30-c, 30-d, 30-e, 30-g, and 30-h, while sweet corn for canning is produced in all eight of the subareas. The 185,000-acre pea harvest starts about June 15 and continues on an area-wide scale until the third week of July. Normally about 6,300 outside workers are needed to help handle the field harvesting work. There is usually a 2- or 3-week break between the pea and sweet corn harvest. Some workers spend these 2 or 3 weeks in helping with the hybrid corn detasseling work. About 800 workers are needed to supplement the available local help in detasseling the 45,000 acres of hybrid corn in subareas 30-a, 30-b, 30-c, and 30-e during the last 2 weeks of July and the first week of August. Approximately 40,000 additional acres of hybrid seed corn are produced in nearby Illinois counties not included in Area 30, for which the need for outside labor was so small that it is not included in this report. Other workers move into subareas 22-c and 22-d to help with hybrid corn detasseling work.

The 255,000-acre sweet corn harvest gets under way about the second week of August and continues through September. This is the biggest job in the area and requires almost 8,000 outside workers during the peak snapping season.



The cucumber harvest in subareas 30-d and 30-e is in full swing during the month of August and early September and takes 1,700 outside workers to harvest the 14,000-acre crop.

Housing and Related Facilities

The housing facilities in area 30 as a whole are quite satisfactory but vary to some extent between subareas. The greatest variation in housing accommodations is found in the housing available to workers doing different types of farm jobs.

Generally speaking, workers employed in harvesting crops for canning are housed in barrack-type houses furnished by the canning companies. These workers are usually fed in central mess halls. Workers included in this group are those employed in harvesting peas and sweet corn for canning in all subareas; lima bean harvest workers in subareas 30-c, 30-d, and 30-e; snap bean and cucumber harvest workers in subareas 30-d and 30-e, and red beet harvest workers in subarea 30-d. This same type of housing is generally available to the vegetable workers in subarea 30-d. This barrack-type housing in nearly all cases includes modern bathing and toilet facilities.

The sugar beet workers in subareas 30-c, 30-d, and 30-g are usually located in small houses on the farm, where the family groups can take care of their own food needs. Some of these houses are satisfactory, and modern facilities on the farm are readily accessible. Other houses are poor, but with building materials becoming available, many will be improved. In some areas, particularly southern Wisconsin (30-d), the trend is toward housing families in individual houses located in a central camp.

Outside workers used in hybrid corn detasseling are usually housed in barracks and fed in mess halls. In some areas, barrack buildings and mess-hall facilities are subleased from canning companies to house the workers.

Tomato pickers in Illinois (30-a and 30-c) and Iowa (30-g) are housed on the farm or, when available, in rented houses in nearby towns. This applies to both the family-type worker and the individual.

The Outside Workers

Workers come to Area 30 from several sources and include the Latin-American workers from Texas, intrastate workers from surrounding areas, interstate workers from other States, and foreign workers from Mexico and Jamaica. One of the principal groups of workers is the Latin-American crews. These workers start coming into the area in early May to help with the vegetable production work, asparagus cutting, and sugar beet thinning and hoeing. As the season advances, they help with the harvesting of canning crops, corn detasseling, fruit harvest, and sugar beet harvest. There is continuous work in the area during the entire season, except for a 10- to 15-day period during the last of July.

The crews are made up of one or more families, relatives, and neighbors. The crew leader usually does the recruiting, finds employment, and furnishes the transportation. The crew leader very often acts as foreman on the job, keeps work records for the crew members, collects the wages earned, and pays the workers. The head of the family usually acts as crew leader for the smaller one-family groups.

The intrastate workers are usually operators of small farms, farm boys or other workers with farm experience, and some city youth who are interested in finding additional short-time seasonal employment to supplement their yearly income. They usually are interested in only one or two seasonal jobs, after which they return to their homes. Most of these are single workers who travel to the job by public carrier or in a car. Sometimes several such workers from the same community may travel to the job in the same car and divide the travel expense. These workers usually find their own jobs and collect their own earnings from the employer. Jobs which attract this group of workers include asparagus cutting, pea, sweet corn, snap bean, lima bean, red beet, and cucumber harvest, hybrid seed corn detasseling, and tomato and apple picking.

In 1946 several groups of interstate workers were transported, with emergency farm labor funds, to this area to help with the harvest of tomatoes or sweet corn. A larger group of interstate workers are the migrants, usually from one of the Southern States, who provide their own transportation. These workers may come as family groups or as individual workers. They do not have a crew leader, but families or individuals find their own work and collect their own wages. They are generally interested in work during the summer and fall months and work at several types of jobs during the season.

Foreign workers, Mexican and Jamaican, have been used in this area during and since the war period. They were used principally in the sugar beet and canning crop areas.

On the rich fertile soil of the Red River Valley (Area 31) 220,000 acres of potatoes, 37,000 acres of sugar beets, and 3,100,000 acres of small grain are produced. The substantial progressive farmers of this area take pride in their farming methods and in their comfortable, well-established farmsteads. The Red River forms the boundary line between western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota.

The farm labor needs of the area are handled by the farmer during the seeding and tillage stages of crop production, except in the case of sugar beets, where 3,400 additional workers are needed to help with the blocking, thinning, and hoeing operation. When harvesttime arrives, however, many outside workers are needed. The small-grain harvest in August and early September calls for 4,200 outside harvest hands; the potato harvest demands 13,600 outside workers from early September until the middle of October; while 3,800 additional workers must be on hand to help harvest the sugar-beet crop in late September and the month of October.

Labor Needs

From 800 to 1,000 outside workers are needed in the Red River Valley in late April and early May to help cut seed potatoes. Most of these workers are men and women recruited from nearby communities, and work principally in North Dakota.

The spring sugar-beet operations in Area 31 require the help of about 3,400 outside workers for the blocking, thinning, and hoeing. The work starts about June 1 and carries through until July 15. Sixty percent of these workers are needed on the Minnesota side of the river and the remainder in North Dakota. Labor needs in the valley ease up during the latter half of July or until the small-grain harvest starts. Some of the workers move to subarea 30-g in southern Minnesota for interim work in harvesting canning crops until they are again needed in Area 31 for grain, potato, or sugar-beet harvests.

The small-grain harvest gets under way in late July and early August. Forty-two hundred harvest hands and several hundred custom combines are needed during August and early September to help harvest the 3,100,000 acres of small grain. The principal demand for harvest hands is to help with the shocking and threshing operation. Some experienced men can be used in operating combines and in driving trucks and tractors. Custom combines coming into the area need to be equipped with a pick-up attachment, as most of the combined grain is harvested from the swath. The harvest starts in the southern part of the valley about August 1, is at its peak over the entire area by August 15, and is completed about the first week in September.

The harvest of the 220,000-acre potato crop requires the help of 13,600 outside workers from September 7 until October 15. Many small-grain harvest workers from this area as well as from Areas 35 and 36 move in to help with the potato harvest. Most of the outside help, however, moves in from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

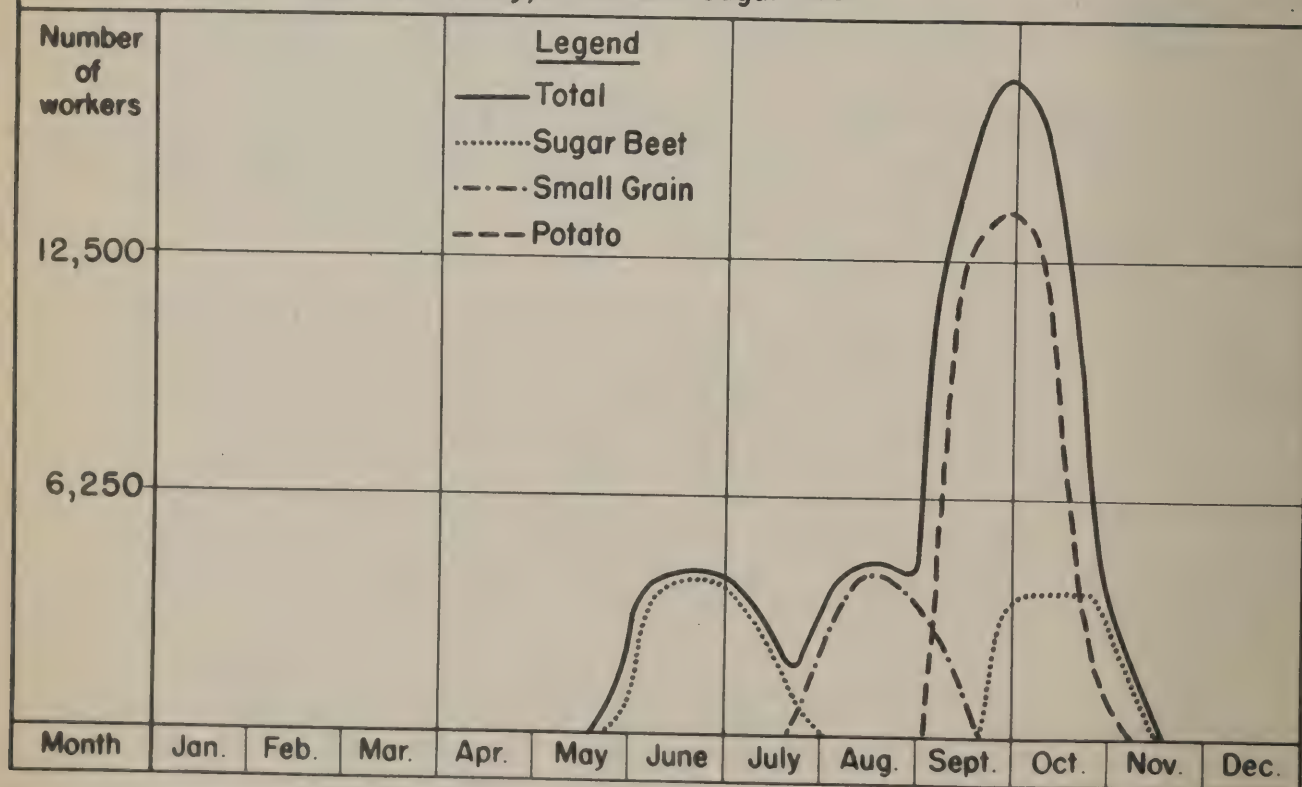
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 31 - Red River Valley Potato and Sugar Beet**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Potato	Seed-cut	4/23	5/15	220.0	-	3,700	1,000
Sugar beet	Thin-hoe	6/1	7/15	37.0	-	3,800	3,400
Small grain	Harvest	8/1	9/7	3,100.0	-	31,000	4,200
Potato	Harvest	9/8	10/15	220.0	120 bu.	22,000	13,600
Sugar beet	Harvest	9/23	10/30	37.0	10 T	4,700	3,800

Housing and Related Facilities

The Latin Americans from Texas who do almost all of the spring sugar-beet work and more than 50 percent of the fall work, are housed in small family-type houses on the grower farms. Most of these houses are from one to four rooms in size and generally are quite satisfactory. Toilet facilities and a supply of good water are usually available within ready access to the house. Some of the housing that is not so satisfactory will be improved as building materials become available.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 31 - Red River Valley, Potato and Sugar Beet**



Potato workers are generally housed on the farm. Some of the workers are housed in small tenant houses while others are housed in the grower's home or other farm buildings equipped with sleeping quarters. Family groups take care of their own food needs where cooking facilities are available, while the single workers are supplied food by the potato growers. A few workers find housing, and take care of their own food needs in nearby towns. Several hundred Indians usually migrate into the area to help with the potato harvest. These groups bring their own tents and cooking facilities.

The small-grain harvest worker is nearly always housed in the farmer's home and is fed with the farm family. A few workers sometimes find housing and food in nearby towns.

The sugar beet worker is paid on a unit or piecework basis; the potato picker is nearly always paid on a unit basis; while the grain harvest hand is usually paid on an hourly basis.

The Outside Workers

Several types of workers migrate to the Red River Valley. The sugar-beet work is handled almost entirely by the Latin Americans, who move into the area in crews. The crews are made up of one or more family groups along with relatives and neighbors. Many of these families and crews have helped with the sugar-beet work in the valley for a number of years. The crew leader does the recruiting, finds the employment, and provides the necessary transportation in cars or trucks. He usually acts as supervisor or foreman on the job, keeps the necessary records for the members of the crew, collects the wages, and pays the crew members. As the sugar-beet work is completed in July, a number of the crews stay in the valley and assist with the small-grain harvest and do other farm jobs until the fall sugar-beet harvest work starts. Others migrate to the canning crop areas to the south and east. Most of these workers return to Area 31 for the fall sugar-beet harvest.

The potato harvest worker comes from various sources. About two-thirds of the potato pickers come from nearby areas and States, principally northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. These workers are mostly small farm operators and their sons, idle urban and industrial workers, and workers from the lumber camps in these States. Some workers in the group come from the small-grain harvest fields and prolong their period of employment by helping with the potato harvest. About one-tenth of the outside workers are Latin Americans, many of whom have jumped their agreement with farmers to come back for the sugar-beet harvest. This practice is being discouraged.

The rest of the workers come from Indian reservations and from nearby intrastate points. Many of these workers are women and children recruited in nearby towns.

The harvest help used in the small-grain harvest comes principally from points to the east in Minnesota and Wisconsin. A few workers come from the South and West where they have been working in the small-grain harvest. The custom combines used in the area come from several surrounding States and include many from Canada and the State of Iowa.

Area 32 - South Texas Vegetable, Cotton, and Citrus

While Area 32 produces a fair volume of cotton it is best known for its citrus fruit and wide variety of winter vegetable crops. In fact, it is one of the nation's large winter and early spring vegetable gardens. It is also the winter residence of a great number of Latin-American farm workers who in addition to their winter work in production and harvesting vegetables and fruit in Texas, are also relied upon to help produce and harvest crops in more than a dozen other States. Texas has records of 1,230 Latin-American farm labor crews, totaling 21,000 workers, who spend the winter and early spring months working in the citrus groves or vegetable fields in this area during the winter, and in late April and May leave for other parts of Texas and other States for farm employment. Quite a number of them annually go into the sugar beet fields of the West or Midwest. Others may be found picking cherries in Michigan, tomatoes in Ohio or Indiana, picking cotton in Mississippi, Arizona, or California, or shearing sheep in Wyoming. In addition there are 12,000 to 15,000 Latin-American farm families residing in this area permanently, finding sufficient work in the citrus groves, picking cotton, or in vegetables to meet their year-round living requirements. However, during the winter months there are about twice as many Latin-American farm workers in this area as can find full-time employment. There are work opportunities at the peak of the harvest for approximately 31,000 migrant workers.

Mild winters, good soils, and an abundance of labor are conducive to the types of farming practiced in the area. Killing frosts are the exception. Most of the cultivated lands in the area are irrigated except Wilson and Karnes Counties (32-b) where rainfall is adequate. A part of subarea 32-a in Starr County and most of the onion area around Raymondville in Willacy County are also not irrigated. Yields of all crops are generally good. There is considerable cotton grown in subarea 32-a, but in spite of the abundance of labor found in the area during the winter and early spring, out-migration in the spring is so complete that outside workers have to be brought in from other parts of Texas for the cotton harvest.

Labor Needs

The Brownsville area (32-a) has 187,000 acres of cotton, 10,000 acres of carrots, 10,000 acres of early potatoes, 60,000 acres of winter and spring tomatoes, 25,000 acres of early corn, 30,000 acres of cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower, 7,300 acres of snap beans and green peas, 9,000 acres of onions, 6,000 acres of spinach, 2,500 acres of peppers, and 16,000 acres of citrus fruits. Small acreages of other less important miscellaneous vegetables are also produced. Beginning in January migrant worker needs in this area approximate 10,000 and reach a peak of 29,000 in late February, drop to 15,000 the last week of March, build up again during April to about 28,000, and gradually decline until the end of May. Beginning in late June outside workers are again needed for cotton picking and citrus grove work, reaching a maximum of 8,000 in mid-July and dropping off until late August and September to a low of 500, then again building up to 4,500 around December when the movement of fall vegetables is under way.

In the Wilson-Karnes section (32-b) the 4,500 acres of onions are the major crop produced, followed by smaller acreages of spinach and miscellaneous vegetables. Five hundred outside workers are needed during most of November and December to set the onion plants, and again from early April to the middle of May about 700 are needed to harvest the crop. Only 500 outside workers are needed during December, January, and part of February for harvesting all other crops.

In the Laredo (32-c), Winter Garden (32-d), and Eagle Pass (32-e) sections a wide variety of vegetable crops and some citrus fruits are produced. The citrus groves are young and present production is small. Eleven hundred outside workers are needed in these three subareas during November and December to harvest tomatoes and another 400 for peppers. About 2,100 are needed from November 1 to March 31 to harvest spinach, and about 2,700 are needed during April and May to harvest onions. From September through January about 600 to 700 outside workers are needed to weed and harvest carrots. Peak need on all crops in this subarea occurs around December 1 when about 7,000 outside workers are required.

Total requirements for outside labor on all crops in Area 32 have two peaks, one about the middle of February with a need for slightly over 31,000 workers, and another the middle of April when the number of workers needed is about 30,000.

Where practicable, wages are paid on a piecework or unit basis. Of course, such jobs as weeding are more often on an hour or day basis.

Housing and Related Facilities

Quite a number of the Latin-American migrants who for years have spent the winter and early spring months in subareas 32-a, 32-c, 32-d, and 32-e own their homes in this area. As soon as a migrant family man saves enough money to buy a lot, he, during the slack work periods, starts making adobe brick and soon constructs an adobe home. In arid regions adobe houses are quickly and cheaply built and because of their thick walls are cooler in hot weather than other types. These homes, owned by the migrants, coupled with available housing on farms, plus four camps operated by the Labor Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in subarea 32-a, provide ample housing for the area. The condition of housing throughout the area is fair to good.

Following is a list of labor camps operated by the Labor Branch, with the capacity of each:

Location	No. of family units	Total persons accommodated
Hidalgo County (McAllen)	149	754
Hidalgo County (Weslaco)	240	1,218
Cameron County	217	861
Willacy County	293	1,465
	899	4,298

Latin-American migrants have for years wintered in this area. They are regarded as a normal part of the population and participate in all community activities. As this area is their home, health and medical services available to them are the same as those for permanent residents. The children attend the schools.

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 32 - South Texas Vegetable, Cotton, and Citrus							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
32-a, Brownsville							
Carrots	Harvest	1/1	1/30	10.0	140 crt. **	3,100	2,200
Green corn	Weed-thin	2/1	2/28	25.0	--	6,500	4,400
Tomatoes	Weed-thin	2/1	3/22	60.0	--	20,000	14,000
Potatoes	Harvest	3/1	4/30	10.0	135 bu.	1,900	1,100
Spinach	"	4/1	4/30	6.0	150 bu.	750	500
Tomatoes	"	4/1	4/30	60.0	5.5 T	20,000	14,000
Onions	"	4/1	5/7	9.0	65 sack*	2,000	1,500
Green corn	"	4/8	5/15	25.0	100 cwt.	7,000	4,800
Cotton	"	6/23	8/15	187.0	240 lb.	29,000	5,000
Citrus	Irrigate	7/1	8/30	16.0	--	5,500	2,700
Cabbage-cauli. & broccoli	Set-weed	9/1	10/30	30.0	--	8,000	3,200
Carrots	Weed-thin	10/1	12/30	10.0	--	400	300
Beans, peas	Harvest	11/1	12/30	7.3	70 bu.	4,300	3,000
Onions	Set-weed	11/1	12/30	9.0	--	750	600
Peppers	Harvest	11/1	12/30	2.5	175 bu.	750	500
Citrus	"	12/1	6/30	16.0	11 T	11,500	10,000
Cabbage-cauli. & broccoli	Cut	12/8	2/15	30.0	5 T	5,000	2,000
32-b, Wilson-Karnes							
Onions	Harvest	4/8	5/15	4.5	60 sacks*	900	700
Onions	Set-weed	11/8	12/22	4.5	--	600	500
Spinach	Harvest	12/16	2/15	3.0	150 bu.	600	400
32-c, d and e - Laredo, Winter Garden, and Eagle Pass							
Citrus	1st Irriga.	3/1	4/30	.9	--	150	100
Onions	Harvest	4/1	5/30	4.5	190 sacks*	3,600	2,700
Citrus	2nd Irriga.	7/1	8/30	.9	--	150	100
Tomatoes	Set	7/1	8/30	6.3	--	450	300
Peppers	Set	7/1	8/30	1.0	--	150	100
Carrots	Weed-Irriga.	9/1	1/30	2.5	--	900	600
Tomatoes	Harvest	11/1	12/30	6.3	4 T	1,600	1,100
Peppers	"	11/1	12/30	1.0	250 bu.	550	400
Spinach	"	11/1	3/30	16.0	150 bu.	3,000	2,100
Onions	Set-weed	11/16	12/22	4.5	--	2,250	1,700
Carrots	Harvest	12/16	3/30	2.5	140 crt. **	175	100
Citrus	"	12/16	4/30	.9	10 T	300	200
* - sacks - 50 lbs ** - crt. - 30 lbs							

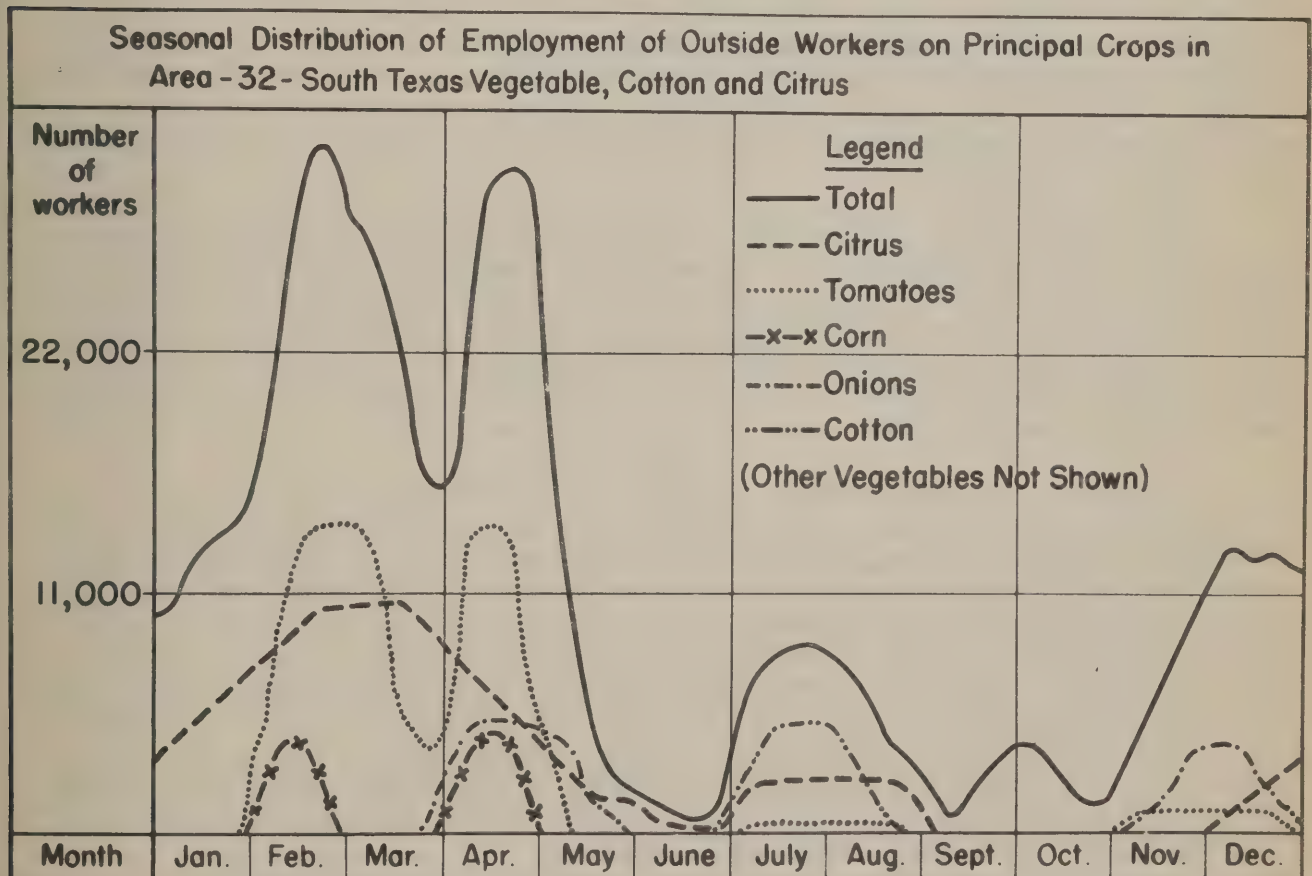
* - sacks - 50 lbs.

** - Western crate - usually packed 6 dozen bunches.

The Outside Workers

Migrant workers used in Area 32, though similar in type and characteristics, come from two sources. First are the habitual or professional Latin-American migrants who work in other States from 5 to 8 months each year, and spend the winter and early spring in Area 32. Most of them were born and reared in or near this area, and gravitate back and forth. Too, they find more farm employment in this area during the winter than in any other areas available to them. When work begins to slack off in April these folk start their annual trek to other States. By mid-May practically all of them are gone.

Secondly, when summer work in Area 32 opens up, other Latin-American migrants who spent the winter in or around San Antonio come in. Some of these Latin-American migrants prefer cotton picking to any other type of farm work, so when the picking season opens in subarea 32-a in late June they come in for this work. As the cotton harvest in 32-a is completed about the middle of August, the workers move on to other successive cotton-picking jobs in Area 33, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in Area 19, Mississippi Delta. Depending on weather and crop conditions they are able to find continuous employment until late December or January.



These workers move as family groups in their own cars, or as organized crews made up of family groups and individuals under a leader. Crew leaders are important in the lives of these people. It is the responsibility of the crew leader to furnish transportation for the workers, to obtain employment for the crew or to contract for farm jobs, thus becoming the employer. He collects the wages of the crew, pays the various individual workers, and generally cares for their personal welfare. Crew leaders usually hire out their trucks to farmers to transport the workers to and from the fields and to haul produce from the fields to the markets or processing plants. They also generally are paid a small commission on the achievements of the workers or an amount over and above what the workers earn for recruiting and bringing them in. They are sometimes employed as supervisors or foremen.

The Latin-American migrant crews usually move in groups of 15 to 75. They are composed mostly of family groups, including minor children. They prefer family-type housing units for living quarters, where normal home activities may be carried on without crowding and confusion.

A Typical Crew

Sylvestre Garza, with his crew of 15 to 20 workers, is typical of crews that winter and work in Area 32. Mr. Garza was born on Los Barreras Ranch in Starr County, Tex., 36 years ago, and has called this community home all his life. Garza's father owns a 70-acre farm on the banks of the lower Rio Grande, but it is so dry--irrigation has not reached him--that it is impossible to produce paying crops or to eke out a living on it. So from necessity Sylvestre started out when a small boy as a migrant working with different crew leaders and working in various parts of Texas. Finally, he became a crew leader, himself.

In 1946 Sylvestre started out with a crew of 14 men, women and children, the youngest being 8 years old. He had heard through his brothers that workers were needed in the Rio Grande Valley to pick tomatoes. On reaching Pharr, Tex., he soon made a contract with a packing company to pick tomatoes at a stipulated price per box, and in turn employed his crew to do the work. The crew had 4 weeks' work, completing the harvest. They then returned home, as they were unable to find other work in the area.

In June he visited Robstown, thence went to Woodsboro, on to Oswel, and other points, but no luck. About mid-July he applied to a farmer near Robstown, and did find employment for himself and crew, so loaded up 20 men, women, and children along with the clothes, bedding, groceries, and cooking equipment, and headed for Robstown, arriving July 15. Sylvestre found this farmer a good man to work for and had good housing on the farm. Sylvestre and all members of his crew were so well pleased that they remained with Mr. Luby for 2½ months completing the harvest. About the first of November he and his crew moved on to the High Plains area of western Texas and picked cotton until December 15. Then they returned to their Rio Grande City homes, where they enjoyed the mild weather during the winter and obtained considerable work in vegetable and citrus production.

Area 33 - Texas, New Mexico, Arizona Cotton

In Area 33 cotton is produced under widely different conditions. In the Coastal Bend (33-a) and Matagorda Bay (33-b) subareas in Texas rainfall is heavy and the harvest must be finished early because of pink boll worm infestation. Rainfall is moderate in the South (33-c) and North (33-d) Black Land Belt. The High Plains areas of Texas (33-e and 33-f) have a dry climate and harvesting is generally deferred until all of the cotton has opened and the plants have defoliated. Much of the cotton in the High Plains is harvested by "stripping" or sledding. In the irrigated sections of New Mexico and Arizona picking can be spread over a longer season into December, or even January, since the risk of damage from rains and wet weather is much less than in the more humid areas.

Cotton production in the semiarid East High Plains (33-e) and West High Plains (33-f) sections of Texas is highly mechanized, although considerable hand labor is used in pulling and picking. Most cotton in the Pecos Valley of Texas (33-g) and New Mexico (33-h), the Upper Rio Grande Valley of Texas and New Mexico (33-i), and the Safford (33-j), the Pinal (33-k), and the Maricopa (33-l) sections of Arizona is produced on irrigated lands. Here the yields per acre are high. The variations in production conditions are reflected also in variations in varieties and staple lengths.

In addition to the predominance of the cotton crop, another similar feature of these subareas is that the principal source of outside labor for cotton picking is Latin-American migrants. Because the cotton crop matures at different dates, many workers take advantage of successive work opportunities and pick cotton in 2, 3, or 4 subareas. Some start picking about June 20 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley (see Area 32) and stay with their specialty until the harvest is complete in Arizona in January or February. Other crops that require outside labor in Area 33 include winter and early spring vegetables in subareas 33-a, 33-b, and 33-l; small grain in subareas 33-d, 33-e, and 33-f; and citrus fruits and melons in subarea 33-l. The total number of migrants involved in a normal year reaches a peak of about 75,000 during October and November.

Labor Needs

Subarea 33-a, generally known as the Coastal Bend or the Corpus Christi section of Texas, produces both cotton and early vegetables. There are, however, a sufficient number of Latin Americans who spend the winter and early spring months in this section to adequately handle the vegetable crops. Many of these workers migrate to other areas about the middle of April, following the completion of the vegetable harvest.

Cotton picking in this section usually starts July 15, and approximately 10,000 workers are needed to pick the 248,000 acres of cotton by September 25, when all cotton stalks must be plowed under to comply with regulations controlling the pink boll worm.

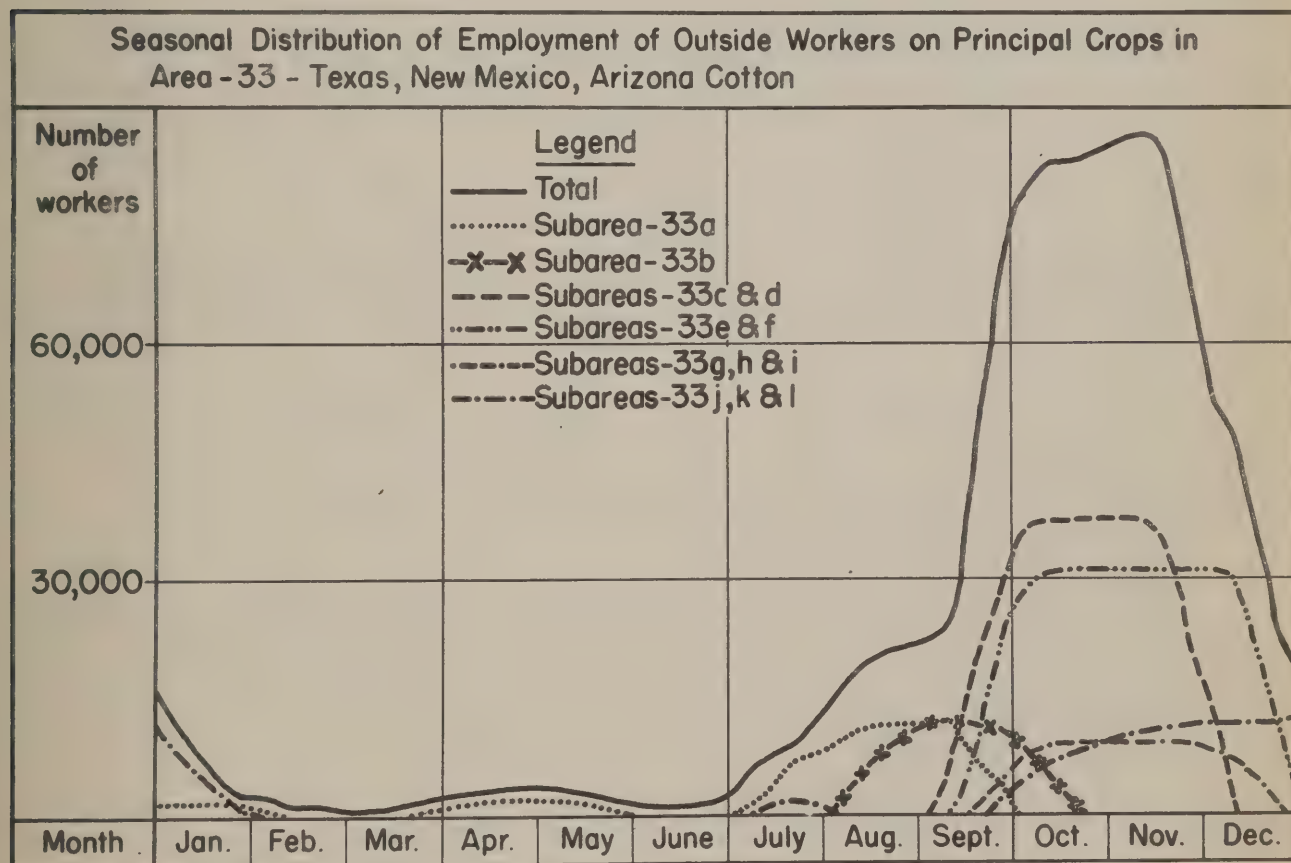
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 33 - Texas, New Mexico, Arizona Cotton

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.,)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>33-a Coastal Bend</u>							
Onions	Harvest	4/8	5/15	23.0	60 bu.	3,600	2,100
Cotton	Harvest	7/16	9/15	248.0	240 lb..	18,000	10,000
Spinach	Harvest	12/16	2/15	7.0	150 bu.	1,300	800
Onions	Set	11/8	12/22	23.0	—	3,100	1,900
Other						1,400	800
<u>33-b Matagorda Bay</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	8/8	9/30	255.0	200 lb..	20,000	10,000
Rice	Harvest	8/23	11/22	173.0	45 bu.	6,000	400
<u>33-c South Black Land Belt</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	9/16	11/22	875.0	150 lb..	49,000	12,000
<u>33-d North Black Land Belt</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	6/1	6/22	339.0	—	3,400	350
Cotton	Harvest	9/23	11/30	1,208.0	170 lb.	76,000	23,000
<u>33-e East High Plains</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	6/8	6/30	201.0	—	2,000	200
Cotton	Harvest	9/23	12/22	1,450.0	140 lb.	33,000	16,000
<u>33-f West High Plains</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	10/1	12/22	911.0	150 lb.	25,000	15,000
<u>33-g Pecos Valley of Texas</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	8/23	11/15	8.0	320 lb.	900	800
<u>33-h Pecos Valley of New Mexico</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	10/1	12/15	47.0	480 lb.	7,000	2,000
<u>33-i Upper Rio Grande Valley of Texas and New Mexico</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	10/1	12/15	89.0	640 lb.	14,000	6,000
<u>33-j Safford Section</u>							
Cotton	Harvest	10/1	1/15	15.0	500 lb.	1,500	1,000
<u>33-k Pinal Section</u>							
Carrots, spring	Harvest	5/8	6/7	.9	270 crt.	800	400
Potatoes	Harvest	6/1	6/22	1.2	250 bu.	200	125
Cotton	Harvest	10/1	1/15	95.0	500 lb.	9,500	5,500
Carrots, fall	Harvest	11/16	2/15	1.2	270 crt.	1,000	600
<u>33-l Maricopa</u>							
Lettuce, spring	Harvest	3/16	4/15	18.0	135 crt.	1,800	600
Carrots, spring	Harvest	5/8	6/7	1.7	270 crt.	1,400	400
Cantaloupes	Harvest	6/23	7/22	9.0	130 crt.	3,000	1,000
Watermelons	Harvest	6/23	7/22	2.7	5.4 T	300	100
Cotton	Harvest	10/1	1/15	32.0	500 lb.	3,200	2,000
Lettuce, fall	Harvest	11/16	12/22	14.0	125 crt.	1,400	700
Citrus	Harvest	12/1	6/15	16.0	220 bx.	750	200
Broccoli	Harvest	12/16	1/22	1.4	250 crt.	500	200
Carrots, fall	Harvest	12/16	2/15	1.7	270 crt.	1,400	700

Many of the migrants wintering in this section depart for other States prior to the opening of the cotton-picking season, making it necessary to obtain workers from other parts of the State to handle the cotton crop. Generally, Latin Americans from other parts of Texas come into this section in sufficient numbers to supplement the local labor supply.

Subarea 33-b, known as the Matagorda Bay section, is the third sub-area in the order of cotton maturity in Texas. A considerable acreage of rice is also produced near the coast in this area. These two crops compete for labor in September.

The rice harvest generally gets under way the latter half of August and may extend into late November, while the cotton harvest usually begins the first half of August and must be completed by September 30 when all cotton stalks must be plowed under in conformity with pink boll worm control measures. The 255,000 acres of cotton and the 173,000 acres of rice require a maximum of 10,000 outside workers during the peak need. Latin Americans from south Texas usually respond in numbers sufficient to do the job.



Cotton picking gets under way in the south portion of the Black Land Belt (33-c) about September 16 and is usually completed by November 23. Approximately 12,000 outside workers are needed to pick the 875,000 acres of cotton. About one-half of the migrants used in this section are Latin Americans from south Texas, and the other half are Negro farmers operating small farms, share croppers, and day laborers from east Texas, who migrate to this area solely for the cotton harvest.

In subarea 33-d, the northern part of the Black Land Belt, cotton picking generally starts about September 23 and is usually finished the last of November. At the peak of the harvest approximately 23,000 outside workers are needed to pick the 1,208,000 acres of cotton. About one-half of the outside workers used in this section are Latin-American migrants, the other half are Negro farmers operating small farms in eastern Texas, and tenants and day laborers from that area. There are also grown in this section 399,000 acres of small grain, mostly oats and barley, that is harvested from June 1 to 23 and requires a few custom combines and about 350 men from the outside.

The cotton harvest starts in the Eastern High Plains section of Texas (33-e) in late September and is usually finished by the middle of December. Instead of cotton being picked in this subarea it is usually pulled. The dry climate, absence of weed growth, and other factors, make it possible for an operator with a tractor to plant and cultivate several times the acreage of cotton that can be handled by a farmer in other growing sections. As a result, a relatively higher percentage of outside workers are needed in harvesting the crop than in eastern Texas cotton areas. At the peak of the harvest approximately 16,000 outside workers are required to pull the 1,450,000 acres. Latin-American migrants supply most of this need. In addition to cotton there are about 200,000 acres of small grain, mostly oats and barley, grown in this section that are harvested from June 10 to 30. This activity requires only about 200 outside workers and a few custom combines.

In the Western High Plains area of Texas (33-f) the cotton harvest gets under way about November 1 and is usually completed by December 15. Cotton is pulled in this section. Other conditions are very similar to subarea 33-e. Approximately 15,000 outside workers are required to pull the 911,000 acres in this section.

In the Pecos Valley of west Texas (33-g) there is a small acreage of irrigated land annually planted to cotton. Approximately 800 outside workers are needed to help harvest the 8,000 acres. Picking usually starts October 1 and the harvest is completed by November 30. This labor need is supplied by Latin-American migrants from south Texas.

Cotton planted on irrigated lands in the Pecos Valley of southeastern New Mexico, and in the Upper Rio Grande Valley of west Texas and southern

New Mexico gives some of the highest yields in the nation, the average being from a bale to a bale and a quarter per acre. There are in Chaves and Eddy Counties, New Mexico (33-h), 47,000 acres, and in El Paso County, Texas, and in Sierra and Dona Anna Counties, New Mexico (33-i), 89,000 acres that require 8,000 outside workers to harvest. Picking starts October 1 and ends sometime between December 15 and the middle of February, depending upon the number of pickers available, size of crop, and weather conditions. Most of the outside workers are Latin Americans, supplemented by other migrants chiefly from south and east Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

In southern Arizona there are three highly productive irrigated farming areas. The Safford section (33-j) has 15,000 acres of cotton; the Pinal section (33-k) has 95,000 acres of cotton and 3,300 acres of carrots and potatoes; and the Maricopa section (33-l) has 32,000 acres of cotton, 16,000 acres of citrus fruits, 36,000 acres of vegetables, and 11,700 acres of melons. The biggest need for outside labor is for cotton picking. From October 1 to January 15, 8,500 outside pickers are needed. An additional 2,000 outside workers are needed to harvest the other crops. This work begins about November 16, dropping off sharply in February, picking up slightly in March and April, and falling off again until June when 1,100 are needed for melons and potatoes.

The outside labor used in Arizona comes from three sources. Latin-American migrants predominate, but a goodly number of white and Negro farmers with small farms and tenants from eastern Oklahoma and white farmers from western Arkansas help out considerably.

Wages

All cotton throughout Area 33 is harvested on the unit or piecework basis. The prevailing unit for picked cotton is 100 lbs. of seed cotton, for pulled cotton it is 100 lbs. of "bollies." The rate of pay per 100 lbs. is considerably higher for picking than for pulling; however, daily wages earned for pulling often exceed those for picking because a worker can pull much more than he can pick in a day.

Housing and Related Facilities

During the past 8 years housing for migrant workers has been increased considerably in Area 33. The greatest ambition of Latin-American families, whether habitual migrants or not, is to own their own homes. In the arid and semiarid sections of Texas many of them have bought lots and built adobe homes when they accumulated enough money. Earnings have been rather good during the war years, and a considerable number have built homes. However, grower housing on the farms is still the principal type of shelter for most migrant workers. This has been supplemented by Labor Branch and Extension Service constructed and operated camps.

For years most migrants coming into Area 33 have been Latin Americans. They have become acquainted with, and are accepted by, the local people in most communities along or near the border as American citizens. They are accorded the privilege of attending churches and schools, are freely admitted to hospitals, and permitted to enjoy existing recreational facilities. This is true to a lesser extent in the northern part of the area.

The Texas Extension Service in cooperation with enterprising citizens and civic-minded groups constructed "reception centers," or overnight rest stops, at 54 different points in Texas. These centers are located at strategic points where Latin Americans concentrate or along their roads of travel and provide shelters for sleeping, toilet, bathing, and laundry facilities, as well as facilities for cooking and eating. After spending a night or two the workers find employment and move to the housing furnished by growers.

The Labor Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, operated two labor camps in 1945 and 1946 in subarea 33-a. One, located in Nueces County, has 239 family units, and the other, in San Patricio County, has 242 family units. These two camps housed approximately 2,500 persons. The Labor Branch also operated a camp for migrants in Collin County (33-d) with 73 family units, and another in Dawson County (33-f) having 123 family units. These two camps housed about 950 individuals.

In Arizona sections of Area 33 the Labor Branch operated three labor camps. One was located near Avondale (33-j) with 347 family units; one 11 miles east of Casa Grande (33-k) with 234 family units; and one at Eloy (33-h) with 264 family units. These three camps housed approximately 3,500 persons.

The camps operated by the Labor Branch in Texas and Arizona provide good shelters, laundry and bathing facilities, beds or cots, cook stoves, and toilet facilities. Health and medical services are available in connection with all camps.

The Outside Workers

Three types of migrants come into Area 33. First in numbers are the Latin Americans who work in vegetables and fruits in south Texas during the winter and early spring months, and about the middle of April start their annual trek to other parts of Texas and to other States where they work until cold weather sets in, thence back to south Texas and a warm climate for another winter's work. Some of these people move as family groups, but by far the most of them move in crews of from 10 to 75, led by an "El Capitan."

Crews are made up of one or more families, relatives and neighbors. The crew leader does the recruiting, finds employment for the group, provides transportation for them, generally acts as supervisor or foreman, keeps work records for the individuals making up the crew, collects wages earned and pays the members, and looks after the general welfare of the group.

The crew leader often contracts for the jobs and pays the workers slightly less than he gets. More often he serves the employer as foreman and gets a percentage of the earnings of the workers. He also usually hires his truck or trucks to the employer to transport the workers to and from the field, and to haul the produce from the fields to the cars for shipment or to the packing sheds or processing plants, as the case may be, receiving a fixed amount for each service.

The second largest number of migrants coming into Area 33 are Negro farmers operating small farms, share croppers, and day laborers from central and eastern Oklahoma and eastern Texas. Generally, these Negroes make a crop of their own but, since they operate low-producing units, are able to harvest their own crops early and go into the Black Land Belt of Texas and as far as Arizona for supplemental income. These workers move as individuals or as family groups, and work by the day or on a piece-work basis.

The third group in numbers are white farmers with small farms, and tenants, most of them from eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. They, too, being operators of low-producing farms, need to get out and find employment where they can increase the year's income. Some of these folk move as family groups, but mostly as individual workers. Usually one man has a car or light truck, and he invites 3 or 4 of his neighbors to join him, each sharing the cost of the trip. They are generally employed on a piecework basis directly by the owner.

A Typical Crew

Jose Polanco is a Latin American whose home is in Sequin, Texas, 30 miles east of San Antonio. He owns two trucks and is leader of a crew of 60 farm workers. Jose is an American citizen, born at Sequin, Texas, in 1905, and has been a crew leader for 22 years. Jose began work as a farm laborer at the age of 10, and on reaching his twentieth year had by hard work and frugality saved enough money to make a down payment on a truck. He immediately set out for the Lower Rio Grande where he got his first job hauling vegetables, followed by a contract to haul citrus fruit. When the cotton picking started in that area in June,

Jose was requested by several cotton growers to get together a crew and help them harvest their cotton. He organized a crew made up of his own family and a few neighboring Latin Americans. After several years' experience as a crew leader, Jose says he rather liked the small profits he made, and managed to save enough to buy another truck and increased his crew to 60 workers.

For the past 12 years Jose has followed the same pattern of migration. In early April each year he, with his family and crew, leaves Sequin and goes to Corpus Christi (33-a) to harvest onions. When the onion harvest is over he returns to Sequin where he has a contract to pull and haul green corn for a 6-week period. Early in July he takes his crew again to Corpus Christi to pick cotton. Following the completion of the harvest there he again returns to Sequin to help pick the cotton crop in his home area, which keeps his crew employed until late September. He then takes his crew to Lamesa or Plainview in the high plains area of west Texas (33-e) where they pull cotton until Christmas. A few times they have stayed on until February. Thence home again.

Jose does not enter into a contract with a recruiting agent before starting to an area. He says he prefers to have "the liberty to pick the place of my choice, or to be exact, that of my crew for it is my crew that decides where we work."

Jose has used the reception centers scattered over Texas and appreciates the facilities and the correct information on crop conditions and time workers are needed in various sections as prepared and distributed by the Extension "Representantes del Colegio de Agricultura."

Area 34 - Southwestern Broom Corn

The Southwestern Broom Corn Area includes the major producing sections of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas which are not in Area 36. There are two different types of broom corn produced in this area -- one commercially known as standard, the other as dwarf. In the Canadian River Valley of south central Oklahoma, in Garvin and adjoining counties (34-a) standard broom corn only is grown, while throughout the other subareas both standard and dwarf varieties are produced, with the standard predominating. Outside labor is needed only for harvesting work which requires three steps -- first, tabling and cutting or pulling; second, seeding (that is, removing the seed from the heads or straw); and third, baling.

Standard broom corn is cut and, in subarea 34-a which is a humid section, is put under shelter to dry, while in the other subareas, which have a much dryer climate, most of it is put in ricks in the fields to dry. After drying the broom corn is run through a machine and seeded, an operation which strips the seed off of the straw, then baled, and is ready for market. The dwarf broom corn is usually pulled, then handled in the same manner. The harvesting of broom corn is hard work but workers accustomed to handling it answer the call for harvest help year after year.

There is also considerable broom corn grown in northwest Oklahoma, predominantly a small grain producing section, that is described in the narrative on Area 36.

In subareas 34-b, 34-c and 34-d, the acreage planted to broom corn varies from year to year. This is arid or semiarid country, and plantings depend upon soil moisture from winter or early spring rains which are ordinarily light and upon competition and relative profits from other competing crops such as wheat and grain sorghum, etc.

A high percentage of the workers used in the broom corn harvest come from outside the area. Slightly more than half of them are white farmers from small farms in eastern Oklahoma, the rest are Indians and Latin Americans from west and northwest New Mexico. About 4,200 outside workers are needed at the peak of the harvest.

Labor Needs

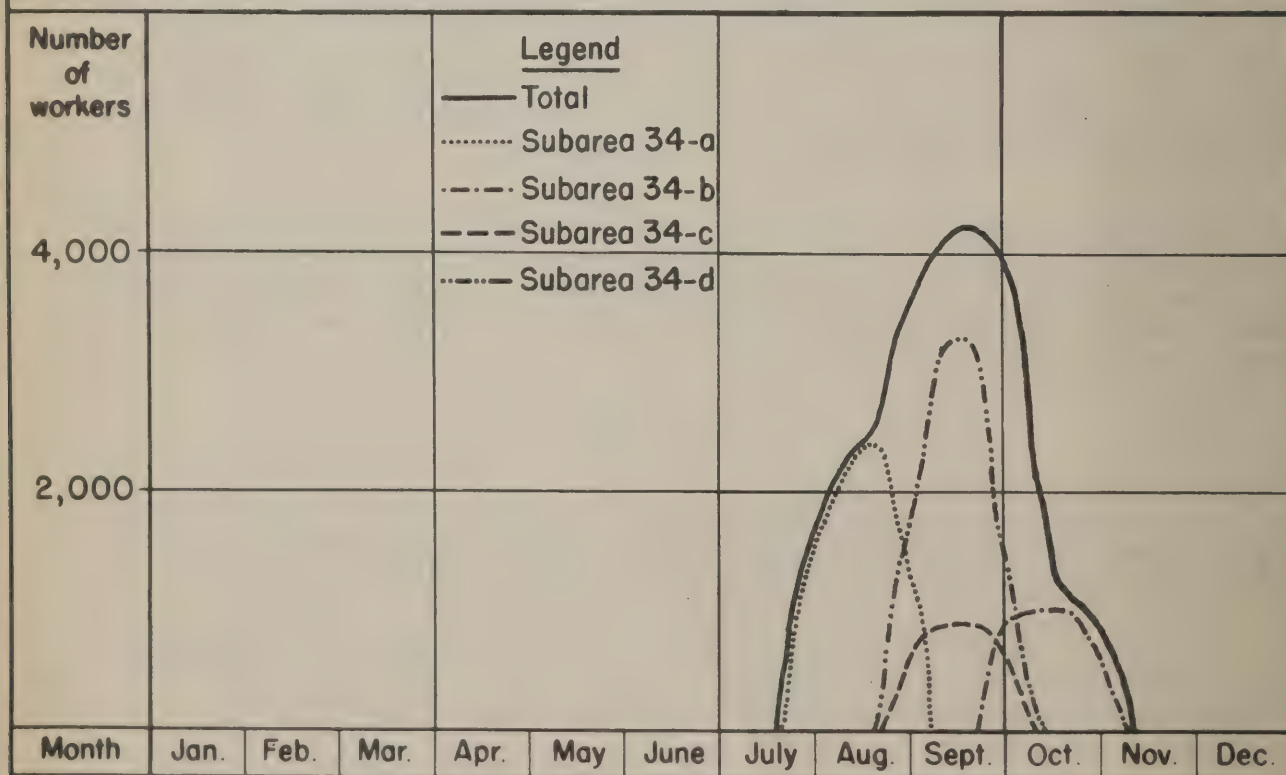
In subarea 34-a cutting starts the last of July and is completed in early September. Approximately 2,400 outside workers are required to help harvest the 81,000 acres of standard broom corn annually grown.

In subarea 34-b, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, the harvest gets under way in late September and is usually completed by November 8. About one thousand outside workers are needed to harvest about 15,000 acres.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crop Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 34 - Southwestern Broom Corn**

Principal crop requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A	Workers during heavy season	
		from	To			Total	Outside
<u>Broom Corn</u>							
34-a Central Oklahoma	cut, seed and bale	7/23	9/8	81.0	380 lbs	4,300	2,400
34-b Roosevelt Co., N. Mex.	"	9/23	11/8	15.0	260 lbs	1,200	1,000
34-c Northeast New Mexico	"	8/23	10/8	15.0	280 lbs	1,200	900
34-d Southeast Colo. and S.W. Kan.	"	8/23	10/8	90.0	280 lbs	4,700	3,300

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crop in
Area - 34 - Southwestern Broom Corn**



In northeast New Mexico (34-c) principally in Quay and Union Counties, 900 outside workers are required to assist local workers and farmers harvest the 15,000 acres. Harvest in this area starts about a month earlier than in subarea 34-b.

In southeast Colorado and southwest Kansas (34-d) the harvest begins the latter part of August and is finished early in October. Approximately 3,300 outside workers are needed to harvest approximately 90,000 acres.

Practically all employment is by the day or hour.

Housing and Related Facilities

In subarea 34-a workers find shelter in grower housing on the farms. In subareas 34-b, 34-c and 34-d there is little farm housing, and workers either bring in tents or live in barns, tool sheds, or in the open. This, being arid country, living in the open is not generally too disagreeable.

The Outside Workers

Operators of small farms from eastern Oklahoma make up half or more of the outside workers used in the area, the rest of them are Indians and Latin Americans from northwest and western New Mexico. The workers from Oklahoma move almost wholly as individuals while the Indians and Latin-Americans move as family groups.

Health and medical services are available to outside workers in subarea 34-a, and since the men who work in the harvest are not usually accompanied by their families there is no problem regarding educational facilities. The usual small town recreational facilities are available to the migrant workers. A different situation exists in subareas 34-b, 34-c and 34-d. Here the country is sparsely settled, towns are far apart, and if a worker needs medical attention he must travel long distances to find it. School facilities are seldom available for children of Indian and Latin-American migrants, nor are there any recreational facilities within reach of most of them during their stay.

Area 35 - Eastern Dakota Wheat and Other Small Grain

The farms in Area 35 are a seething mass of activity during the month of August and early part of September, as 1,000 or more custom combines and 25,000 outside harvest workers help the local farmers in harvesting their small grain crops. This area provides variety in its types of small grain crops produced and in the methods of harvesting used. Wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax compete with each other in demands for harvest attention. Straight combines, combines with pickup attachments and binder-thresher combinations compete with each other as the grains roll into the bin.

The harvest in subarea 35-a in southeastern South Dakota gets under way during the last half of July. Early August finds the harvest in subareas 35-b and 35-c, in northeastern South Dakota and eastern North Dakota, swinging into action. Due to the variety of crops and methods of harvest, the harvest activities in the area cover a period of 6 or more weeks.

Labor Needs

A description of the labor needs of Area 35 has been separated from that of Area 36 because the methods of harvest vary. The grain growth and moisture conditions at harvest time make straight combining possible on some of the fields of grain in the western part of the area. The grain grown on many other fields, especially those in the central and eastern parts of the area, due to moisture conditions at harvest time and tall weed growth, must be harvested by a method that permits the drying of the cut grain before the combining or threshing operation. Two methods of harvest are used to accomplish this. One method is cutting the grain with a binder and curing the grain in the shock for a week or 10 days before threshing. This is used extensively in the eastern parts of the area, especially in subareas 35-a and 35-b. The second method-- to harvest with combines equipped with pickup attachments--is becoming more general. Where the grain is mature it is cut with a machine called a swather. This machine cuts the grain and moves it into a windrow or swath where it is allowed to cure. The grain thus becomes thoroughly dry and any weeds present are allowed to cure. After several days the grain harvest is completed by a combine with a pickup attachment, which picks up the swathed grain and runs it through the combine for threshing.

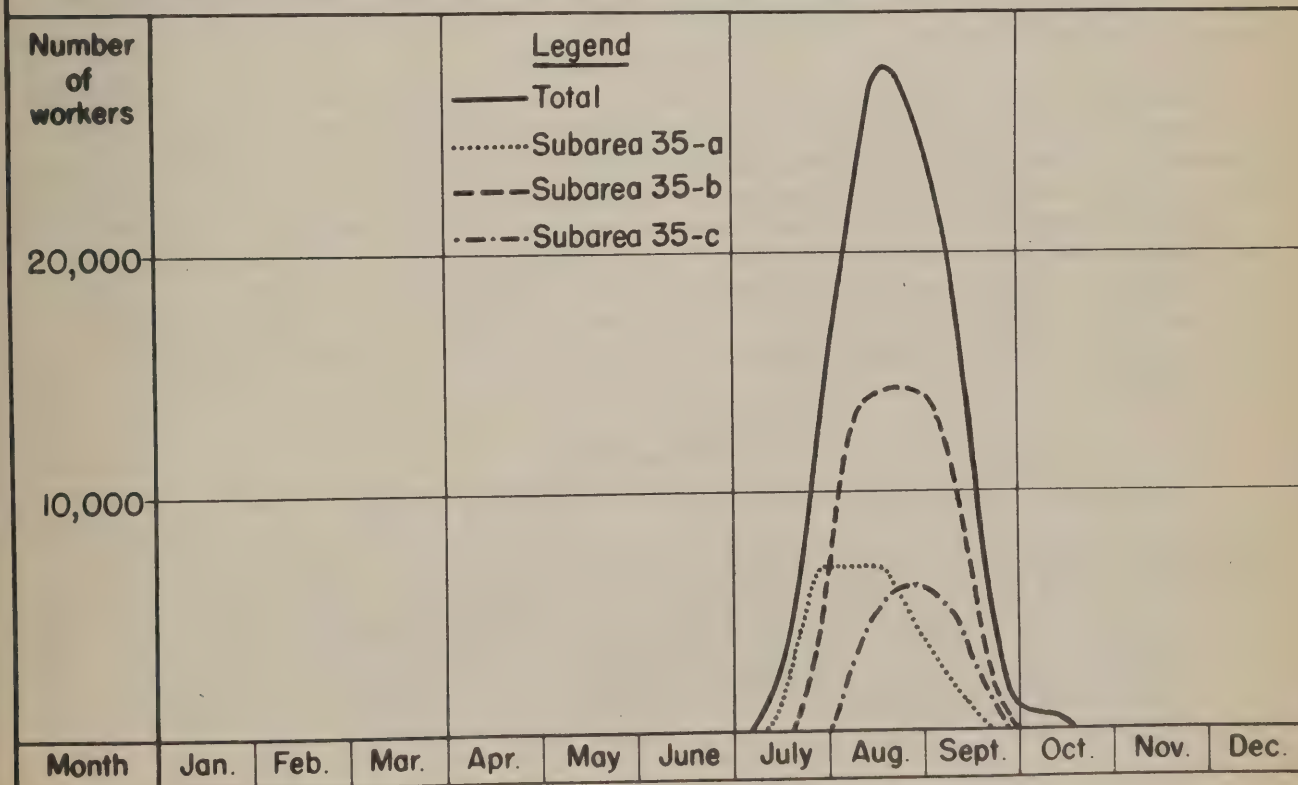
Subarea 35-a in southeastern South Dakota needs several hundred custom combines and about 6,000 harvest workers. Most of the combines to operate in this section must be equipped with pickup attachments. Workers are needed for shocking grain and helping with the threshing operation. The first part of August finds the harvest swinging into full activity in subareas 35-b and 35-c in northeastern South Dakota and in eastern North Dakota. These two areas need 500 to 800 custom combines, most of which should be equipped with pickup attachments. Subarea 35-b normally can use 12,000 to 14,000 outside harvest workers, and subarea 35-c about 6,000. The bulk of the combining is done from the swath and here again most of the labor is needed for shocking grain and helping with threshing work. Many experienced combine, truck, and tractor operators, however, can also find work in the combine areas.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 35 - Eastern Dakota Wheat and Other Small Grain**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
35-a - Southeastern So. Dakota							
Small grain	Harvest	7/15	8/30	3,800.0	-	32,000	6,300
Potato	Harvest	8/22	10/15	15.0	80 bu.	650	225
35-b - Northeastern So. Dak. and Southeastern No. Dak.							
Small grain	Harvest	8/1	9/15	8,500.0	-	70,000	14,000
Potato	Harvest	9/8	10/10	6.5	120 bu.	700	300
35-c - Northeastern No. Dak.							
Small grain	Harvest	8/8	9/15	3,500.0	-	35,000	5,900
Potato	Harvest	9/8	10/10	10.0	120 bu.	1,100	450

As the small grain harvest nears completion during the early part of September many grain harvest workers have the opportunity to move into the potato harvest operations. The 15,000-acre South Dakota potato harvest in the Watertown area gets under way about August 22 and competes with the grain harvest for workers, but since it spreads out over a 7-week period, only about 225 outside workers are needed. The North Dakota potato harvest of 16,500 acres in Area 35

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area -35 - Eastern Dakota Wheat and Other Small Grain**



starts about September 10, after the grain harvest is completed, and will use about 750 outside workers for a 4-week period. The above acreage is produced outside the Red River Valley area described under Area 31.

Housing and Related Facilities

Grain harvest help, working in Area 35, is usually housed on the farm and the workers eat their meals with the farm family. A few workers find lodging in nearby towns and take care of their own meals. Some custom combine operators bring trailer houses equipped with cooking and sleeping accommodations so that their crew members can be housed and fed.

On the South Dakota potato farms some workers are housed and fed on the farm, some find lodging and food in nearby towns, while others may live in trailer houses and do their own cooking. In North Dakota the workers are housed on the farm in practically all cases.

The Outside Workers

Workers from many States help with the small grain harvest in Area 35; however, the bulk of the workers originate in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Workers from many walks of life are represented, including operators of small farms, farmers' sons, men from the lumber camps, school teachers, college students, older high school boys and city industrial workers who are idle or ask for leave to help with the harvest work. Workers come into the area by groups in old cars, by public transportation, or by the hitch hike method. Many of the men are experienced workers that have worked in the harvest in former years, but many others join the migration to the harvest fields each year. Wages are usually on an hourly basis and are paid direct to the worker by the farmer.

Combine crews from many States also participated in the harvest activity. Custom combines doing straight combine work usually come up from the south where they have been assisting with the harvest work in Area 36. The big demand for combines with pickup attachments, however, has usually been filled by Canadian machines or by machines coming from the State of Iowa. The rates for doing custom combine work are usually on an acreage basis. The rate for doing combining from the swath is usually 50 cents to one dollar higher than for straight combine work. Rates for hauling grain are usually on a bushel basis, the length of the haul being taken into consideration.

A Typical Group

Tom Jones and three of his friends, from Grand Rapids in north central Minnesota, assisted with the harvest in eastern North Dakota in 1946 and represent a typical group that makes the Dakota harvest each year. Tom is an operator of a small farm who seeds and cares for his own crops during the spring and early summer. During August and the early part of September his crops need very little attention. He is the owner of a 1937 model Ford, so it has been his custom during the past 4 years to ask some of his friends to go to the harvest with him.

In 1946, he was accompanied by three friends who were also interested in earning additional money. Fred Johnson worked at the local filling station but could be spared for a few weeks' time. Sam Wilson normally worked for one of the lumber camps, but due to a layoff was temporarily out of work. Cecil Travis, son of a local minister and a senior in high school, was anxious to find summer employment.

Each of the other men paid Tom his share of transportation costs from Grand Rapids to Sisseton, South Dakota. Inquiry at the local farm labor office resulted in a tractor driving job for Tom and a truck driving job for Cecil on one farm and shocking and threshing jobs for Fred and Sam on a neighboring farm. July 30 found them busy at their new harvest jobs and the work continued for a 5-week period. During their period of 30 working days, Tom was employed 28 days; Cecil, 26; and Fred and Sam, 27. Each of the men had earned in excess of \$175, since they were fed and housed by the farmers. They returned to Grand Rapids on September 5 and were ready to resume their home activities.

A Typical Combine Crew

John Stephenson, operator of a 400-acre grain farm near Coon Rapids, Iowa, owns a 12-foot combine equipped with pickup attachment, which he uses to harvest about 150 acres of small grain on his own farm each year. In 1945 and again in 1946, he decided to help out with the small grain harvest in North Dakota after his own harvest was completed. The home farm chores and summer plowing were left in the hands of his 16-year old son.

Equipped with two trucks, the combine, a tractor and other necessary equipment, John started for the North Dakota harvest on the morning of August 1. Three men are needed to operate his outfit, so he employed Pat Reed and Joe Adams, sons of neighboring farmers, to complete his combine crew.

Since John's 1945 operations were in the Jamestown, North Dakota, community, he decided to make this his first stop. Upon his arrival the county agent put him in touch with Paul Johnson, a farmer with 1,000 acres of small grain to harvest. A contract was agreed upon at a flat rate per acre for the combining and a per bushel rate for grain hauling. The grain was ready for harvest with 200 acres in the swath waiting for the combine.

On the morning of August 5, the crew started to work. John handled the combine while Joe and Pat alternated at the tractor and truck driving jobs. The grain was in good shape and the harvest progressed rapidly until a two-inch rain caused a three day delay. When the fields and grain were dry the harvest proceeded and the early afternoon of September 2 found the job completed.

The Stephenson combine crew harvested 550 acres of grain and delivered 15,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley to the bin. The balance of the acreage had been harvested by Mr. Johnson with his own combine outfit. Since the harvest in the Jamestown area was almost complete, John decided to head for home and get ready for his fall seeding operations.

Area 36 - Great Plains Wheat and Other Small Grains

A brigade of 3,000 to 3,500 combines and 30,000 to 35,000 outside harvest workers participate each year in the small grain harvest program of the Western Great Plains States. The golden grain starts rolling from the combine spouts in early June in Texas and Oklahoma and continues without interruption until the harvest is completed in early September in the Dakotas and Montana.

Area 36 has a succession of 10-day to 2-week periods of peak custom combine and harvest labor needs. As the harvest in one subarea nears completion the grain in the next subarea is mature and the harvest continues from subarea to subarea without interruption. Many combine crews and other harvest labor start with the harvest activities in Texas and Oklahoma in early June. Each 10-day or 2-week period finds them on a 100 to 200-mile move to the next subarea where new fields of grain await their attention. Some combine crews and other harvest hands work on 10 to 12 different farms in 6 or 7 subareas as the harvest moves north to the Canadian line. Other crews and workers may work in only 1 or 2 subareas.

Labor Needs

As the harvest gets under way in subarea 36-a during the early part of June, there is a need for several hundred custom combines and about 4,000 outside harvest workers. In late June when the harvest spreads out over the broad plains of the Texas Panhandle, northeastern New Mexico, northern Oklahoma and south central Kansas in subarea 36-b, the demand for outside help increases rapidly. Two thousand custom combines and 24,000 harvest workers from the outside usually find plenty of work in this subarea. Combines will be in operation in nearly all parts of Kansas, parts of eastern Colorado and south central Nebraska during the first 2 weeks of July. This subarea (36-c) usually can use about 2,000 custom combines and 24,000 outside laborers. This need will be filled by combines moving up from the Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma harvest fields and with other combine crews and workers moving into the subarea from the States to the north, east and west. The peak demand for custom combines and harvest labor usually takes place during the last week of June and the first 2 weeks of July, when the harvest operation is in full swing over most of subareas 36-b and 36-c.

The harvest swings into subareas 36-d, 36-e, 36-f and 36-g in northeastern Colorado, western Nebraska and southwestern South Dakota during the last 2 weeks of July. The small grain acreage in these subareas is smaller than subareas 36-b and 36-c and consequently, fewer custom combines and laborers are needed. Normally, the subareas can use about 1,200 to 1,500 custom combines and 10,000 harvest workers. The last lap of the harvest race finds the combines in full swing in subareas 36-h, 36-i, 36-j, and 36-k in northwestern South Dakota, western North Dakota and the eastern half of Montana. The harvest in these subareas is in

full swing during the month of August. These subareas normally use 800 to 1,000 custom combines and 5,000 to 6,000 harvest workers.

A description of the small grain harvest needs as described under Area 36 is not the complete picture of the harvest needs of South Dakota and North Dakota. Most of the small grain acreage in these two States is grown in the eastern parts of the States and their needs are outlined under Area 35.

A number of crops other than small grain requiring outside labor occur in the various subareas of 36. These crops are secondary to grain and occur either in too widely scattered or small isolated areas to be mapped with other areas. In subareas 36-a and 36-b, about 1,750 outside workers are needed for pulling cotton, while in 36-b about 1,400 outside workers are needed for harvesting broom corn. Several small irrigated areas, too small to map separately or include as subareas of Area 37, occur in 36-c, 36-e and 36-f, producing 6,100 acres of sugar beets. About 500 outside workers are needed in blocking and weeding this crop during late May, June and early July, and about the same number for harvesting late in October and early November. Subareas 36-e, 36-f, and 36-h produce about 17,500 acres of potatoes and harvesting this crop requires about 2,500 outside workers during the first three weeks in October.

Housing and Related Facilities

The housing of workers assisting with the small grain harvest is handled almost entirely on the farm. The average grain farmer usually employs only one or two men. They are generally housed on the farm and furnished meals with the farm family. The principal exception to farm housing is in the case of custom combine crews. Many of these crews travel with a trailer house and other equipment so that they can take care of their own sleeping and eating needs.

- The Outside Workers

The last two decades have seen an almost complete turnover in methods of harvesting grain in Area 36. With the turn of the century nearly all small grains were harvested with the binder or header. Harvest hands were needed to shock grain, pitch bundles, operate bundle wagons, operate header barges, and haul and scoop grain. The number of outside workers employed was much larger than it is today. The harvest job on each farm called for the use of an entire threshing crew of 15 to 20 men. These men had to be fed and housed. The harvest of a 500-acre wheat crop required a week to 10 days of hard work.

Times, however, have changed. The use of the combine in its present state of development has materially simplified the harvest job. The present day truck, equipped with elevator or grain blower attachment, has almost eliminated the use of the scoop. Two or three men can now harvest a 500-acre wheat field as quickly and more easily than did the old threshing crew of 15 to 20. The present harvest operation is almost

completely mechanized. Harvest labor experienced in combine operation and tractor driving is now in heavy demand. There is still some need for scooper and in some areas men for shocking and threshing grain are in demand.

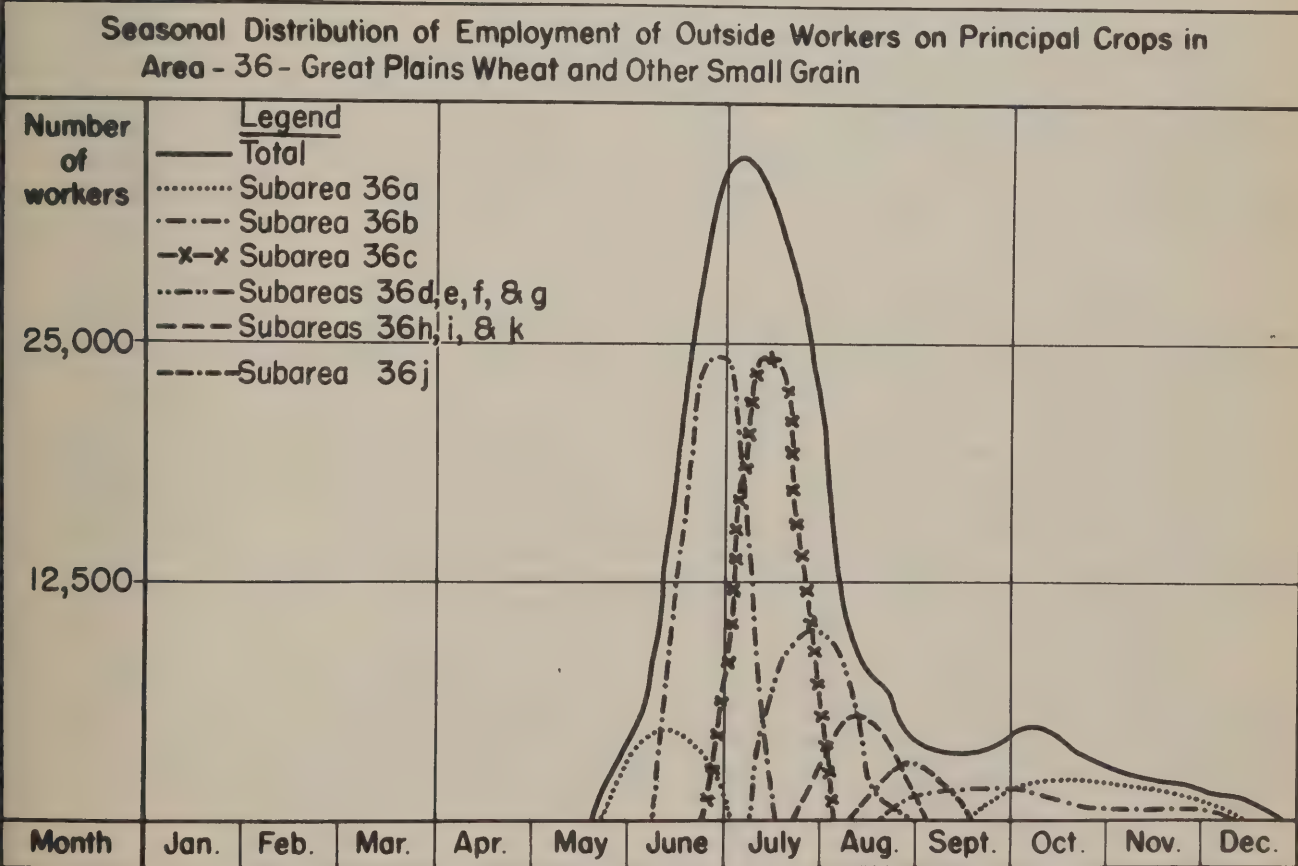
The advent of the combine and its widespread use in the grain harvest operation has brought about a new type of harvest migration. The custom

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 36 - Great Plains Wheat and Other Small Grain							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>36-a, North central Tex. and southwestern Okla.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	6/1	6/22	3,400.0	--	45,000	4,500
Cotton	Pull	9/23	11/30	118.0	--	2,700	1,350
<u>36-b, Texas Panhandle, northeastern N. Mex., northern Okla., and south central Kansas</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	6/16	7/7	12,100.0	--	121,000	24,000
Broom corn	Harvest	8/23	10/8	27.0	250 lb.	1,600	1,400
Cotton	Pull	10/1	12/22	29.0	--	700	400
<u>36-c, East central Colo., northwestern Kan., and south central Nebr.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	7/1	7/22	11,800.0	--	118,000	23,500
Sugar beets	Block-thin-hoe	5/23	7/8	2.0		200	150
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/15	2.0	12.5 T	250	150
<u>36-d, Northwestern Colo. and southwestern Nebr.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	7/16	8/7	916.0	--	9,000	3,700
<u>36-e, Northern Colo. and western Nebr.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	7/16	8/7	1,100.0	--	11,000	4,400
Sugar beets	Block-thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	2.9		300	250
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/15	2.9	12.5 T	350	250
Potatoes	Harvest	10/1	10/22	8.9	200 bu.	1,500	600
<u>36-f, Northwestern Nebr.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	7/15	8/7	300.0	--	3,000	1,200
Sugar beets	Block-thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	1.2		125	100
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/15	1.2	12.5 T	150	100
Potato	Harvest	10/1	10/22	6.0	120 bu.	900	550
<u>36-g, South central So. Dak.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	7/23	8/22	740.0	--	7,500	750
<u>36-h, North central So. Dak. and southwestern No. Dak.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	8/1	8/30	4,200.0	--	42,000	4,200
Potatoes	Harvest	9/8	10/7	2.5	--	2,800	1,400
<u>36-i, East central Mont.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	8/1	8/22	800.0	--	8,000	400
<u>36-j, Northwestern No. Dak. and northeastern Mont.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	8/16	9/7	1,800.0	--	18,000	2,700
<u>36-k, North central Mont.</u>							
Small grain	Harvest	8/1	8/22	1,500.0	--	15,000	750

combine brigade, made up of 3,000 to 3,500 custom combine crews, moves with the harvest from south to north and harvests thousands of acres of small grain. Many combine owners utilize their time before and after harvesting their own crop, in moving to other harvest areas and assisting other farmers in the harvesting of their crop. These operators employ their own crew of workers and contract with the farmer to harvest grain on an acreage or bushel basis, or a combination of the two.

Most of these custom combine outfits are operated by grain farmers from the Western Great Plains States, but in the last 2 or 3 years many nongrain farmers have purchased combines and are doing custom harvest work on a commercial basis. Custom combine operators from about 16 of the Central States take part in the small grain harvest.

Workers have been coming into the wheat belt of the Western Great Plains States for many years to assist with the harvest. The greatest number of workers come from eastern Oklahoma, northwestern Arkansas, and southwestern Missouri. Workers, however, come to the harvest from every State in the central part of the United States. In 1946, not less than 25 States were represented in the harvest worker brigade.



The type of worker coming to the harvest varies greatly, but nearly all walks of life are represented. One very important type is the operator of a small farm who plants and cares for his own crops during the spring and early summer. During the summer his own crops need little attention so he welcomes the opportunity to spend 4 to 6 weeks in the grain fields. Another group is the farm-reared boys, now employed in the city, who spend their vacation periods in the harvest fields. Other groups include the school teacher, college student, and older high school boys who go to the harvest fields. There are also the idle city or industrial workers and a few regular migrants, who spend the entire year in working on seasonal farm jobs.

Travel to the harvest areas is largely by privately-owned car. Usually several workers in a community get together and move to the harvest in a car, each paying the driver of the car a proportionate share of the travel cost. Many others travel by train or bus, or revert to hitchhiking tactics. Many workers come to the harvest as members of a combine crew. In this case, transportation is furnished by the combine owner, usually in a car or truck.

Harvest wages are paid by the farmer to the worker. In most areas this is on a day-rate basis, but some areas prefer using the hourly rate basis.

A Typical Group

Fred Brown, a 41-year old grain farmer living near Clinton, in western Oklahoma (36-a), and his 19-year old son, Jim, have been operating a custom combine for the past 2 years. In 1945 they operated a tractor combine outfit, but the spring of 1946 found them the proud owners of a new 12-foot, self-propelled machine. The machine was partially paid for from 1945 custom operation profits and partially with funds from 1945 wheat crop sales.

The 1946 wheat harvest on the Brown farm started on the morning of June 6. The first day was spent in becoming thoroughly familiar with the operation of the new machine. Both Fred and Jim are mechanically minded and soon mastered the whims of the new outfit. The harvest was in full swing by June 7 and their 250 acres of 20-bushel wheat were in the bin by the night of June 13. Saturday and Monday were used to clean up odd jobs on the farm so that Tuesday morning, June 18, found them on the road to the Piper farm near Dodge City, Kansas (36-c), where a 300-acre wheat harvest job was waiting for them. Mr. Brown assisted Mr. Piper with his 1945 harvest and at that time made tentative plans to return for the 1946 harvest. These arrangements were verified by letter and telephone in early June.

The Brown combine crew was made up of Mr. Brown and Jim. The equipment consisted of the combine, a truck for transporting the combine and for grain hauling, and a 1939 car. On the road Jim drove the truck and hauled the combine. Mr. Brown drove the car. But in the harvest field

each took his turn in operating the combine, while the other man operated the grain truck.

The Piper harvest job got under way on the morning of June 20 and was completed by June 29. The contract provided for harvesting the grain on an acreage rate plus a bushel rate for delivering the grain to an elevator about 3 miles distant. July 1 found the crew on the highway headed for their next stop in Logan County, Kansas (36-c). A stop at the county agent's office at Oakley brought them a 400-acre job 4 miles southwest of that town. This was a flat per acre job for harvesting the grain and delivering it to farm bins about one mile distant. This proved to be a 2-week job including a 2-day delay because of a 2-inch rain. The job, however, was completed on July 12 and they were ready for new fields of grain to conquer. After checking again with the local county agent, it was decided to make Alliance, Nebraska, their next stop. At this point the county agent was delayed 2 days in finding a farmer needing combine assistance, as a number of other custom operators had already moved into the area.

July 18 found them in the grain harvest 10 miles east of Alliance (36-f) on the Sam Adams farm. This was a 350-acre job at a flat rate for the harvesting of the grain and a bushel rate for delivering the grain to the local elevator about 5 miles distant. The job was completed on July 30 and since duties at home called for attention, July 31 found the Brown custom combine crew headed for the plains of western Oklahoma. Thirteen hundred acres of grain had been harvested and hauled to the bin or elevator, 1,600 miles of highway were behind them, as a happy father and son pulled into their own farm yard on the afternoon of August 2, the proud possessors of \$2,000.00 in net earnings after paying travel and operation expenses.

Area 37 - Eastern Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet

The production of over 300,000 acres of sugar beets is the major activity in Area 37 creating spring and fall labor peaks that require about 25,000 outside workers and a midsummer slump to one-tenth of this number. The sugar beets are grown in the irrigated valleys of eastern Colorado, Wyoming, eastern Montana, western North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas, and in the Platte River Valleys of Nebraska.

The thinning and hoeing operations in the spring and fall harvest of sugar beets in each of the subareas takes about 6 weeks and the peaks of employment are reached almost simultaneously in all subareas. Latin-American workers, largely from Texas, move into the area for jobs in sugar beet production, and incidentally assist with the weeding, hoeing, and harvest of other related crops during the off-seasons for sugar beet work.

Labor Needs

A number of factors enter into the determination of labor needs in this major sugar beet production area, three of which are quite important. First, an estimate of the degree to which mechanization is displacing numbers of workers; second, the possible sequence of crop jobs through the season; and third, the efficiency of the potential worker force.

Mechanization of the blocking and thinning of sugar beets has been developing very slowly. Experimental work has been carried on for many years in this field through cooperative action of producers with State College Experiment Stations, sugar processors and farm machinery manufacturers. The introduction of segmented seed and improved precision planters has made it possible to reduce the rate of seed planting, thus eliminating to some extent the labor needed in the thinning process. Further improvement in raising the viability of segmented seed will tend to hasten the mechanization development in thinning sugar beets. Mechanical toppers, loaders, and combines that do the complete job of harvesting sugar beets have developed faster and have proved more successful than machines now in use thinning the crop. To date a relatively small proportion of the crop is thinned and harvested by machines.

There is relatively little opportunity in Area 37 for a sequence of employment for a large majority of the outside workers, except in portions of subareas 37-a and 37-b in Colorado, where fruit and canning crops are grown. Thus, over a considerable part of the area, interim employment for these outside workers in sugar beets, between the completion of thinning and weeding and the beginning of the harvest, becomes a serious problem.

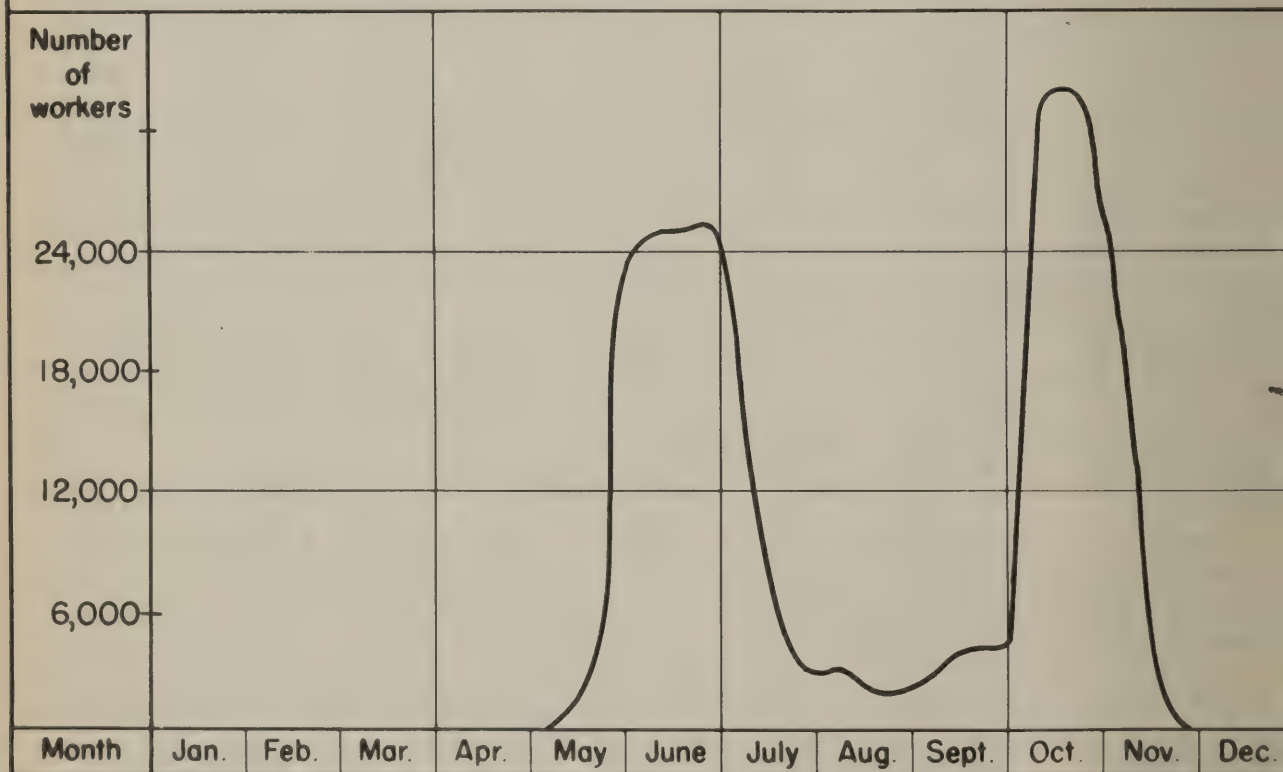
Training of outside workers for the job, improvement in housing and other living conditions, and good income for labor performed, all tend to improve the efficiency of workers. Progress has been made in these respects, but still more can be accomplished.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 37 - Eastern Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
37-a, Arkansas Valley - Colo. - Kans.							
Onions, dry	Weed	5/8	6/7	11.0	--	3,600	900
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	34.0	--	3,400	2,100
Cantaloupe	Hoe	6/1	6/30	4.6	--	700	175
Vegetable seed	Hoe	6/1	6/30	5.0	--	750	200
Cucumber pickles	Pick	7/16	9/15	.8	4.4 T	200	100
Cantaloupe	Harvest	8/16	9/15	4.6	155 crt.	1,300	550
Tomatoes	Pick	9/1	9/30	3.5	6.0 T	1,100	450
Onions, dry	Harvest	9/8	10/7	11.0	180 cwt.	2,700	1,100
Vegetable seed	Harvest	9/15	10/15	5.0	--	1,500	600
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	34.0	12.0 T	4,300	2,100
37-b, Greeley - South Platte Valley - Colo. - Nebr.							
Onions, dry	Weed	5/8	6/7	1.8	--	600	150
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	124.0	--	12,400	9,300
Peas, fresh market	Harvest	7/1	7/30	2.0	1.5 T	900	550
Cabbage, early	Harvest	7/8	8/15	1.8	10.0 T	550	300
Potatoes, early	Pick-load	7/16	8/15	7.0	160 bu.	800	375
Cucumbers	Pick	7/23	9/15	1.7	4.4 T	500	300
Snap beans	Pick	7/23	9/7	2.5	2.7 T	1,700	1,000
Tomatoes	Harvest	9/1	9/30	2.2	5.5 T	650	400
Onions, dry	Harvest	9/8	10/7	1.8	180 cwt.	450	175
Cabbage, late	Harvest	9/16	10/15	2.2	12.0 T	1,000	600
Potatoes, late	Harvest	10/1	10/22	22.0	190 bu.	3,300	2,500
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/7	124.0	13.0 T	15,500	9,300
37-c, Lower Platte Valley - Nebr.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	19.0	--	1,900	1,400
Potatoes, early	Pick-load	7/16	8/15	6.0	220 bu.	800	600
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/15	19.0	12.5 T	2,400	1,200
37-d, North Platte Valley - Nebr., Wyo.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	6/1	7/15	60.0	--	6,000	4,300
Dry beans	Harvest	9/8	9/30	35.0	22 bu.	2,300	450
Potatoes	Pick-load	10/1	10/22	38.0	220 bu.	6,500	4,500
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/7	59.0	12.5 T	7,400	4,800
37-e, Belle Fourche - S. Dak.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	6/1	7/15	8.0	--	800	600
Cucumbers	Harvest	7/16	9/30	.4	--	200	100
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	8.0	12.5 T	1,000	800
37-f, g, h - Sheridan, Lander, and Big Horn Basin, Wyo.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	6/1	7/15	19.0	--	1,900	1,500
Potatoes	Pick-load	10/1	10/22	4.0	200 bu.	550	100
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	10/30	19.0	12.5 T.	2,400	1,800
37-i, Upper Yellowstone Valley - Mont.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	27.0	--	2,700	2,000
Dry beans	Hoe	7/1	7/30	18.0	--	1,200	300
Dry beans	Harvest	9/1	10/7	18.0	--	1,800	400
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	27.0	12.0 T	3,400	2,100

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
37-j, Lower Yellowstone Valley - Mont., N. Dak.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	33.0	--	3,300	2,400
Potatoes	Pick-load	9/16	10/15	6.4	150 bu.	650	250
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	33.0	12.0 T	4,000	2,500
37-k, 1 - Milk River, Fairfield Bench - Mont.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	6/1	7/7	15.0	--	1,500	1,100
Potatoes	Pick-load	9/16	10/15	3.0	150 bu.	350	100
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	15.0	12.0 T	1,900	1,100

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in Area - 37- Eastern Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet



Workers in sugar beet blocking and thinning, hoeing, topping, and loading are generally paid for their labor on piecework bases. Wage rates are established by agreement between the producers and employees for specific types of jobs somewhat as follows:

Per acre

1. Blocking and thinning fields planted with segmented seed.
 - a. Mechanically cross blocked.
 - b. Not cross blocked.
2. Blocking and thinning fields planted with whole seed.
 - a. Cross blocked.
 - b. Not cross blocked.
3. First hoeing.
4. Subsequent hoeings, or weedings.

Per ton of sugar beets harvested

1. A minimum payment per acre may be guaranteed the worker.
2. Rates per ton for pulling and topping only.*
3. Rates per ton for pulling, topping, and loading.*

*Rates of payment are graduated according to yield of sugar beets per acre (rates decrease as yields increase).

Under the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended, the Department of Agriculture, through the Secretary, is authorized to specify minimum piece rates which producers must pay workers if such producers wish to qualify for incentive payments for the production of sugar beets provided for under the Act. These minimum rates are generally determined by the Department as a result of regional public hearings held throughout the country, to which bona fide employers and employees are given public invitation to present factual information which may contribute to such determination. The Secretary then makes public announcement of such determination. This shows sectional differences in minimum rates for the different wage districts.

About 1,000 workers come to the Arkansas Valley, Colorado and Kansas (37-a), to weed onions in May. Another 1,000 come in mid-May to start sugar beet thinning. This is built up to a peak of about 2,000 outside workers around the first part of June. About 300 more are used to hoe vegetables during this same period. Only a few hundred remain during late July and August. The others may move on to other summer jobs with fruit harvests, snap bean picking, etc., in other nearby areas or return to their homes. By September the workers start moving back into the area. About 1,000 are used to pick cantaloupes and tomatoes in late August and September,

another 1,600 to help harvest the dry onions and vegetable seeds in September and early October, and about 2,000 additional for the sugar beet harvest in October.

A small number of outside workers weed onions during May in the Greeley-South Platte Valley area (37-b), then either go on to other sugar beet subareas to the north or remain to help build up the outside worker force of 10,000 used to thin and hoe the 124,000 acres of sugar beets produced in this subarea. In July fresh market peas, early cabbage, early potatoes, cucumbers, and snap beans mature in relatively short successive periods extending through August and early September, providing work opportunities for about 20 per cent of the number of outside workers used in May and June. Potatoes and sugar beets are competing crops in this subarea for workers in early October, creating a demand for about 10,000 workers from outside the subarea.

In the other subareas outside labor used in sugar beet production comprises practically all of the outside labor force in spring operations and almost all during the harvest period in the fall.

In subarea 37-c, the Lower Platte Valley of Nebraska, about 1,400 outside workers are used in sugar beet thinning and hoeing, some 600 in harvesting early potatoes in July and August, and about 1,200 in the sugar beet harvest in October. In the North Platte Valley of Wyoming and Nebraska (37-d) a peak of some 4,000 are used in thinning sugar beets, about 500 in the dry bean harvest in September and October, and some 4,500 each for the late potato and sugar beet harvests in October.

In the Belle Fourche, South Dakota, section (37-e) sugar beets use some 600 outside workers in the spring, 100 in the pickle harvest in late summer, and about 800 to help harvest sugar beets in the fall. About 1,500 outside workers are used in thinning sugar beets in subareas 37-f, 37-g, and 37-h in the Sheridan, Lander, and Big Horn Basin sections of Wyoming, with a peak of about 2,000 in the fall.

In the Upper Yellowstone Valley in Montana (37-i), which also includes a strip down the Big Horn, around 2,000 workers from outside the area are used to thin and hoe sugar beets, some 400 to hoe dry beans in the spring and help harvest them in September and October, and about 2,000 for the sugar beet harvest in October. About 2,500 outside workers are used to thin and hoe sugar beets in the Lower Yellowstone Valley (37-j) of Montana and North Dakota, 250 for potato harvest and some 2,500 for harvest and loading of sugar beets in October.

The Milk River and Fairfield Bench subareas (37-k and 37-l) in Montana lie near the Canadian border, where a relatively short season prevails. Into this area about 1,200 outside workers are used in both spring and fall sugar beet production operations.

Housing and Related Facilities

The general practice in this area is for outside workers to be provided with housing furnished with some equipment which will enable them to board themselves. Much of this housing consists of family size units of wood frame construction, one to three rooms in size. In some cases, heating and/or cooking stoves are provided, with fuel and water at hand. Some of the farm labor houses have electricity, and a few are provided with running water. Outdoor toilet facilities are generally provided.

Most of the housing units are located on farms either near the farmstead or adjacent to a sugar beet field. Occasionally farmers are willing to furnish a cow and garden space. The common practice is for the farmer to advance the worker funds for groceries or assist with establishing credit for the worker at the store.

Housing construction has not kept pace with the increasing demand for it. In local communities within the area, organized groups of farmers have, in certain cases, made central camp housing available to outside workers. A small camp accommodating 75 single men is located at Fountain, Colo., (37-a). A relatively new camp of 24-family units, quite modern with running water, hot and cold showers, latrines, and laundry facilities in a central building, is located at Keenesburg, Colo. (37-b). One other labor association operates a camp for some 250 singles at Wiggins, Colo. (37-b). Such camps are of a temporary nature, designed as holding places for workers until "on-the-farm" housing can be located. Similar camps of a very temporary nature, designed primarily for singles, but made available for families, are located at Torrington, Wheatland, Basin, Powell, Cowley, Worland, Riverton and Sheridan, Wyo., in subareas 37-d, 37-f. and 37-g. Like camps are to be found at Sugar City, Bob Creek, Rocky Ford, Swintha (37-a), and at Sidney (Ridgeland) (37-b), Mont.

Sugar processing plants in most every location in the area have temporary housing designed to hold, for a short period, both singles and families until such time as they are placed on farms.

A permanent type camp, designed for families and operated by the Labor Branch, is located at Ft. Lupton, Colo. (37-b). It has about 100 family type units. This camp is quite modern, with central type facilities. It is equipped for health and medical care of workers and their families. Recreational and educational services are also provided in this camp.

In the area as a whole, public schools are open to children of outside worker parents, and in a few instances special schools have been provided. The heavy turnover of students in schools, due to the seasonality of work opportunities for parents, has created problems in many communities which have not been completely solved. Producers and communities are recognizing these conditions and are attempting to make education available to children of outside worker families.

The Outside Workers

Most of the outside labor used in this area in the production of sugar beets is recruited by sugar processors in Texas and to a lesser extent in New Mexico. They move under agreement with the processor to the factory district where they choose to work. The processor usually assumes the costs of travel and meals en route, on a flat rate basis for each worker recruited. They travel in their own automobiles or trucks or trucks owned by a professional transporter or crew leader.

Some of these folks of Mexican descent move into the area for work in other crops prior to the beginning of the thinning and hoeing of sugar beets. Following the hoeing of sugar beets about 80 per cent of them move to other areas either farther west for fruit or vegetable harvests or to the North Central States for canning crop harvests or corn detasseling. Others return to their homes. When the sugar beet harvest approaches, many of these workers move back to the area sufficiently early to obtain housing, often work in the onion and potato harvests, then remain for topping and general work of harvesting sugar beets.

A few non-Latin workers from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and from other areas in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, move into subareas 37-a, 37-b, 37-c, and 37-d, to weed onions, and harvest vegetables. A few of them may help with the thinning, hoeing, and harvest of sugar beets. A large portion of this group of outside workers have small farms in their home State, so attempt to find those work opportunities in Area 37 that come when they are not busy at home. Some single workers also come out of the larger cities, such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, for the potato and vegetable harvests.

Most of the outside workers in Area 37 have permanent residence in their home State and work part time away from home, thus adding wages earned in this major sugar beet area to their income derived from local sources.

The Typical Groups

Pedro Luna of Robstown, Tex., near Corpus Christi (33-a), the head of a typical Latin-American family of 10 persons, consisting of two daughters over 18, two other children under 14, the mother and one married son, his wife and two small children, traveled by truck to Ault, Colo., in Weld County (37-b). Here they joined other workers in thinning and hoeing sugar beets from June 1 to July 15. Their travel expense was partially paid for by the sugar processor, who recruited them in Texas for this work.

At the close of sugar beet hoeing, they returned to their home, remaining until September 26 at which time they were again recruited by the same processor for the sugar beet harvest. They traveled again to Ault, where they were employed on the same farm from October 7 to November 10 in topping beets.

The eldest son, the two daughters and daughter-in-law, over 18 years of age, worked full time in the fields along with Pedro, and even the mother brought the younger children to the field and worked part time beside her husband.

The Lunas' had been doing this for 4 years, spending midsummers and winters at their home in Robstown.

Rossaleo Gutierrez of San Antonio, Tex., with his family of 13, traveled by automobile, one 1936 sedan and a 1939 coupe, under contract with a sugar processor, to Fort Collins, Colo., in subarea 37-b, arriving in early June. Six of them were over 18 years of age, three between 14 and 18, and four under 14. They worked in thinning sugar beets from June 1 to July 15, remained in the subarea doing general farm work until early October, topped sugar beets to November 10, then went to West Texas (33-f) to pick cotton. From there they returned home for the winter. This was the second trip to Colorado and they plan to return there next year.

Juan Chavez, of Eagle Pass, Tex. (32-e), with a family of 12, were recruited by a representative of a sugar processor while in Texas, and traveled by truck under contract to Hardin, Mont. (37-i). During June and early July they blocked, thinned, and hoed sugar beets. Since there were no opportunities locally for agricultural work during August and September, the family drove to Caldwell, Ida., (42-a) where they worked in the harvests of fresh market vegetables. From there they drove to Blackfoot, Ida., (43) picked potatoes for a week, then traveled back to Hardin, Mont., passing through Yellowstone Park en route. After topping sugar beets into early November in this area, they moved to Safford, Ariz. (33-k), for the cotton harvest, then back home to spend the balance of the winter. This was a new venture for the Chavez family, but they liked it, and want to try it again next year.

Area 38 - New Mexico Vegetable

Two newly developed vegetable producing sections of northwest New Mexico comprise Area 38. One is known as the Los Lunas section (38-a) and the other as the Bluewater section (38-b). Both are irrigated valleys located in Valencia County. Carrots is the principal crop grown, although the Bluewater section also produces potatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, onions, cabbage and pinto beans.

Labor Needs

The Los Lunas section (38-a) needs about 450 outside workers from May 15 to November 30 to harvest the 400 acres of carrots, and 125 outside workers to harvest the 100 acres of peas. The outside workers in 1946 were largely Navajo and Pueblo Indians. Growers depended on local labor plus workers recruited around Albuquerque until 1946 when this source of supply almost disappeared and they turned to Navajo and Pueblo Indians to harvest the crop.

Growers in the Bluewater area have from the beginning depended on and used Navajo Indians to cultivate and harvest all crops. A maximum of 300 Navajos are needed in May, 600 in June and July, and 1,000 in August in irrigating and cultivating the crops. A maximum of 2,350 are needed for harvesting in September, October, and the first week of November. This need drops off gradually until December 15 when harvests are completed.

The Navajo Indian as a Farm Laborer

The Bluewater Valley of Valencia County, New Mexico, would probably never have been developed to its present high state of cultivation had it not been for the reasonably cheap and readily accessible farm labor furnished by the Navajo Indians. Most of the Indians who work on these farms live from fifty to a hundred and fifty miles away. This reasonable proximity to a source of labor makes it easy to increase or decrease the number of laborers as the job and season requires. As the wages, however, have been pretty well standardized on a piece basis, there is not much advantage in their going from one place to another with the idea of getting better wages. During the cultivating and weeding time the pay is by the row, and during the harvest it is by the crate.

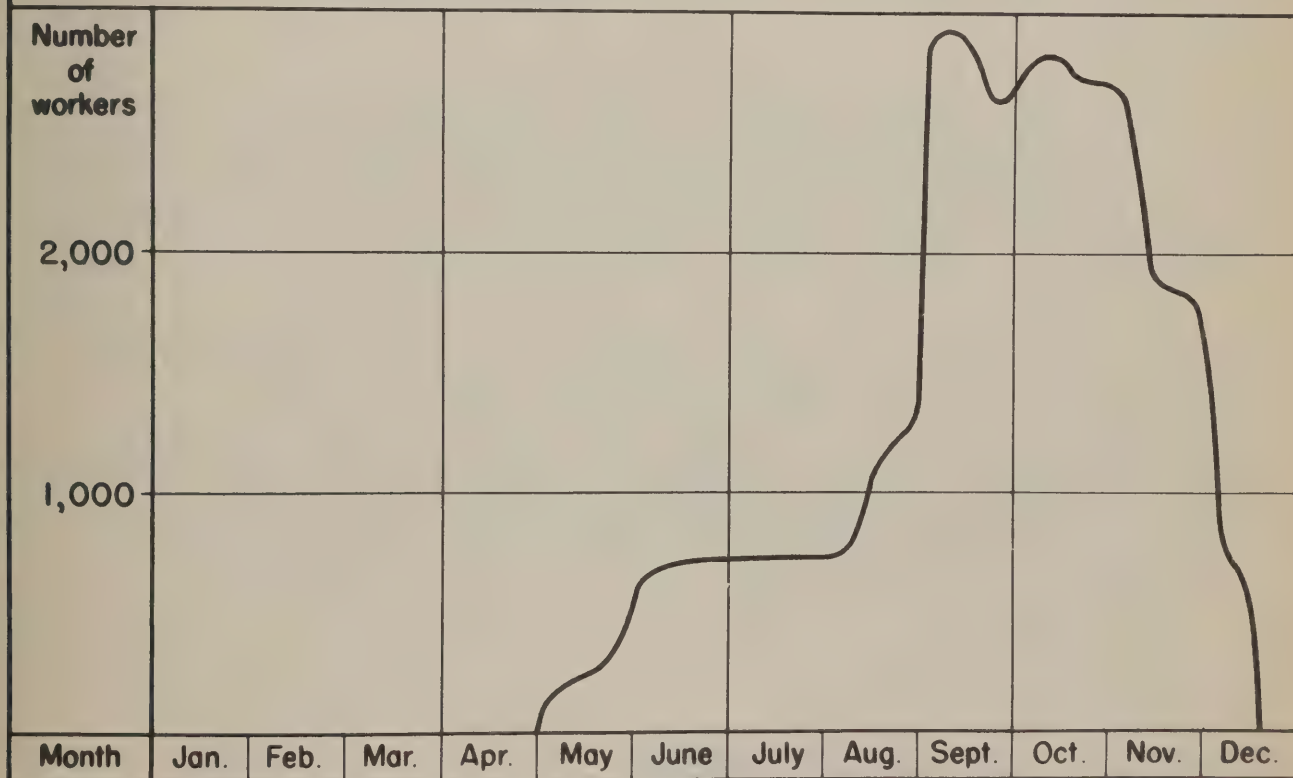
Housing and Related Facilities

Indians move as family groups and like family type housing units. The growers in Area 38, with a full appreciation of Indian preferences, have built hogans in which to house them. These hogans are cheaply constructed one-room affairs, and are close together, taking on the Indian

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 38 - New Mexico Vegetable**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>38-a, Los Lunas</u>							
Carrots	Irrigate						
	Weed &						
	Harvest	5/15	11/30	.4	280 crt.	500	450
Peas	Harvest	9/1	9/15	.1	135 bu.	125	125
<u>38-b, Bluewater</u>							
Carrots	Irrigate						
	Weed &						
	Harvest	5/16	11/30	1.8	280 crt.	2,600	2,600
Other veg.	Harvest	9/1	10/30	.8	-	300	225

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 38 - New Mexico Vegetable**



village appearance. The Indians bring their own bedding and whatever furniture and equipment they need. Some of the Indians live in the area from May to December. Most of the larger operators maintain commissaries where the Indians are able to buy most of their everyday needs. Business is usually transacted on a cash basis. The Indians are paid in cash at the end of each day's work, and they may buy at the commissary or trade at other stores, if they so choose.

The Outside Workers

Many Navajo families have worked in Area 38 since the irrigation projects were started, returning year after year with their entire families. Some of the larger vegetable growers maintain recruiters, who give their full time to working with these Navajo laborers during the height of the growing season. These recruiters are usually Navajos who have had considerable schooling, speak both English and Navajo fluently, and have a good standing with their people. These recruiters are furnished with large trucks, and, as the need for labor increases during the season, they go direct to the reservation, or other locations where the Indians live, and take whole families, together with their camping equipment, to the job. When there is a tribal celebration or other public affair usually attended by the Indians, some of the farm operators even send their Indian laborers to the point of celebration (which may be as much as a hundred and fifty miles from the farm) in trucks, wait for them to finish with their celebrating, which may last two or three days, and then return them to their jobs.

Besides these Indians who are recruited and transported to and from the job, there are many who make the annual trek by wagon, taking as many as seven days in some cases to make the trip. Many of these Indians go back to the same employer year after year, and others just go into the valley, make their camp, and shop around for the best job and best wages.

The Indian trading posts, most of which are equipped with phones, have been quite helpful in keeping the Indians informed of the labor conditions in the valley. Most of the operators of these trading posts have been very cooperative and have sent messengers, at their own expense, long distances to notify some Indian family about the labor needs in the valley. This notice may save the family a long and expensive trip when there is no need for labor, or it may assure them that labor is needed in the valley and that they should report to a certain operator.

Area 39 - San Luis Valley, Colorado, Potato and Pea

Late potatoes and fresh market peas are principal crops requiring outside labor in the San Luis Valley in Colorado. The peas are picked in July and early August with a peak use of about 2,000 outside workers. The potatoes are harvested in late September and early October, reaching a peak need of about 2,000 the first week in October. This is a high altitude area so the seasons are relatively short.

This is normally a labor surplus area, and many of the families work in other areas during the off-peak season. Spanish-speaking natives living in the area are joined by others of similar descent from New Mexico to do the seasonal type jobs in agriculture. Operators of small farms from nearby areas and a few miners from the Trinidad and Walsenburg area also help.

Labor Needs

A couple of hundred workers from outside the area arrive in early June to help thin and hoe the sugar beets. These workers are then quickly absorbed in the harvesting of fresh market peas, which gets under way about the last week of June and runs to a peak use of 2,500 in July and the first week of August. A few workers are used to cut lettuce and harvest cauliflower in August and September. The harvests of potatoes and sugar beets coincide in late September and October, when a peak of some 2,900 outside workers are used.

Housing and Related Facilities

Grower housing - some quite permanent, others more or less temporary in nature - seems to suffice the needs and wants of the workers who come into this area. Much of this is on farms, but some is located in the villages of the areas. The typical house for outside workers is an adobe or wood frame structure large enough to accommodate a family of 3 to 7 persons. It may be equipped with a cooking stove. Water and toilet facilities are generally out-of-doors.

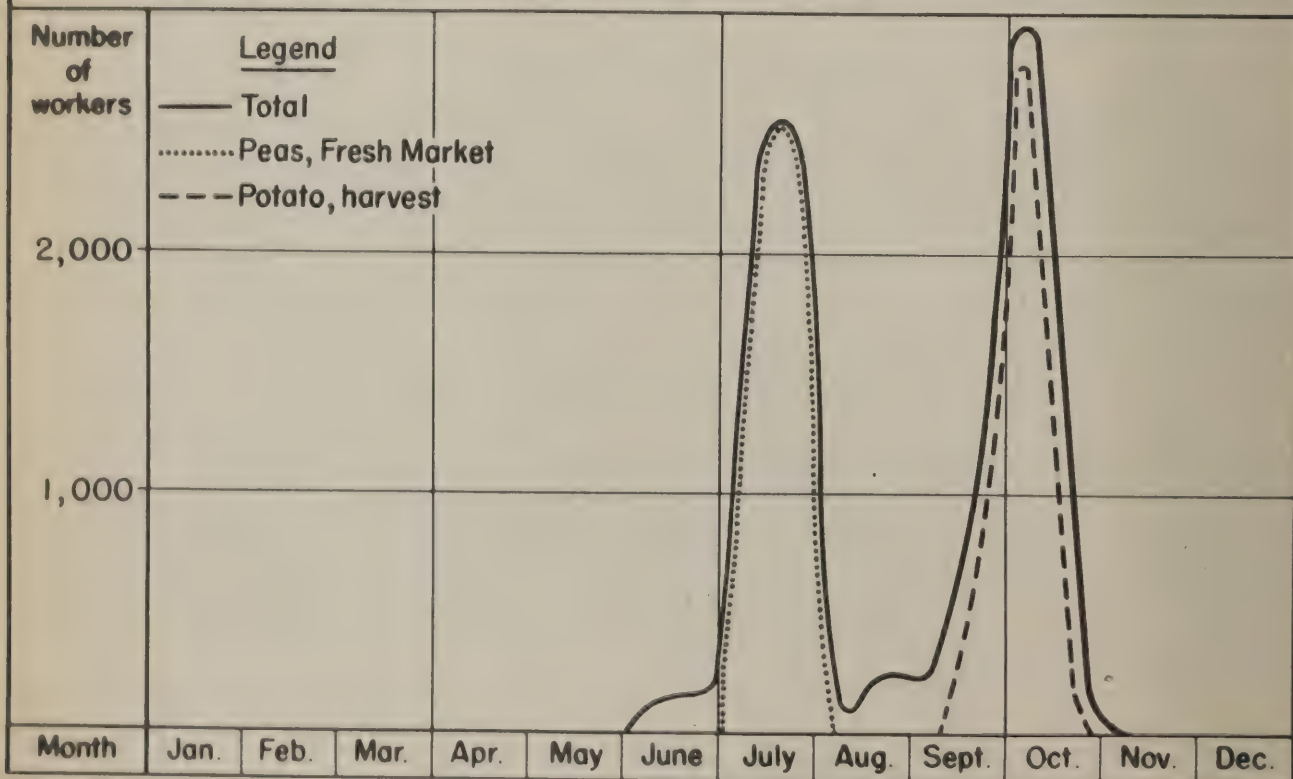
The Outside Workers

The workers who move into this area for seasonal jobs are generally derived from three sources. Spanish-speaking workers come in from New Mexico, many of whom are typical migrants. They follow the crops in Colorado areas, and a few move on to other States. Operators of small farms from adjoining communities and even from nearby New Mexico work in this area when not fully employed at home. Miners from the Trinidad and Walsenburg mines often spend their vacation or take time off to do out-of-door work for the change.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 39 - San Luis Valley, Colorado, Potato and Pea**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Average acoreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Sugar beets	Thin, hoe	6/8	7/7	2.0	-	200	175
Peas, fresh mkt.	Harvest	7/8	7/30	7.0	1.5 T	4,200	2,500
Lettuce	Harvest	8/1	8/30	3.0	100 crt.	600	100
Cauliflower	Harvest	8/16	9/30	3.0	260 crt.	1,100	225
Potatoes	Pick, load	9/23	10/22	42.0	220 bu.	5,300	2,700
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	10/30	2.0	10.0 T	250	175

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 39 - San Luis Valley, Colorado, Potato and Pea**



Area 40 - Colorado-Utah Fruit

Peach picking in both Colorado and Utah is the principal job requiring outside labor aggregating a peak of some 5,000 in the last half of August in Colorado, and 1,000 in Utah in mid-September.

Workers from nearby areas within these States and from such other States as Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nevada, California and Wyoming come to the area. Latin Americans, part-time farmers, a few Indians, and vacationists from the larger cities, comprise the cross-section of outside labor source.

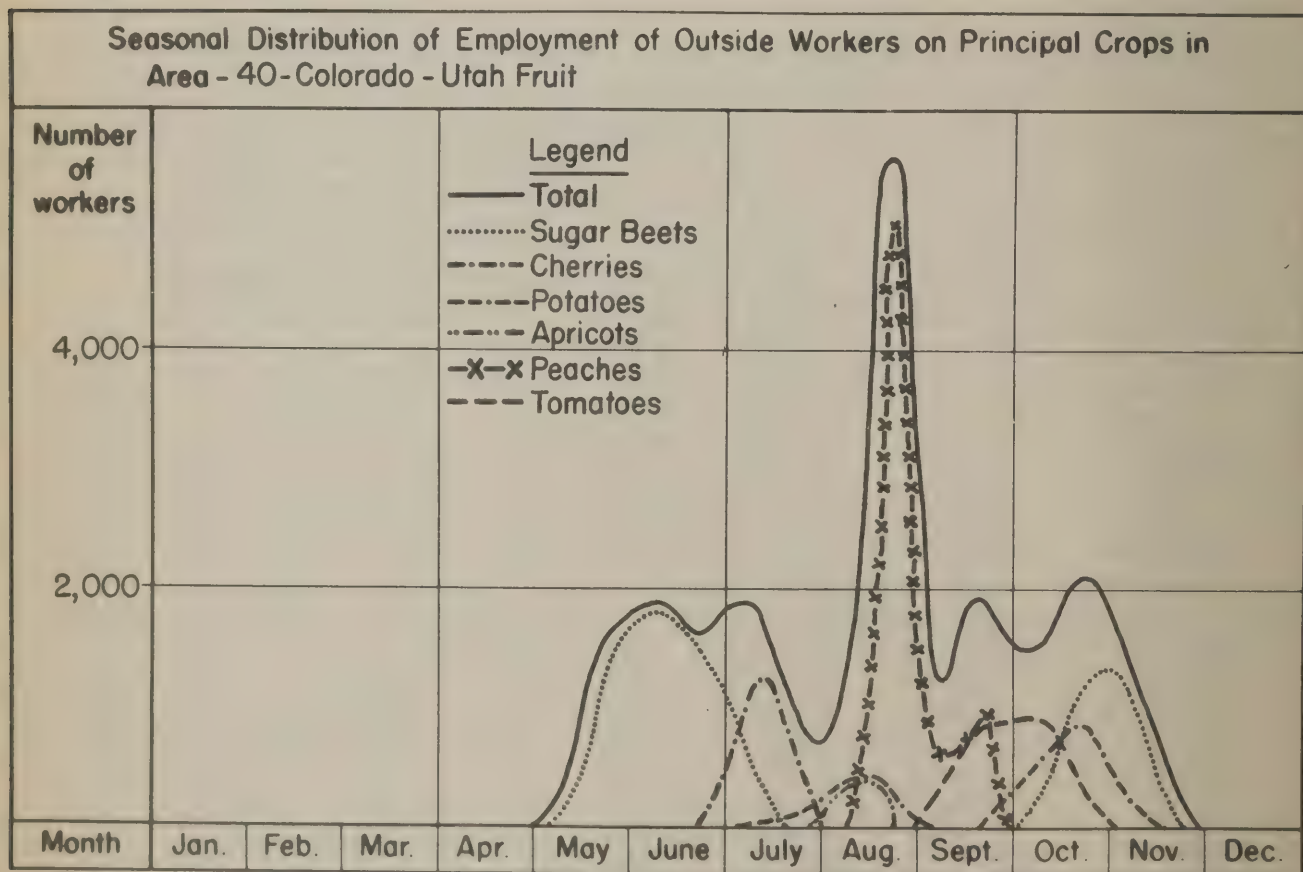
Labor Needs

In the fruit sections of western Colorado, Delta-Montrose (40-a), and Grand Junction-Glenwood Springs (40-b), onion weeding starts the first week in May and requires about 150 outside workers. Sugar beet thinning and hoeing commences in late May and normally uses 650. About 200 are employed in harvesting early potatoes and snap beans from the middle of July through

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 40 - Colorado-Utah Fruit							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
40-a,b - Delta-Montrose and Grand Junction-Glenwood Springs, Colo.							
Onions, dry	Weed	5/8	6/7	1.5	-	500	150
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	7.8	-	800	650
Potatoes,early	Pick-load	7/8	8/7	1.0	150 bu.	125	100
Snap beans	Pick	7/23	8/30	.5	2.7 T	320	125
Peaches	Pick	8/16	8/30	7.5	280 bu.	6,300	5,000
Tomatoes	Pick	9/1	10/15	2.0	7.0 T	600	250
Onions, dry	Harvest	9/8	10/7	1.5	180 cwt.	370	150
Potatoes, late	Pick-load	10/8	10/30	8.5	190 bu.	1,300	820
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/7	7.8	12.0 T	970	620
40-c - Salt Lake Valley, Utah							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/16	6/30	17.0	-	1,700	1,200
Cherries	Pick	7/1	7/22	7.0	1.3 T	3,200	1,300
Apricots	Pick	8/1	8/15	2.1	160 bu.	940	450
Potatoes,early	Pick-load	8/1	8/22	4.5	170 bu.	1,700	400
Snap beans	Pick	8/8	8/30	.3	210 bu.	310	100
Peaches	Pick	9/8	9/22	3.4	210 bu.	2,000	1,000
Tomatoes	Pick	9/8	10/7	7.2	320 bu.	2,600	700
Potatoes,late	Pick-load	9/23	10/15	4.5	170 bu.	700	300
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/16	11/15	17.0	13.5 T	2,800	750

August. The peach harvest in these sections is heavy during the last 2 weeks in August. About 5,000 workers from near and far practically flock in to help with this job. Tomato and dry onion harvests normally use about 400 out-of-area workers in September and early October. About 1,400 are employed in harvesting late potatoes and sugar beets in October and early November.

Thinning and weeding sugar beets begin about the middle of May in the Salt Lake Valley, Utah (40-c). About 1,200 outside workers are normally used. When this job is completed in early July all of these workers find work picking cherries, which lasts 2 or 3 weeks. Starting in early August the apricots, snap beans and early potatoes are harvested. About 1,000 workers from outside the area work on these jobs. The peach harvest, which normally requires the use of 1,000 outside workers, starts the first week in September, about 2 weeks later than in Colorado. Tomato picking comes on simultaneously, adding a need for about 700 more workers. In October and early November about 1,000 out-of-area workers help harvest the potato and sugar beet crops in this subarea.



There is some opportunity for interchange of outside workers among the different crops in this area. This is especially true in fruit picking. The cherry and apricot pickers used in Utah frequently go to the Colorado peach harvest and then return to Utah to pick peaches.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing for outside workers in this area was exceedingly short during the World War II period, necessitating the construction of temporary barracks and mobile tent camps, primarily for singles, since workers with families were seldom available. Much progress has been made, however, in providing on-the-farm temporary shelters and other permanent wood frame buildings designed for use of family type workers. Most of these units have stoves for heating and/or cooking. Some growers provide sleeping cots without bedding, a table and chairs, etc. A few of the more permanent units have running water and indoor toilet facilities, but on most farms, tap or well water is nearby and outside privies are used.

Farm labor associations in Mesa County, Colorado, (40-b) have two barrack-type unit camps at Fruita and Palisade, each accommodating about 250 single workers.

In the Salt Lake Valley (40-c) a farm labor association has a community-type camp located at Orem, which provides housing for 120 single workers. These camps are being modified and in some cases enlarged to accommodate families.

Medical care, hospitalization service, and educational, religious, and social facilities are normally available to outside workers in the area.

The Outside Workers

Latin Americans from California, Arizona, New Mexico, and a scattered few from other west south-central States, plus a few Indians from nearby reservations comprise the major portion of the outside worker force used in sugar beet production in the area. They also assist with the harvest of vegetable and fruit crops. Vacationers from towns and villages in Colorado and Utah and from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, combine a recreational trip with an opportunity to earn some income in picking the cherries and apricots in the Salt Lake Valley (40-c) and the peach crop in Colorado and Utah. Small farm operators from southern and eastern Colorado and adjoining States join forces with vacationers and others in picking the West Slope peach crop in Colorado (40-a and 40-b). A few of these bring their empty jars and process their year's supply of canned peaches to take home with them.

Area 41 - Western Hay and Livestock

Ten million cattle and eleven million sheep roam the hills and valleys of the broad expanse of grass land in Area 41. This area is a major source of feeder cattle and sheep for the feed lots in the corn belt and also provides much of the raw products for the woolen and textile mills and tanneries to the East. It extends from the Sand Hills of Nebraska over the rolling Plains of eastern Wyoming and eastern Montana, the more or less wooded mountainous areas of western Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, to the uplands and partially forested sections of Nevada, Oregon and northern California.

Six million acres of wild and tame hay creates harvesting jobs for some 6,000 workers from outside the area from July to September. Lambing time for 3,000,000 ewes extends from March in the far West to July in the Western Plains States and at higher altitude sections of all States in the area. About 1,500 outside workers, skilled in the intricate job of caring for both ewes and newly born lambs are needed during this critical period of sheep production. Sheep herders and cowhands used in the area are generally supplied locally, but have a habit of moving about from one State to another from year to year. The skilled sheep shearers with their shearing outfits are typical migrants, in that they start shearing operations in the warmer climates and move northward and to higher elevations as the season progresses. In the earlier days of range sheep production, most of the shearing was done by hand, but in recent years, this job has been highly mechanized.

Labor Needs

Only three subareas in the Western Hay and Livestock Area use significant numbers of outside workers for "lambing." In subarea 41-b, covering a major portion of all counties in the east half of Wyoming and extending into Colorado along the north edges of Logan, Weld and Larimer Counties, then southward west of the Continental Divide in a strip some 100 miles wide with extreme projections into Moffat, Teller, and Saguache Counties, about 800 outside workers help with the lambing of approximately 2,000,000 ewes. Three hundred outside workers are used in the Green River-southwest Wyoming subarea (41-c) for about 525,000 ewes. Another 350 are used in the central Montana subarea (41-e), which lies in rectangular shape, extending from Meagher and southern portion of Cascade Counties eastward, terminating in Prairie and Custer Counties.

Two methods of handling the ewes during the lambing period are in general use. Some ranches have central lambing quarters consisting of sheds and corrals. Some sheds are provided with permanent roofs while others have wood frames over which canvas covers are drawn at lambing time. Other ranchers have portable canvas "pup size" tents carried by lambers to shelter individual ewes during, and a few hours following, lambing.

Making hay is an extensive job in the cattle and sheep country. Labor saving equipment such as derrick stackers and hydraulic combination

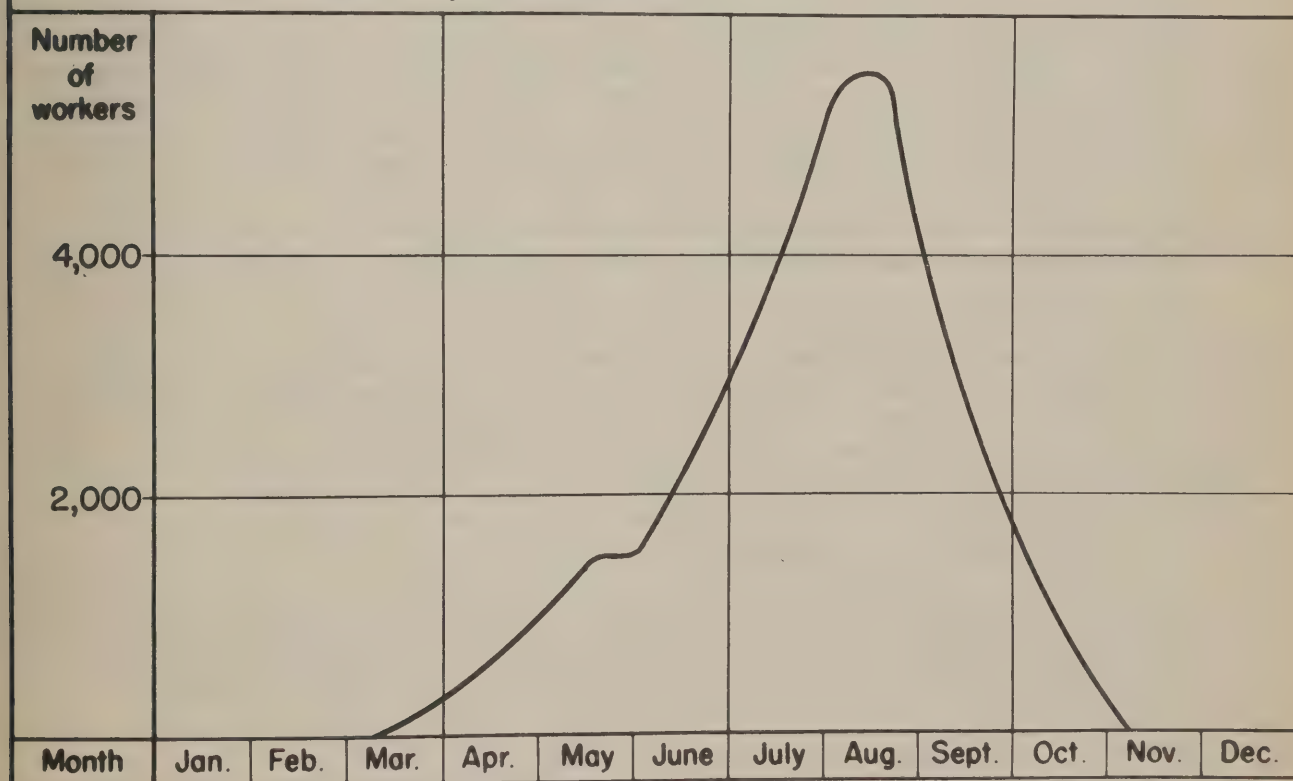
buck-stackers are commonly seen on ranches. Thus modern methods of hay harvest have tended to reduce the numbers of outside workers needed, but there is still a demand for about 6,000 in this area. About 1,700 are used in the Sandhill cattle country of Nebraska (41-a), where nearly 2,500,000 acres of hay are harvested each year.

About 900 outside workers are used in east central Wyoming and north central Colorado, subarea 41-b; 200 in the Green River-southwest Wyoming subarea (41-c), and about 200 in subarea 41-d, located in the southern portions of Carter and Powder River Counties and in a narrow strip along the southern edge of Big Horn County in Montana, and extending a few miles into Wyoming in the northeast corner of Big Horn and northwest portion of Sheridan Counties.

About 300 outside workers are used normally in the hay harvest in central Montana (41-e); some 200 in the north central subarea lying adjacent to the Canadian border in Blaine, Phillips and Valley Counties, Montana; about 450 in the Big Hole-Beaverhead subarea (41-g) in the southwest corner of Montana; and about 200 in subarea 41-h which borders the Bitterroot Valley and Flathead country in the extreme western portion of Montana.

We should recognize that both cattle and sheep are produced in large numbers on the ranges in Idaho and Utah but because numbers of outside

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in Area - 41 - Western Hay and Livestock



workers used are relatively small compared to the subareas included, they are not included in this area.

Farther west a large contiguous subarea (41-i) covers the northern half of Nevada, twelve counties in Oregon lying east of the Cascade Mountain range south of the Columbia River wheat belt, and extending into Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra and Nevada Counties of California. Another small subarea (41-j) lies in the Klamath Valley section of Siskiyou County, California. With over a million acres of hay to be harvested annually in these two subareas, they normally need about 1,500 outside workers from early July to mid-September. A large part of the land is forest land and "public domain" used for grazing under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1933.

The demand for outside labor used seasonally in the range country is limited to single men who make their home with the ranchers, sleep in bunk houses and eat with the family.

The sheep industry in these several States is presently confronted with the problem of maintaining sheep numbers in the face of a decreasing number of sheep herders. The average age of sheep herders has been increasing, due primarily to the fact that young men prefer to do other types of work where they find living conditions more attractive. Thus sheep ranchers are looking for new sources of sheep herders, and in some cases have been forced to decrease the size of their flocks for lack of workers with the skills necessary to do the job.

The Outside Workers

The type of migratory help which ordinarily seeks work in livestock and haying in Montana are those from farms and ranches in other States who are seeking a new location or new experience and wish to do a little traveling before they settle down. This applies to most job applicants in the entire area. There is also the transient who never stops anywhere for a long period of time. He is the type who works a few weeks and then moves. A few operators of small farms or ranches travel to ranches in other States for temporary work when not engaged on their own farms.

The lambers are either specialized workers from the southwest or from other areas within these States, or are inexperienced and must be trained for the jobs. Many of these are old timers at the business who were reared in sheep producer families. A few are Latin Americans from Texas, New Mexico or Arizona. A few are Indians from New Mexico and Arizona. The Indian lambers more generally move in families and combine the herding job with lambing operations in the spring of the year. They may in a few cases remain throughout the summer and fall months.

Sheep shearers ordinarily move in crews on a contract basis, migrating from the southern States with the season in a very similar pattern to that followed by the custom combine operators through the Great Plains wheat country (area 36).

Area 42 - Western Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet

Sugar beets, 120,000 acres of them, produced in the irrigated valleys along the west slope of the Rocky Mountains, is the major crop in Area 42 requiring outside labor. Twelve thousand workers move into this area for spring jobs, about 3,000 remain for summer work, and 14,000 are normally used in the fall.

The area has five principal subdivisions--Delta-Sevier Valley in central Utah (42-a); northern Utah-southeastern Idaho (42-b); Magic Valley in south central Idaho (42-c); the Lower Snake River Valley in west central Idaho, extending into Malheur County, Oregon (42-d); Bitterroot Valley in western Montana (42-e), Flathead Lake section in Northwestern Montana (42-f), and the Gallatin-Townsend Valley of Montana (42-g).

Workers from other areas within the States and from Washington, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, and Missouri, comprise the major supply of outside workers normally used in this area.

Labor Needs

In the Delta-Sevier Valley of Utah (42-a) and the northern Utah-southeastern Idaho section (42-b), sugar-beet thinning from late May to early July requires about 1,700 outside workers. There are very few farm job opportunities for outside workers during late July and early August. From late August through September about 500 outside workers harvest pole beans, tomatoes for canning and carrots for fresh market. The late potato and sugar beet harvests come in October and early November. About 1,600 outside workers are used to complete the two harvests.

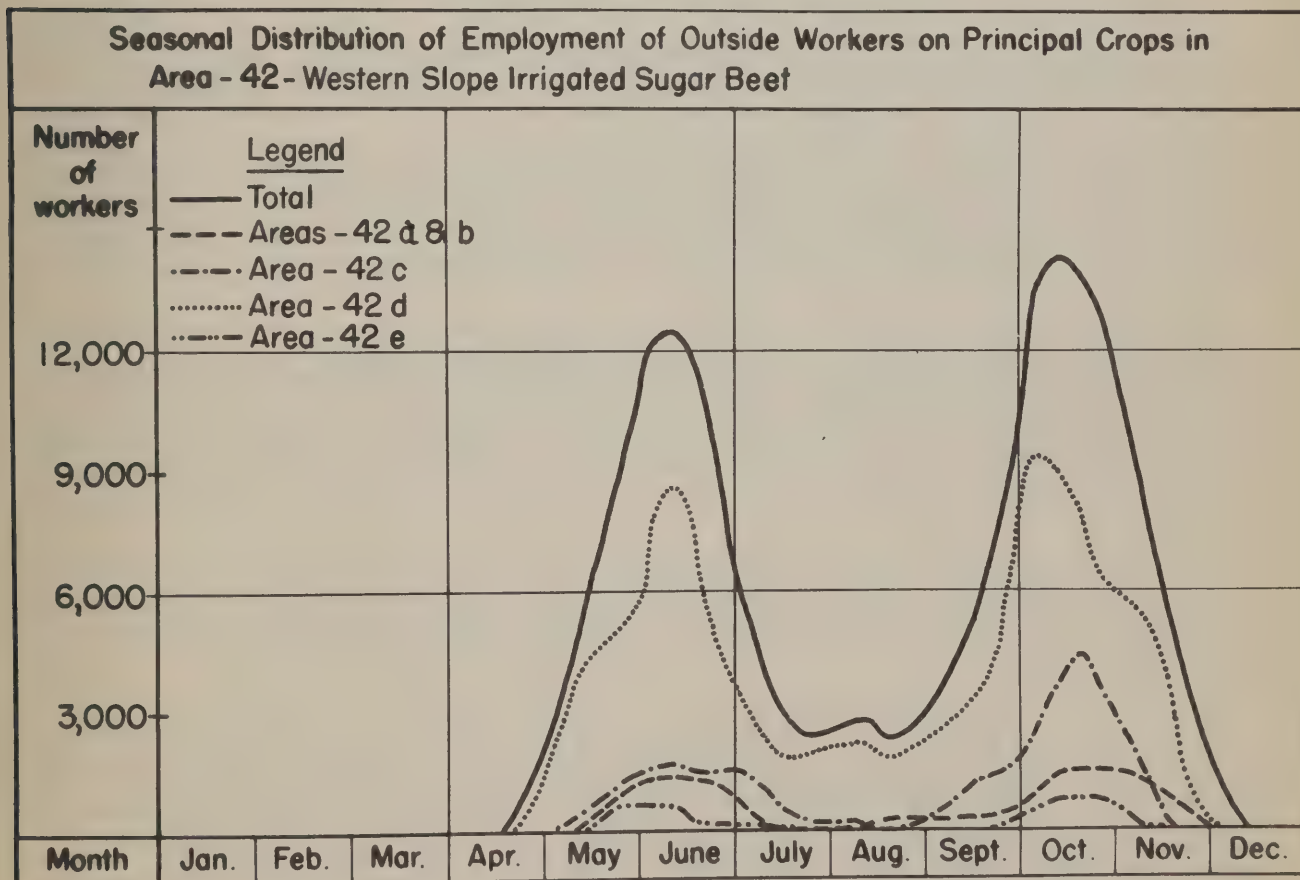
About 1,700 outside workers move into the Magic Valley of Idaho (42-c) in May to thin and hoe sugar beets and weed onions. Apple thinning and hoeing of dry beans use about 700 outside workers in June and July, and 400 work in the early potato harvest in late July and early August. Starting in late August the harvests of sweet corn for processing, peaches, dry beans, and dry onions require normally the use of about 600 outside workers. The sugar beet and late potato harvests and apple picking get under way in late September and about 4,000 outside workers help do these jobs.

Spring work in Area 42 starts first in the Lower Snake Valley of Idaho and Oregon (42-d) late in April. About 6,000 workers come to this section to block and thin sugar beets and to weed dry onions, fresh market vegetables, and vegetable seed crops. In early June about 4,000 outside workers are used to cut and pack early lettuce, harvest peas for fresh market and for processing, and thin the apple crop. About 600 pick

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 42 - Western Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
42-a, Delta-Sevier Valley, Utah							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/23	7/7	11.0	--	1,100	800
Carrots	Harvest	8/16	9/30	13.0	300 bu.	200	150
Potatoes	Pick-load	10/1	10/22	1.5	170 bu.	220	100
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/22	11.0	13.5 T	1,800	800
42-b, southeastern Idaho, northern Utah							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/16	6/30	21.0	--	2,300	950
Vegetables (proc.)	Harvest	8/1	9/22	2.0	--	800	270
Snap beans	Pick	8/23	9/30	16.0	210 bu.	750	200
Tomatoes	Pick	9/1	10/7	1.2	320 bu.	350	150
Potatoes	Pick-load	9/23	10/15	7.8	210 bu.	1,300	210
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	21.0	12.8 T	3,400	800
42-c, Magic Valley, Ida.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/16	7/7	24.0	--	2,400	1,500
Onions	Thin-weed	5/23	6/15	1.0	--	470	250
Apples	Thin	6/16	7/7	1.0	--	520	100
Beans (dry)	Hoe	6/23	7/15	120.0	--	6,700	675
Potatoes, early	Pick-load	7/23	8/15	5.0	245 bu.	1,000	450
Sweet corn (proc.)	Harvest	8/16	9/15	3.0	2.2 T	450	150
Peaches	Pick	9/1	9/22	.3	250 bu.	250	100
Beans, dry	Harvest	9/8	9/30	120.0	1,500 lb.	10,000	1,200
Onions, dry	Harvest	9/8	9/30	1.0	260 cwt.	330	150
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	24.0	17.0 T	3,200	2,000
Apples	Pick	10/1	10/22	1.0	400 bu.	900	280
Potatoes, late	Pick-load	10/7	10/30	30.0	245 bu.	6,000	1,700
42-d, Lower Snake Valley, Ida., Ore.							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/8	7/7	55.0	--	5,500	3,700
Onions, dry	Thin-hoe	5/1	6/15	2.7	--	1,270	850
Vegetables, fr.mkt.	Culture	5/16	6/23	1.2	--	150	100
Vegetables, seed	Culture	5/16	6/23	4.0	--	330	200
Lettuce, early	Harvest	6/8	6/22	2.8	145 crt.	1,200	550
Peas, early pod	Pick	6/8	6/22	2.5	125 bu.	3,400	2,700
Apples	Thin	6/8	7/7	6.3	--	2,400	500
Peas, proc.	Harvest	6/16	6/30	4.0	1.2 T	950	300
Cherries	Pick	6/16	7/7	.8	2.0 T	1,800	600
Hybrid seed corn	Detassel	6/23	7/30	7.0	--	950	300
Carrots	Harvest	7/8	7/30	.4	300 bu.	470	150
Apricots	Pick	7/16	8/7	1.0	150 bu.	400	150
Potatoes	Pick-load	7/16	8/15	17.0	245 bu.	3,400	1,200
Peas, late mkt.	Pick	8/1	8/22	16.0	200 bu.	600	350
Vegetables, fr.mkt.	Harvest	8/1	9/30	1.2	--	600	450
Vegetables, seed	Harvest	8/1	9/30	4.0	--	400	250
Sweet corn, proc.	Harvest	8/16	9/7	7.5	2.5 T	1,300	650
Peaches	Pick	8/16	9/7	1.1	250 bu.	600	200

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
<u>42-d, (continued)</u>							
Prunes	Pick	9/1	9/22	8.1	155 bu.	2,500	1,200
Onions, dry	Harvest	9/8	9/30	5.9	290 cwt.	2,500	1,500
Apples	Pick	9/23	10/22	6.3	400 bu.	2,500	1,000
Potatoes, late	Pick-load	9/23	11/7	12.0	220 bu.	2,100	1,200
Lettuce, late	Harvest	10/1	10/15	6.4	155 crt.	3,200	1,700
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/22	55.0	17.0 T	6,900	4,800
<u>42-e, f, and g, Bitterroot, Flathead, Gallatin-Townsend</u>							
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	5/16	6/30	9.1	—	910	700
Fruit, berries	Pick	6/23	8/15	3.5	—	1,500	200
Potatoes	Pick-load	9/23	10/15	4.0	200 bu.	700	150
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	9.1	11.5 T	1,150	700



cherries the latter half of June. Workers released from spring work with sugar beets, dry onions, and vegetables become available in early July to detassel 7,000 acres of hybrid sweet corn. This operation uses about 300 outside workers. About 1,500 more are needed to harvest carrots, early potatoes and to pick apricots. In August about 3,000 outside workers are used to harvest late fresh market peas, other vegetables, vegetable seeds, sweet corn for processing, and to pick the peach crop. In early September about 1,200 help pick fresh Italian prunes, and 1,500 harvest dry onions. Starting in late September about 1,000 outside workers help pick apples, and 1,200 harvest late potatoes. About 1,700 are used to cut and pack lettuce and 4,800 to harvest sugar beets.

In the Bitterroot Valley (42-e), Flathead Lake (42-f), and Gallatin-Townsend (42-g) sections of Montana, sugar beet thinning requires about 700 outside workers from May to early July. During July and August berry picking in the Bitterroot-Flathead sections (42-e and 42-f) normally uses about 200, and the harvests of potatoes and sugar beets in October require about 700 workers from outside the areas.

Housing and Other Related Facilities

On-farm housing for all worker families and single men is the ultimate goal of farmers in Area 42. The goal has not been fully attained.

Shifts from grain and hay crops to intertilled crops have occurred rapidly in recent years, greatly increasing the need for seasonal workers. This change in cropping has necessitated the construction of emergency camp housing to span the gap until on-farm housing becomes available.

In northern Utah (42-b) a farm labor association operates a community type camp located at Tremonton which provides housing for 120 men. Two permanent-type camps for migrant families and single men are located, one at Caldwell, Ida. (42-d), and one at Twin Falls, Ida. (42-e). Each of these camps has 48 family units suitable for year-round occupancy and 216 shelters for summer use, or a capacity of 1,080 workers at each location.

There are other camps in the area of a less permanent nature. These are generally owned by associations of producers, and are available to outside workers.

In the Lower Snake Valley at Wilder, Ida. (42-d), 41 portable grain bins have been converted for family units and barrack space for 300 single workers. A camp at Nyssa, Oregon, comprises 40 family units and some additional space for single workers. Other camps of a temporary nature, but having permanent sanitary and feeding facilities, are located at Emmet,

Meridian, Nampa, and Marsing, Idaho. These accommodate 250 to 350 persons each and can be converted for the use of 40 to 50 families each.

In the Magic Valley, Idaho (42-c), farmer associations own permanent camps at Wendell for 150 workers; Gooding, 200; Shoshone, 150; and Hazelton, 160. Jerome producers are planning the construction of a permanent camp for 200 workers which will also be suitable for family occupancy. A permanent camp for 350 workers is located near Rupert, Ida., and a temporary camp at Burley will house about 300 workers.

In southeastern Idaho-northern Utah (42-b) temporary camps for single workers are owned and operated by farmer associations in Box Elder and Cache Counties, Utah.

In the entire area plans are under way for conversion of barrack-type camp units to family apartments. Expansion of on-farm housing is progressing slowly but surely.

The Outside Workers

Workers were recruited in southwestern and south central States for sugar beet production prior to World War II. Since the war this pattern of migratory movement has tended to change. Workers from Pacific Coast areas have been moving into subareas 42-a, 42-b, 42-c and 42-d in Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, and to a lesser degree into 42-e, 42-f, and 42-g in Montana. The general movement includes domestic whites, California Mexicans, Japanese, Filipinos, Negroes, Gypsies, and Indians. Some are organized into crews ranging from 12 to 20 persons, or as high as 150 in the case of gypsies. The Filipino and Japanese crews are usually made up of several related families, including parents and in-laws.

The bulk of the workers from the southwestern and south central States are usually single family or mixed family groups who leave one or more members of the family to care for the home farm while the rest are working. A few travel in small trucks, but seldom use their vehicles to haul produce in the areas where they work. Others move by automobile, bus, or train.

Some of the workers make contacts with previous employers in the area, before they leave home. Most of them, however, travel from area to area, planning their moves and finding employment as they progress.

Area 43 - Idaho Potato

Five thousand workers normally come to the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho (43-a) for the late potato harvest in late September and October, and the Teton Basin in Teton County (43-a).

Sugar beets, the second crop in importance in area 43, normally uses about 600 outside workers from May to July, and 1,000 for the harvest in October. Summer work requires the use of about 600 out-of-area workers to harvest fresh market peas, carrots, and cabbage in the Teton Basin (43-b).

During World War II the dwindling numbers of workers of Mexican descent from California and Texas and southern white migrants have been supplemented by foreign workers from Mexico and interstate workers transported by the government principally from Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Labor Needs

Sugar beet thinning starts late in May at the lower end of the Upper Snake Valley (43-a) and opens up progressively to the north, reaching a peak use of about 600 outside workers in late June.

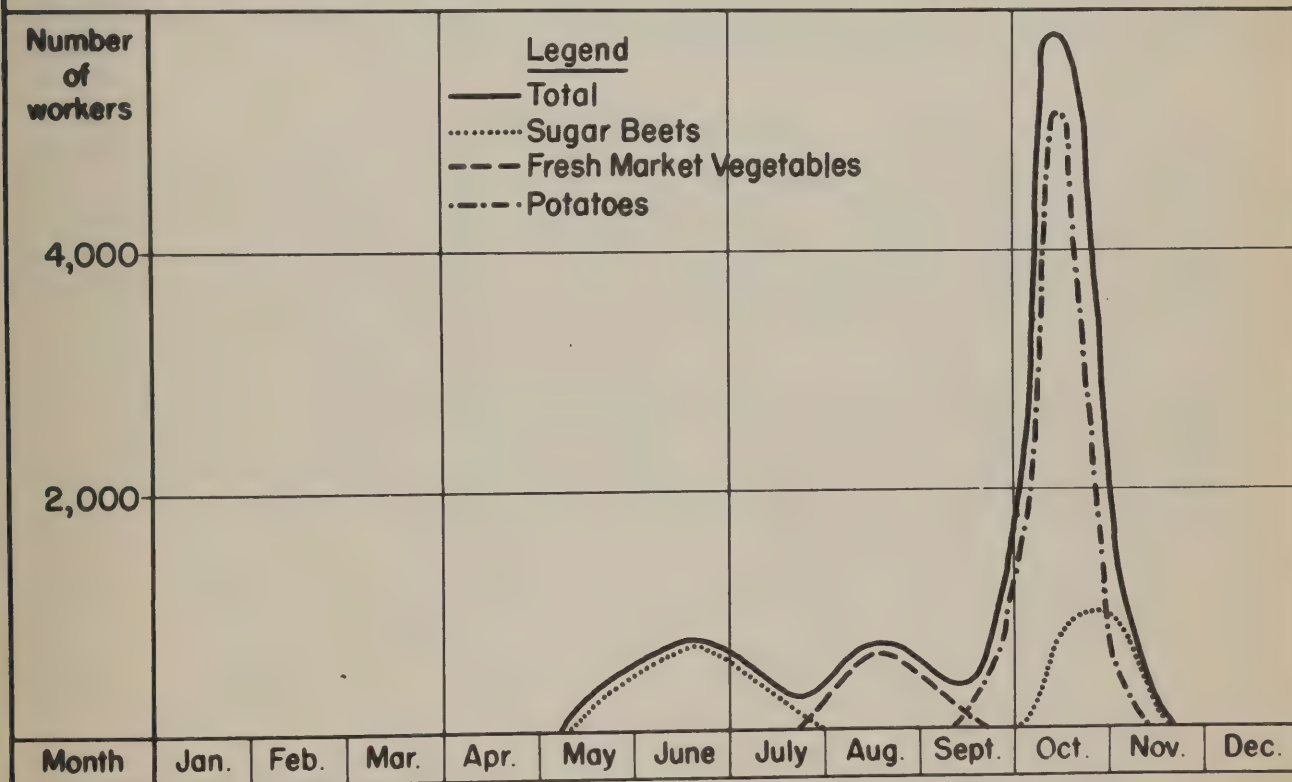
The thinning operation is followed by three hoeings, the last is usually completed late in July. In the Teton Basin section (43-b) about 600 outside workers harvest fresh market vegetables from late July to mid-September. About 100 workers from outside the area are used in September and October, to harvest seed potatoes in the Lost River section (43-c). The late commercial potato harvest starts in early September and reaches a peak of operation in early October, at which time about 5,000 outside workers are employed. The job consists primarily of picking potatoes but a few are employed in swamping (loading). Potato harvest is completed in early November. About 1,000 outside workers are used in October to harvest sugar beets.

Workers in the potato harvest in Idaho are paid on a piecerate basis. The rate is on a per sack basis and is quite uniform throughout the various potato areas. A sack is roughly two bushels. The rates are graduated so workers in a low yielding field receive a higher rate per sack than those employed in fields with relatively high yields. Workers usually pick potatoes in pairs, using half bushel baskets and helping each other dump the potatoes into sacks. A few potato pickers use a harness strapped about their waist to which is attached a sack. Extra sacks are hooked to the belt at the side for convenience. Swampers are usually paid by the hour.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 43 - Idaho Potato**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	6/1	6/15	17.0	-	1,700	650
Fresh market veg.	Harvest	8/1	9/7	18.0	-	750	600
Potatoes, seed	Pick-load	9/23	10/15	2.0	160 bu.	675	100
Potatoes, late	Pick-load	10/1	10/22	110.0	245 bu.	24,000	5,000
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/8	11/7	17.0	12.0 T	2,900	1,000

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 43 - Idaho Potato**



Mechanization of the potato harvest in Idaho has progressed rapidly in recent years. Machines, commonly called combines, are still in the experimental stage. Some are manufactured locally or are homemade. Difficulties with dirt clods, rocks, and potato vines have slowed up the speed and success of operations. Manufacturing companies are making changes to overcome these difficulties. Greater progress in mechanization has been experienced in the upper part of the area, where the soil is sandy in nature. Mechanization of potato harvest is expected to materially reduce the number of outside workers needed in this area as soon as the difficulties mentioned above are overcome and more machines are made available.

Housing and Related Facilities

Several central camps have been developed in this area and have during the war years been used to house prisoners of war and foreign workers. These camps are still available for housing agricultural labor.

Farm labor associations have taken a major part in the operation of the camps in this area. A new camp for migrants has been established at Idaho Falls. From it many migrants will be directed to on-farm housing. The farm housing in the area, however, is insufficient to shelter all of the outside workers needed during the peak harvest periods.

The Outside Workers

Most of the stoop type of labor used in the sugar beet production operations in this area are of Mexican descent either from California or Texas. The number from this source is very limited. Southern whites constitute the major source of outside workers. They come from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and from the Pacific Coast States. Most of the workers coming to the area travel by truck or automobile in small groups. Those of Mexican descent bring their families with them and all mature workers help in the fields. During the war years single men have been recruited in the South Central States and transported by the government for potato picking in this area. Since this development, some workers from these areas have come back furnishing their own transportation.

Area 44 - Imperial Valley and Related Winter Vegetable

In the irrigated sections of desert lands in Riverside and the eastern part of Imperial Counties, Calif., and Yuma County, Ariz., winter vegetables and melons are the major crops requiring outside labor. There are two periods of peak use, each requiring about 12,000 outside workers. One comes in February and the other in late June and early July.

A large number of domestic Latin Americans work in this area. Most of them migrate to other west coast areas during July and August. In the emergency period during and following World War II, foreign workers from Mexico have provided a fluctuating backlog of labor. Legalized Mexican contract workers imported under the authority of the Immigration Service will be a significant part of the work force - replacing former "wetback" workers used to a considerable extent.

Labor Needs

The crop season in this area starts in the early fall. Need for outside workers commences in October with vegetable and sugar beet thinning. This work, primarily in the Imperial Valley (44-b) and Yuma section (44-a), requires about 3,500 workers. An additional 600 are needed for the date harvest in the Coachella Valley (44-d), which comes at the same time.

Almost as soon as production work in lettuce is completed the cutting and packing gets under way in the Imperial and Yuma sections. A peak use of about 4,000 out-of-area workers in lettuce is reached about the first of the year and continues at this level through February. The harvesting of carrots and peas in the Imperial-Yuma sections commencing in late December normally uses about 7,000 outside workers at the peak reached in February. A few workers are used during this period to pick and pack grapefruit in the Coachella, Imperial, and Yuma subareas.

The alfalfa hay, flax and barley harvests in the Imperial (41-b) and Palo Verde (41-c) sections normally use about 3,000 out-of-area workers from late May into July. About 2,500 additional outside workers are used during the same period to pick tomatoes and harvest sugar beets in the Imperial-Yuma sections. The melon and table grape harvests in the Imperial and Yuma subareas commence during the peak need for hay, grain, tomato and sugar beet workers, and reach a peak use of about 8,000 outside workers in late June.

All of the summer harvests terminate with the arrival of the extremely hot weather in August.

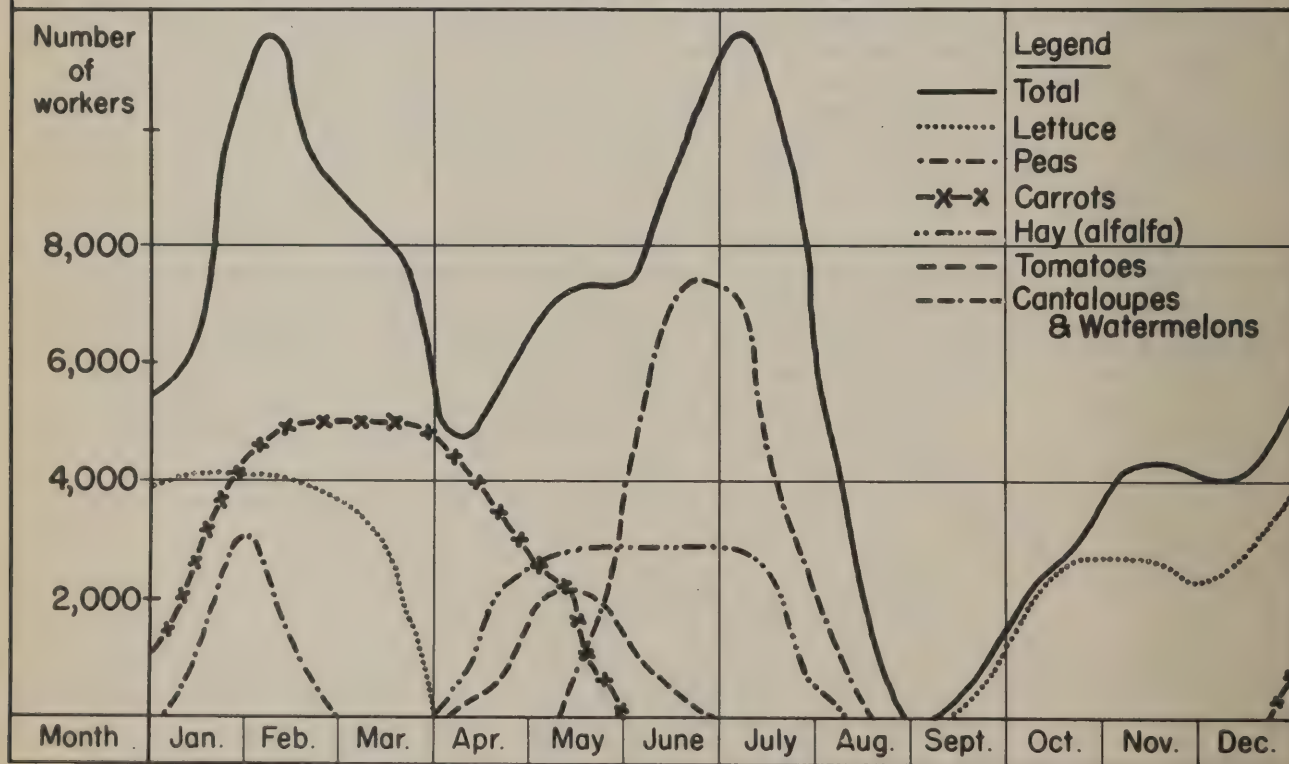
Housing and Related Facilities

Generally, there is sufficient housing for all outside workers needed in this area, but some of it is designed primarily for single workers. Conversion of such housing for use of family groups is progressing slowly. More family-type units are being constructed to care for the steadily increasing numbers of outside workers migrating to the area.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 44 - Imperial Valley and Related Winter Vegetable**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Grapefruit	Pick-pack	12/1	6/7	7.4	245 bxs.	950	150
Peas	Pick-pack	1/16	3/15	11.0	1.4 T	4,000	3,000
Carrots	Pick-tie- pack	1/16	4/30	13.0	12.2 T	6,000	5,000
Hay, alfalfa	Harvest	4/16	7/22	200.0	4.0 T	4,400	2,800
Tomatoes	Pick-pack	4/23	6/7	5.0	5.0 T	2,500	2,000
Sugar beets	Harvest	5/8	7/30	15.0	20.0 T	700	400
Flax	Harvest	5/16	7/30	72.0	25 bu.	300	200
Barley	Harvest	5/22	7/7	55.0	65 bu.	450	300
Cantaloups & Misc.	Pick-pack	6/1	7/22	39.0	180 crt.	7,500	6,400
Watermelons	Pick	6/8	7/7	7.0	7.9 T	1,200	800
Grapes, table	Pick-pack	6/16	7/22	3.3	3.0 T	1,500	600
Dates	Pick-pack	10/1	12/22	3.3	1.8 T	2,200	600
Lettuce	Thin-hoe	10/1	12/7	39.0	-	4,200	2,700
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	10/23	12/30	26.0	-	1,800	1,000
Lettuce	Cut-pack	12/16	3/15	39.0	7.0 T	5,000	4,000

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 44 - Imperial Valley and Related Winter Vegetable**



Family-type housing units are available at central camps, one with 120 units at Brawley and another with 34 units at El Centro in California (44-b). A camp at Indio, Calif. (44-d), has 214 units to accommodate 850 persons. At Blythe, Calif. (44-e), a central camp provides 34 units suitable for about 160 persons.

In Somerton, Ariz. (44-a), 182 units accommodating about 730 persons are centrally located and generally are used for single workers, but can be adapted for families with minor alterations.

The camps referred to are of modern construction and have sanitary toilet facilities. Central mess halls are found in most camps. Recreation and schools for outside workers are available for use of worker families coming to the area.

The Outside Workers

Workers of Mexican descent move into Area 44 from other areas of California, Arizona, Texas, and Oklahoma. Some travel by truck as crews of single workers or families. Others move in typical family groups, each group including the parents, children, and part or all of families of in-laws. Fifteen to twenty-five persons normally constitute a crew and seven to fifteen persons a family group. The domestic Mexicans normally do the stoop types of labor. White single workers and families from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and from other areas in California and Arizona come to the area for the melon, fruit, hay and grain harvests. Some of them work in the vegetable fields.

The Typical Worker

Miguel Hernandez of Raymondsville, Tex. (32-a), with his family of 10 persons, including a married son, his wife and their two small children, left home by truck in September. They headed for California with no definite jobs in mind, but were planning to work during the winter and following spring. En route they stopped at the Benson Information Station operated by the Arizona Extension Service. They were informed that they might get work near Yuma (44-a) in thinning and weeding lettuce and other vegetables. They did find ample work in the winter vegetable fields for the five adults in the family and for two older children. When lettuce cutting started the four men and boys worked in the fields cutting lettuce and the two women worked in the packing sheds while the older daughter cared for the three small children.

Miguel thought they might return home some time in March, but farmers in the Palo Verde Valley, Calif. (44-c), asked them to help in the alfalfa hay harvest. They spent 2 weeks there, then were induced to go to the Imperial Valley for the sugar beet harvest. Starting in early June they also helped pick melons and returned home shortly after the Fourth of July.

The Hernandez family found that piecework rates in special crops gave them opportunity to use their skills to their financial advantage. They prefer to work that way, provided they can always find as good housing as they were fortunate to get in this area. They did find that it paid them well to take their cooking and sleeping equipment with them:

Area 45 - Southern California Citrus

The southern California citrus area extends along the south coast from southern Santa Barbara County through parts of Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties. The croplands are interspersed among dense metropolitan areas and the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. Oranges, lemons, grapefruit, walnuts and vegetables are the major crops. The major peak of the need for outside workers occurs in September and October, when the walnut and tomato harvests overlap with the end of the Valencia orange season. Secondary peaks occur during July, when apricots are picked, and during March, when the navel orange and lemon harvests are at a peak.

A large number of Latin Americans live and work in this area and migrate northward for other crops during southern California's slack seasons. During the war, large numbers of Mexican Nationals replaced domestic workers withdrawn by war industries. A few non-Latin migrants pick citrus. Large numbers of non-Latin migrants, however, assist in the walnut, tomato and apricot harvests.

Labor Needs

The first major crop harvests of the year are lemons and navel oranges. Picking gets under way in January and the peak occurs during March and early April. Workers frequently migrate to the area at the end of the cotton season, and in the San Joaquin Valley (Area 47). Some also come northward from Imperial County (44-b) and work until the San Joaquin Valley's pea and potato harvests begin. The spring peak requires about 7,000 outside workers to meet the total of more than 30,000 workers needed for major seasonal operations at that time.

The Valencia orange season starts in late May, but the peak does not usually occur until late July and August, when about 20,000 citrus pickers and packers are needed, of whom about 8,000 are outside workers. There is usually a labor shortage during the early part of the Valencia season because workers are attracted northward to the high paying, short season harvests of tree fruits and grapes in the San Joaquin (47) and Sacramento (51) Valleys and the coastal areas (48 and 50). Citrus workers also migrate back and forth between the south coast and the Tulare citrus areas, the latter's seasons occurring slightly earlier for both navels and Valencias.

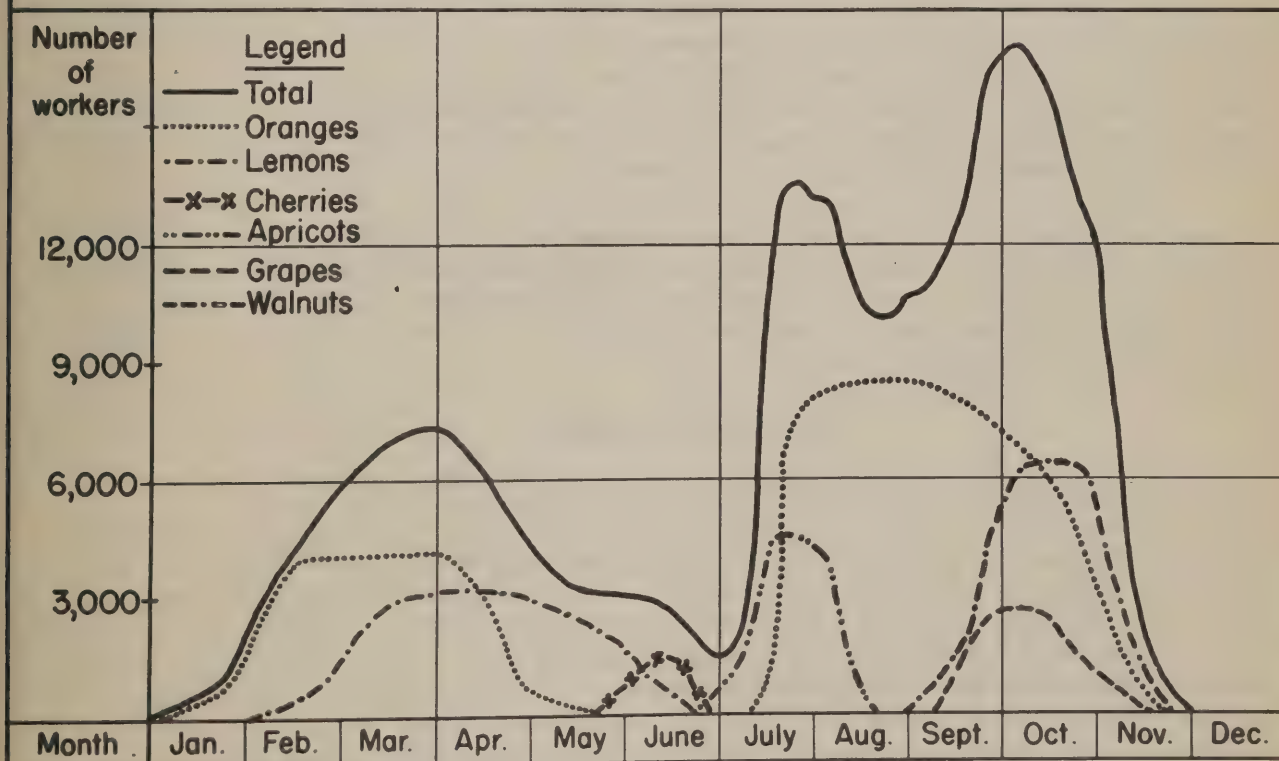
Sharp minor peaks occur during the Riverside County cherry season and the apricot season, centering also in Riverside as well as in Ventura County.

The area is also noted for a heavy production of English walnuts which are harvested between September and November. This requires probably 6,000 outside workers, despite increased mechanization in tree shaking.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 45 - Southern California Citrus**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Oranges, navel	Pick-pack	2/1	4/22	56.0	240 bx.	13,000	4,000
Lemons	Pick-pack	3/1	5/30	65.0	220 bx.	13,000	3,000
Hay, alfalfa	Harvest	5/1	10/15	100.0	5.0 T	2,000	500
Cherries	Pick-pack	6/1	6/22	1.0	2.5 T	3,500	1,500
Oranges, Valen.	Pick-pack	6/8	10/22	139.0	180 bx.	19,000	8,000
Apricots	Pick-dry	7/8	8/7	9.8	4.0 T	8,000	4,500
Peaches	Pick-pack- dry	8/8	9/15	5.5	265 bu.	2,000	1,000
Tomatoes	Pick-pack	8/23	11/7	15.0	6.7 T	3,000	1,000
Beans, dry	Harvest	9/16	10/22	120.0	3,800 lb	2,000	500
Grapes	Pick-pack	9/16	10/30	40.0	3.0 T	4,000	2,500
Walnuts	Harvest	9/23	11/7	57.0	4.0 T	10,000	6,000

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 45 - Southern California Citrus**



The seasonal low occurs during the month of December between the Valencia and navel orange seasons when the migrants have moved either to the San Joaquin Valley (47) cotton harvest or to the Imperial Valley (44) vegetable area.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing has been a limiting factor in the attraction of migrants to this area. The rapid expansion of industry and residential areas has taken over much of the housing formerly available to farm workers. Resident labor which formerly met the agricultural needs has transferred to non-agricultural employment while still occupying the housing they lived in when they were farm workers. This has increased the need for outside workers for whom there is no housing. During the war, camps and housing units for single workers were set up for Mexican Nationals. One of the difficulties in replacing the Nationals with domestic workers is the need for conversion of existing housing for single workers into family units. Some progress has been made, however, in the conversion of housing for family use and in the construction of new housing.

There are no major government camps in the area. A small camp is available to single workers at Beaumont in Riverside County. This serves the cherry harvest in the area.

The Outside Workers

Large numbers of Mexican Nationals still make up a major part of the outside work force in the citrus areas. These are being replaced somewhat by Latin American migrants from Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. Legalized Mexican contract workers imported under the authority of the Immigration Service may also help to fill the need as governmentally recruited Mexican Nationals are withdrawn.

A very few Negro crews have been used in citrus picking on an experimental basis with varying degrees of success. Because of the long established custom of employing Mexicans, the development of the use of other types of labor can be expected to be slow and only fairly successful in the immediate future.

The Typical Worker

The typical worker was the local domestic Latin American who was replaced during World War II by the Mexican National. Of the few outside workers who come in for citrus, a typical one might be Jose Francisco and his family of five who come from Texas to pick navel oranges in Los Angeles in February and March. They are not particularly satisfied picking citrus fruit and stay only until the crops begin to mature in the San Joaquin Valley (47). In April they go to the Kern County potato harvest and work northward in apricots, peaches, prunes and tomatoes. In November they return to Texas to pick cotton. Frequently Jose is accompanied by three other families, which, with his own, make up a work crew of twenty-five persons. This area furnishes interim work during February and March for many other family groups or crews similar to the Francisco family between completion of cotton work in Area 33 and opening of work in the San Joaquin Valley (Area 47).

Area 46 - California Central Coast Vegetable

Area 46 begins about 25 miles south of San Francisco and extends southeastward along the coast--or just back of the Coast Range--for about 250 miles, ending in Santa Barbara County. The agricultural production centers in the fertile Salinas Valley of Monterey County (46-b), and in the Santa Maria Valley in southern San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara Counties (46-a). The major crops are lettuce, sugar beets, carrots, tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, cabbage and broccoli. Santa Cruz (46-c), included in the area, has sizeable acreages of apples and apricots.

The peak need for outside workers occurs in September when the overlapping harvests of tomatoes, sugar beets, lettuce and apples require approximately 5,000 outside workers.

The Salinas Valley (46-b) vegetable season extends from March through December. The lettuce season complements the winter lettuce season in the Imperial Valley (44-b). There is considerable migration of workers between lettuce work in the two areas.

Labor Needs

Migration into the area usually starts about the first of March when the lettuce crop is ready for thinning and hoeing. Pea picking in the Nipomo area and sugar beet thinning and hoeing in the Salinas Valley get under way the latter part of March and require outside workers through April.

Cutting and packing successive crops of lettuce maintains a fairly continuous demand for about 3,000 outside workers between April and late September. The carrot harvest also has a fairly continuous demand for workers to pull, tie, or top carrots between June and January. Apricots, centering in the Watsonville area, require about 1,000 outside workers in late July. Some of these workers stay on to pick tomatoes and apples. These harvests last until November.

A large acreage of almonds, centering in the San Luis Obispo section, is harvested in September and October, but the labor requirement is not high and only about 300 outside workers are used.

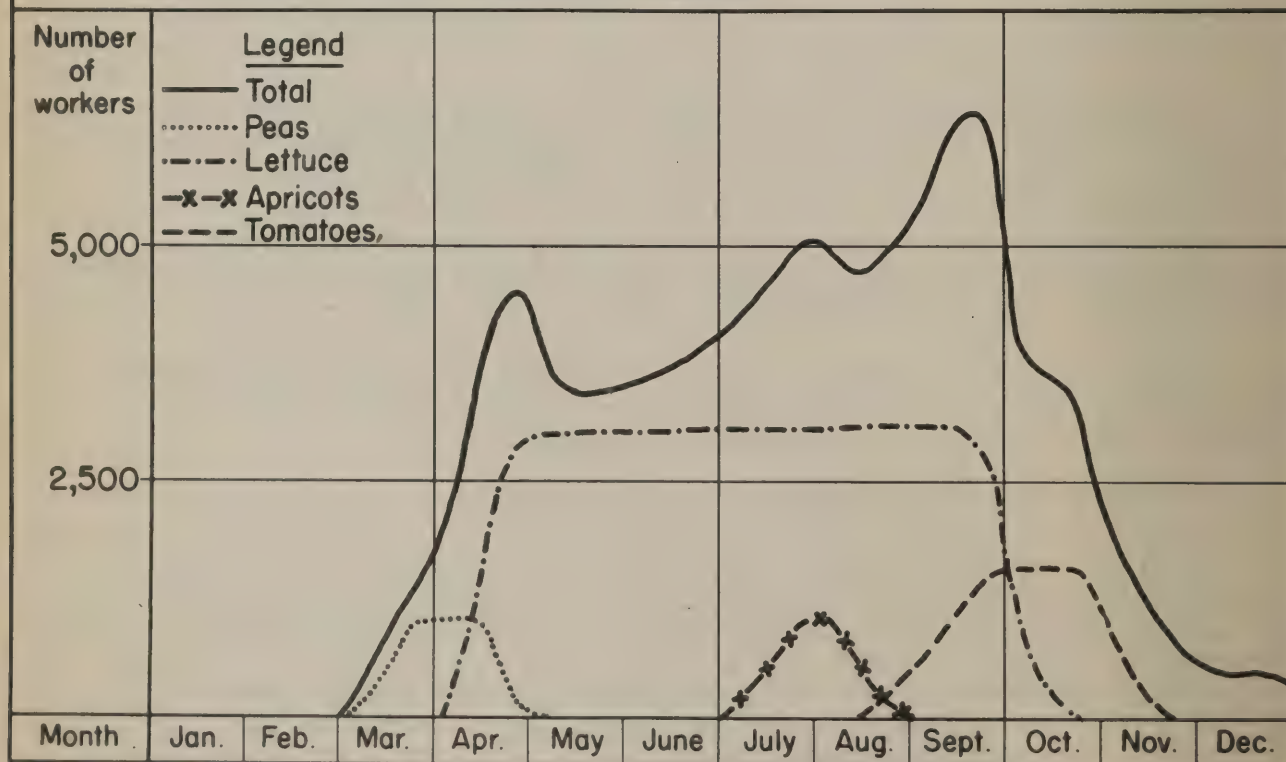
Housing and Related Facilities

Facilities consist primarily of bunk houses and camps for single workers. Some of these are provided by growers, some by labor contractors, and some grower camps are run by contractors. Santa Cruz County has improved facilities for a considerable number of outside workers needed for picking apples and apricots. A government camp, McCollum, located near Salinas, has family units for approximately 300 workers.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 46 - California Central Coast Vegetable**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Lettuce	Thin-hoe	3/1	9/7	75	--	2,000	500
Peas	Pick	3/23	4/30	4	85 bu.	1,500	1,000
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	3/23	5/7	36	--	2,000	500
Lettuce	Cut-pack	4/16	9/30	75	165 crt.	6,000	3,000
Carrots	Harvest	6/15	1/7	11	820 bu.	2,000	500
Apricots	Pick-pack-dry	7/16	8/15	3	5.5 F.T.	2,000	1,000
Sugar beets	Harvest	8/23	11/22	36	18.7 T.	2,000	500
Tomatoes	Pick-pack	9/1	10/30	20	420 bu.	4,500	1,500
Almonds	Harvest	9/8	11/7	20	.2 T.	1,000	300
Apples	Pick-pack-dry	9/23	11/7	10	250 bu.	2,000	500

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 46 - California Central Coast Vegetable**



The Outside Workers

A considerable portion of the migrants in this area are Filipinos and Latin Americans who are members of "crews." Some travel in groups, furnishing their own transportation, and some are supervised and transported by vegetable labor contractors. A considerable number of Mexican Nationals were used during the war and are gradually being replaced by crews or independent single workers. Migrant families pick peas, tie carrots, and work in the apricot, apple, almond, and tomato harvests.

The crews of single workers migrate among the areas of the Imperial Valley (44-b), the San Joaquin Valley (47), the Delta (49), and the Central Coast (46).

A Typical Worker

Of the migrant workers in this area, Roberto and his crew are quite typical. Roberto and five companions are single Filipino workers who migrate in the vegetable work between Salinas and Stockton in the Delta Area (49). The men average 48 years of age, although they appear to be about 30. They own an ancient but flashy Cadillac car which carries all six between the two areas. They likewise own one purple dress suit which fits all of them because they are of the same short and slight stature.

From March until early June, Roberto and his friends work in the asparagus harvest near Stockton, where they live in a bunk house on one of the Delta Islands. They like to work in the Delta during the asparagus season because many Filipinos congregate there. The earnings are high and many social diversions in the way of gambling are off red in Stockton.

Early in June they come to Salinas where the lettuce harvest is in progress and they thin and cut lettuce until September. They live in grower bunk houses where board is available. At the end of the lettuce season they stay on to work in cabbage, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts and broccoli until some time in January. Because their earnings have been pretty high during the year they are able to afford a somewhat elaborate vacation which they frequently spend in Sacramento or Stockton, before returning to the asparagus harvest again in March.

Area 47 - San Joaquin Valley, California, Cotton and Fruit

The San Joaquin Valley, Area 47, is a fertile, irrigated area extending north about 200 miles from the Tehachapi Mountains in south central California. Bounded on the east and west by the Sierra and coast ranges, it is about 75 miles wide. It covers portions of six counties, all of which rank high among the counties of the country in value of agricultural production. Cotton, grapes, peaches, apricots, potatoes, oranges, figs and olives are only a few of the many crops grown in this area. Sixteen of these crops have seasonal labor requirements of 1,000 or more outside workers.

The peak outside labor force includes a wide variety of workers from almost all parts of the nation. There are southern whites, Latin Americans and Negroes. who come from the south central, southern and southwestern States, principally from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Arizona.

Labor Needs

The need for outside workers varies from a low of less than 5,000 in March to about 50,000 in September and October. The first major valley

Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 47 - San Joaquin Valley, California Cotton and Fruit

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Sugar beets	Thin	3/16	4/22	20.0	—	1,000	500
Peas	Pick	4/8	5/7	6.0	1.0 T	3,000	1,500
Oranges, Valen.	Pick-pack	4/16	5/22	12.0	200 bx.	5,500	2,000
Alfalfa	Harvest	4/16	10/15	430.0	5.0 T	7,500	2,500
peaches, apricots, plums	Thin	5/1	6/7	48.0	—	10,000	3,000
Cotton	Chop	5/1	6/7	350.0	—	8,000	3,000
Potatoes, spring	Harvest-shed	5/8	7/7	75.0	400 bu.	10,000	7,000
Plums	Pick-pack	6/8	7/15	8.0	5.8 T	6,000	3,500
Small grain, flax	Harvest	6/8	8/7	800.0	—	2,500	1,000
Tomatoes	Pick-pack	6/16	9/7	10.0	12.0 T	4,000	1,500
Apricots	Pick-pack-dry	6/23	7/22	8.0	5.8 F T	10,000	7,000
Peaches	Harvest	7/8	8/30	32.0	400 bu.	15,000	8,000
Melons	Harvest	7/16	8/22	25.0	8.0 T	3,500	1,500
Sugar beets	Harvest	8/1	9/7	20.0	15.0 T	1,200	1,000
Figs	Pick-pack-dry	8/8	10/22	30.0	4 F T	6,000	3,000
Grapes	Pick-pack-dry	8/23	10/7	325.0	6 F T	55,000	25,000
Cotton	Pick	10/1	12/7	350.0	610 lb. lint	50,000	35,000
Olives	Pick	10/8	12/22	8.0	2.0 T	3,000	1,000
Oranges, navel	Pick-pack	11/16	1/15	30.0	170 bx.	8,000	3,000
Orchards	Prune	12/1	2/15	100.0	—	6,500	1,500
Vineyards	Prune-tie	12/16	2/28	325.0	—	14,000	3,500

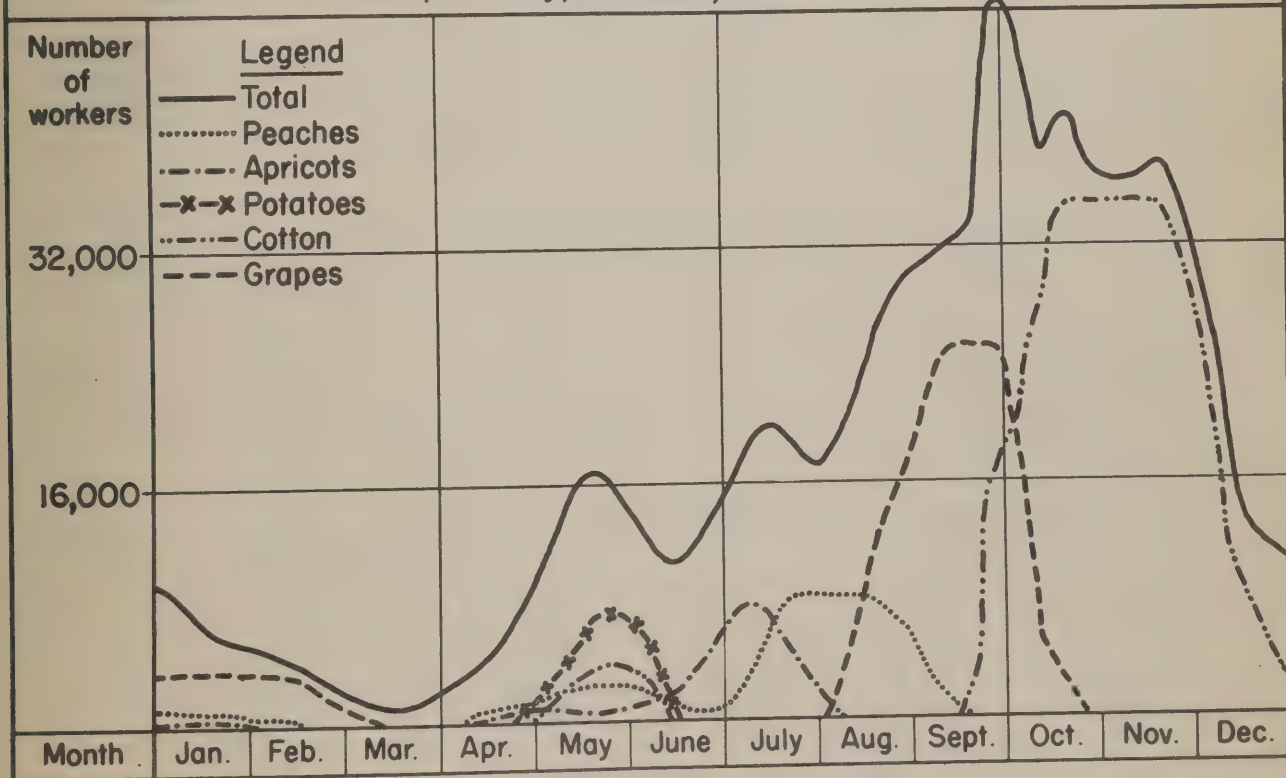
crop requiring sizeable numbers of outside workers is the spring potato harvest, centering in Kern County. This starts in late April and continues into July, using about 7,000 outside workers. Overlapping with the potato harvest is cotton chopping, using about 3,000, and the Valencia orange harvest, centering in Tulare County, requiring about 2,000 workers from outside the area.

A midsummer peak need of about 18,000 outside workers occurs in July, when apricots, peaches, plums, melons, early tomatoes, hay and grain have simultaneously augmented labor requirements for the harvests.

The large grape crop is usually harvested between August and the end of October. Although large numbers of local workers assist in this harvest, about 25,000 are needed from other areas. At the same time, the fig harvest used about 3,000 outside workers.

The cotton harvest starts in late September, with the peak occurring in October and November, when 35,000 outside pickers are used. It is the overlapping of the early part of the cotton season with the late wine and table grape harvest that accounts primarily for the area peak of 50,000 outside workers needed in late September and early October.

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in Area - 47 - San Joaquin Valley, California, Cotton and Fruit



Housing and Related Facilities

Growers, large and small, provide considerable camp space and some housing for migrant workers, but the degree of adequacy of the facilities varies considerably in different parts of the area. There is usually camping space for fruit pickers. Cotton growers provide a number of camps with the housing consisting of small cabins or shacks. Workers need their own cooking and sleeping equipment. Camps and bunk houses are frequently available to transient single workers on large farms. Board is available at moderate cost.

A number of motels in the Valley have cottages which they rent to agricultural workers, but the cost is sometimes more than the workers can afford.

Eight government camps for migrant workers are located at Arvin, Shafter, Wasco, Firebaugh, Lamont, Reedley, Tulare, and Woodville. These camps have a population capacity exceeding 8,000, but are partly occupied by local workers.

Programs are under way among growers for increasing the camping and housing facilities available to migrant workers, and there has been considerable construction since the war, particularly of housing converted from war surplus buildings released to farmers.

The Outside Workers

The outside work force which moves into the Valley is made up of many types of workers from many points of origin--the Midwest, the South, and Southwestern States. They travel by automobile and truck. Most of them carry some kind of camping equipment, including cooking utensils and bedding. An increasing number have tents or house trailers.

Latin Americans come into this area from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California. Although Negroes come largely from the California cities, they have an agricultural background in such southern States as Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Before the war the number of Negroes was not great, but it is becoming increasingly significant. They moved from the South to Pacific Coast cities for industrial work in war industry in the 1940-1945 period but since the close of World War II have not been fully employed and, therefore, have taken interim farm jobs.

Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas contribute the largest number of out-of-State white migrants to Area 47. However, migrants from almost every State work here. Families that operate subsistence farms in the south central States are an important group. Another group are World War II veterans, who during the war, were encamped in California and returned either for a visit or hoping to find permanent employment, but who are willing to accept seasonal farm work pending more permanent employment.

Probably the greatest number of outside workers are the California migrants, who move from one area to another within California. These are of Anglo-Saxon extraction, and include "professional" migrants, many of whom follow a single crop from area to area, such as the pea pickers, who work in the Imperial Valley (Area 44) during the winter, in the San Joaquin Valley (Area 47) in April and May, in the Lower Snake Valley (Area 42-d) in June and July, and Teton Basin (Area 43-b) in August. They also include many people who live in cities or small towns who pick fruit or grapes as a "vacation" from their usual employment.

Most of the workers are members of families who travel as a family group. However, there is an increasing tendency among both single workers and families to travel in groups. This is particularly true of Latin-American and Negro migrants. In such a group there is usually one man who acts as crew leader or spokesman. He calls at farm labor offices regarding jobs for the entire group. A few crew leaders furnish transportation. A number of farm labor contractors operate in the valley and assume responsibility for transportation and housing of crews.

The make-up of the migrant work force changes from year to year with former migrants sometimes becoming settlers and new migrants replacing them. Among several migrants interviewed late in 1946, about 75 percent expressed their desire and intention to continue migration in California farm work at least part of the year. This means that many of those in the migrant work force travel in fairly well established patterns which bring them to Area 47 each year.

A Typical Worker

Hank Jenkins gave up his attempt at farming his own place in Oklahoma during the "Dust Bowl" years of the middle thirties, and, with his wife and four young children, went to California to pick fruit. He found out that he could usually find work for himself and his family between April and November in Kern, Fresno, and Tulare Counties, which represent the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. On completion of fall work in this area, they have each year returned to Oklahoma for the winter.

Every year since, the entire family, with the exception that during the war one son was in the Armed Services and one son and a daughter found industrial jobs in Los Angeles, has returned to California for summer work. Since the war Hank and his wife and two children still follow the crops. The daughter married and is now living in Los Angeles. The son, who was in the Army, is married and he and his wife are traveling with the parents, although the son hopes to get an Army surplus truck and contract for hauling farm products.

Area 48 - Santa Clara Valley and Related California Fruit

The area lies southeast of San Francisco Bay and includes the Santa Clara, Castro, Livermore, and San Ramon Valleys, which lie in Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Benito Counties. Prunes and apricots are the major crops, with other sizeable acreages of pears, walnuts, cherries, and tomatoes. Because of the relatively small resident work force and the large seasonal labor requirements, the area is highly dependent upon migrants, of whom a peak of about 20,000 are needed in late August and early September, when the pear, prune, and tomato harvests have overlapping seasons.

Labor Needs

The first need for outside workers starts during the spring apricot thinning season, followed by cherry picking in late May and June. The major need starts with the apricot picking about July 1, when 13,000 of the total 25,000 pickers and dry yard workers must come from other areas. The apricots end suddenly in August and the prune harvest begins--requiring about 17,500 outside pickers and dry yard workers out of the total of 25,000. The need for outside workers for prunes is greater than for the apricots because the peak of prunes continues after the schools start and children who assist in apricots during the midsummer have returned to school. The harvest of tomatoes and walnuts also adds to the fall peak labor requirement. A need for about 1,200 outside workers continues through most of the winter to do the heavy pruning job of some 100,000 acres of orchards.

Housing and Related Facilities

Facilities consist primarily of camp sites on individual farms. The major labor needs occur during the summer and early fall months when good weather prevails and the requirements for shelter are at a minimum. Programs are in progress for increasing and improving housing facilities.

The Outside Workers

The fruit work in this area attracts family workers. There is usually work for the whole family in apricots--either as pickers or with the father

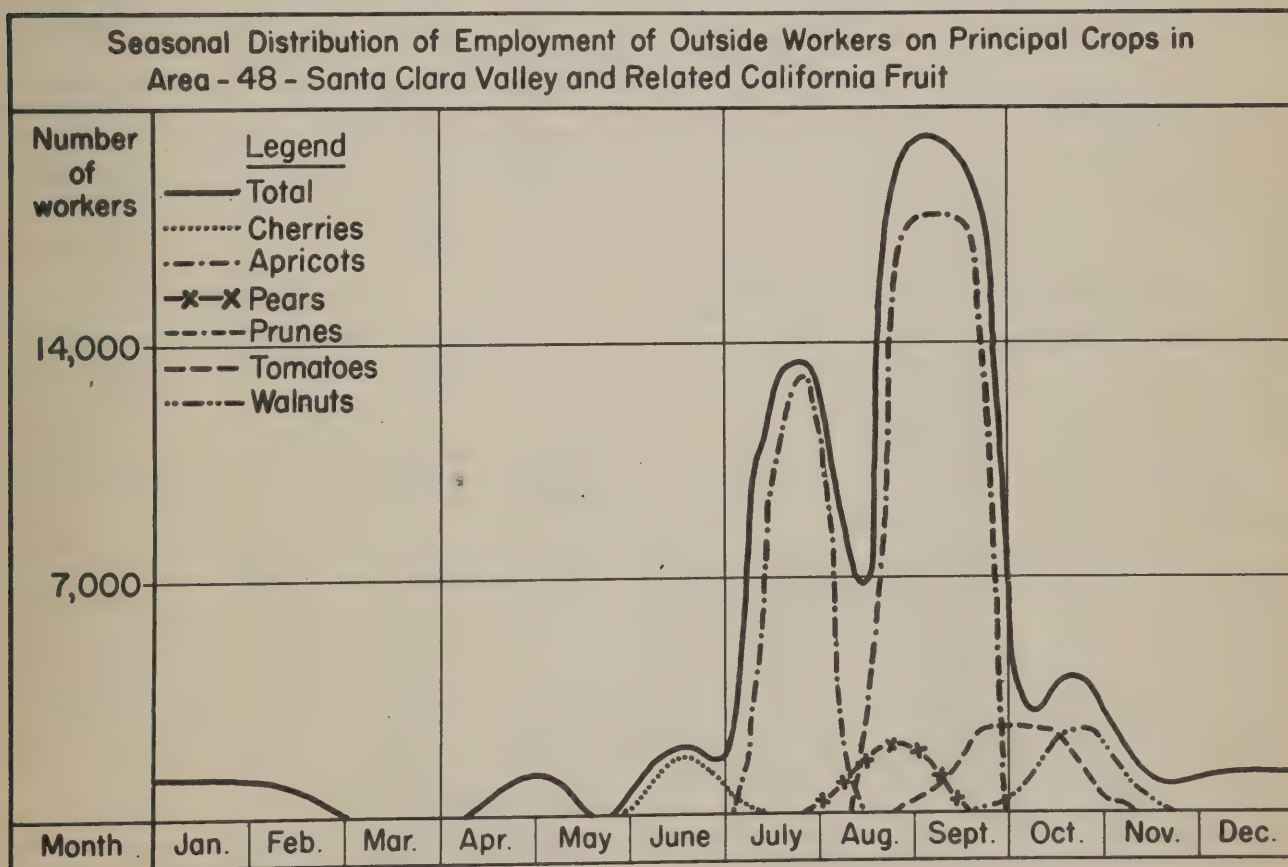
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 48 - Santa Clara Valley and Related California Fruit							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Apricots	Thin	4/16	5/7	30	--	4,000	1,000
Cherries	Pick-pack	6/1	6/30	3	2.8 T	4,000	2,000
Apricots	Pick-pack-dry	7/8	8/7	30	5 F.T.	25,000	13,000
Pears	Pick-pack-dry	8/8	9/22	10	310 bu.	4,000	2,000
Prunes	Pick-sort-dry	8/16	9/22	64	1.5 D.T.	25,000	17,500
Tomatoes	Pick-pack	9/8	10/22	24	7.3 T	4,500	2,500
Walnuts	Harvest	10/1	11/7	20	6.2 T	4,000	2,500
Orchards	Prune	11/16	2/15	100	--	6,000	1,200

and older boys picking or handling trays and the mother and girls cutting fruit in the sheds. In the prune harvest the men usually shake the trees and the women and the children pick up the prunes.

This area is a very popular one with the migrants who like the climate, the work, and the opportunity for the whole family to work. The workers come from earlier apricot areas at Winters and Brentwood (Area 45), and from the potato harvest in Kern County (Area 47). Many migrants start their fruit picking trek with the Santa Clara apricots.

A Typical Worker

Pancho Giminez is 49 years old and lives with his wife, two boys, 21 and 18, and two younger children 14 and 10 years of age. His home is in Los Angeles where, during most of the year, the father and two boys are employed in a foundry, the mother keeps house, and the two younger children attend school. With the end of the school year in June, the father and older boys leave their work in the foundry and the whole family heads for San Jose on what they consider their family vacation trip. They know three farmers near San Jose and have returned to help in the apricots every summer since they came from Texas in 1938. After the apricot season, they go to Sonoma County (Area 50), where they pick apples, pears, and hops, returning to Los Angeles about the first of September so that the children may enter school.



Area 49 - California Delta Vegetable and Fruit

Rich alluvial lands, commonly known as the Delta area, at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are cultivated intensively. Much of the area is composed of islands that are reached by bridge or ferry and are protected by dikes. The islands and adjacent areas requiring outside workers compose an area, roughly 50 to 100 miles, that lies about 50 miles east of San Francisco Bay.

Tomatoes are the most important of the dozen major crops requiring outside workers in Area 49. A spring peak in May, requiring about 17,000 outside workers occurs when asparagus, pea, hay, and cherry harvests, and sugar beet and fruit thinning are all active. A fall peak in late September and early October requiring 35,000 outside workers occurs when the tomato, grape, almond, walnut, and sugar beet harvests are active.

Migrants come to this area from many sources, and include Filipinos, Latin Americans and Negroes, as well as native whites.

Labor Needs

Spring need for outside labor begins in the middle of March when the first asparagus is cut. The need increases to 17,000 workers by the middle of

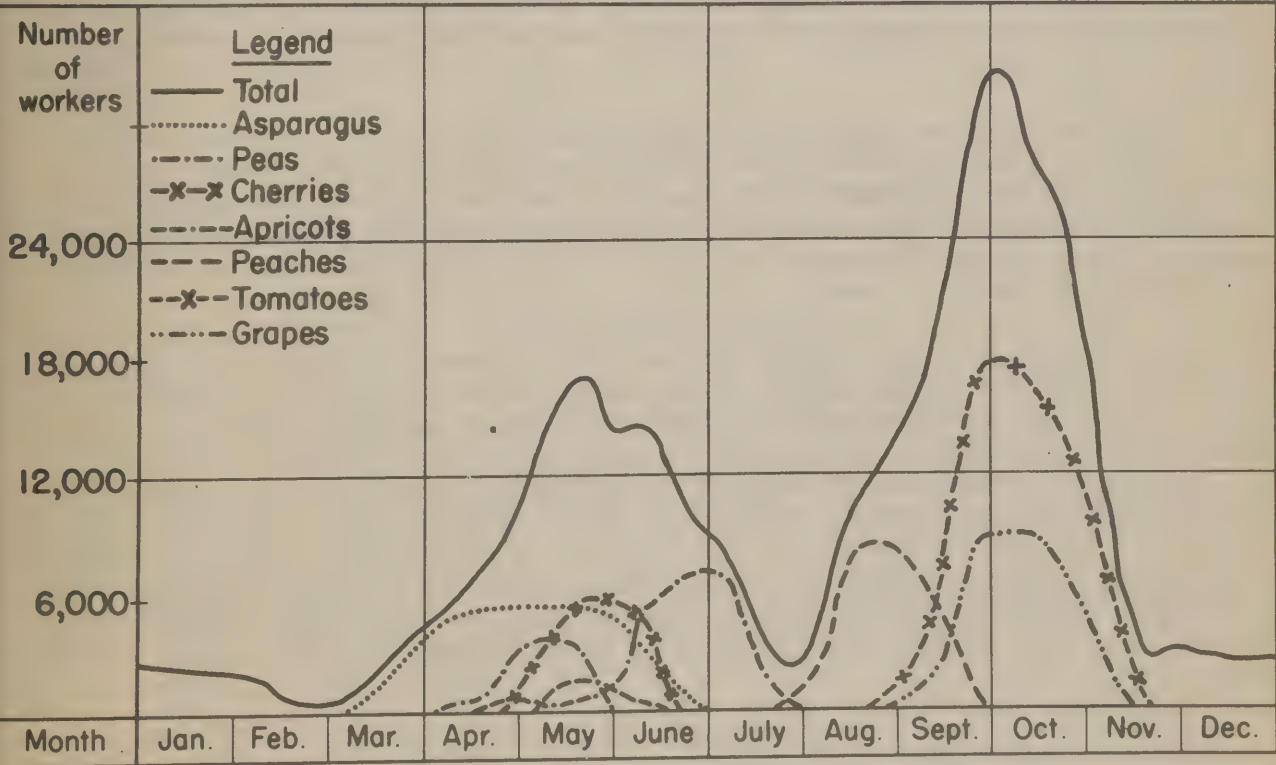
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 49 - California Delta Vegetable and Fruit							
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Asparagus	Harvest	3/23	6/15	70.0	1.0 T	10,000	5,000
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	4/1	6/15	45.0	--	3,000	1,000
Peas	Harvest	4/23	5/22	12.0	1.6 T	5,000	3,500
Apricots-peaches	Thin	5/1	6/7	44.0	--	6,000	1,500
Alfalfa and other hay	Harvest	5/1	9/30	215.0	--	3,000	1,000
Cherries	Pick-pack	5/8	6/15	5.0	3.0 T	7,500	5,000
Apricots	Pick-pack- dry	6/8	7/15	17.0	6.0 T	10,500	7,000
Small grain	Harvest	6/8	7/22	475.0	---	2,000	500
Peaches	Pick-pack- dry	8/8	9/15	27.0	420 bu.	17,000	8,500
Almonds	Harvest	8/23	10/7	30.0	.6 T	5,000	2,500
Sugar beets	Harvest	8/23	11/30	45.0	14.0 T	2,500	1,000
Tomatoes	Pick	9/16	10/30	82.0	12.0 T	23,000	17,500
Grapes, wine & table	Pick-pack	9/16	10/30	87.0	5.7 T	15,000	9,000
Walnuts	Harvest	9/23	10/30	14.0	.9 T	3,000	1,500
Celery	Harvest	11/8	1/7	7.0	10.0 T	2,500	500
Orchards & vineyards	Prune	11/8	2/15	162.0	--	7,000	2,000

May, including 5,000 for asparagus and 1,000 to thin sugar beets in April and May; 3,500 to pick fresh market peas in late April and May; 1,500 to thin fruit in May; 5,000 cherry pickers during the last half of May; and 1,000 hay hands who are needed from May through September.

Although the apricot harvest in June and the first half of July requires 7,000 outside workers, the total needs of the area decrease during these two months to a summer low of about 3,000 late in July.

As peach harvest, requiring 8,500 outside workers, becomes active early in August, need increases rapidly. The almond and sugar beet harvests require 2,500 and 1,000 workers, respectively, beginning late in August. As peach harvest draws to a close the middle of September, the tomato and grape harvests are reaching their peak. These two crops require 17,500 and 9,000 workers, respectively, and provide work for most of the 35,000 migrants employed in the area in late September and early October. Need drops to about 3,500 by the middle of November when the jobs on which outside workers are needed are the completion of the sugar beet harvest, harvesting of celery, and pruning of vineyards and orchards. The sugar beet harvest is usually completed early in December, the celery harvest in January, and pruning in February.

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in Area - 49 - California Delta Vegetable and Fruit



Housing and Related Facilities

The large numbers needed from outside has made the provision for living quarters for workers by the farmers a most difficult one. However, this area has made rapid progress in this regard. Farmer-owned camps, grower cooperative camps and government supported labor supply centers are well represented in this part of California. Government camps located at Ceres, Patterson, Rodgers Road, Thornton and Westley provide housing for about 700 workers. In spite of this workers will need to be self-sufficient if they come without having previously made arrangements for housing.

The Outside Workers

A considerable number of women and children find employment in pea picking, in the cutting and drying operations in apricots and peaches but do not readily find work in tree fruit picking. The largest number of workers used are men, capable of the heavy work which requires the use of ladders, and lifting and loading.

Intrastate migrants are a large part of the work force in the Delta area. Many of them have moved northward from the winter activities of the Imperial (Area 44) and San Joaquin (Area 47) Valleys. Also a stream comes into the Delta from the southern citrus region (Area 45). There is some specialization among racial groups in the several crops. Asparagus cutters are predominantly Filipino workers who are contracted groups under leaders. Row crop workers are employed in large numbers under the leadership of contractors. Such groups are often composed of Latin American citizens. Such contractors often acquire land through lease and establish camps of their own.

This area being adjacent to the industrial centers of San Francisco Bay receives a large number of its seasonal workers from men who may be temporarily out of employment in industry. The Negro is an increasingly important fraction of this group and is becoming more acceptable each season. These colored workers are tending to become groups working under contractors of their own race.

The Delta region being close to the pool of seasonal labor at Sacramento utilizes large numbers of day haul workers from "skid row." As the single men who live in this section of the city depend upon seasonal work in several areas as a livelihood, they are considered to be "migrants." These men are a peculiar problem as they must be transported daily and they expect their wages at the end of each day.

Family groups, either recently or originally from Arkansas, Oklahoma and neighboring States, are part of the work force in this area. More of them work in the tomato and fruit harvests than in the vegetable crops.

Area 50 - California North Coast Fruit and Hops

The area lies east of the Coast Range north of San Francisco Bay. It includes the valleys of Napa and Sonoma Counties and extends northward into Lake and Mendocino Counties. The major crops are prunes, pears, apples, wine grapes, and hops. Walnuts, cherries, and berries are secondary crops. The season during which outside workers are needed is July through October and because the area is isolated and off the beaten path of migration, which lies through the center of the State, there is frequently some concern on the part of local growers as to whether the migrants will actually come when needed. But when the crops are ready, the workers usually appear. About 15,000 outside workers are needed at the August peak, when the harvests of apples, pears, hops, and prunes all overlap. The migrants are predominantly the family groups.

Labor Needs

The first major crop requiring outside workers is the Gravenstein apple harvest, beginning about the first of July and using approximately 3,000 nonlocals by the first of August. Starting sometime in early August are the pear, hop, and prune harvests, whose needs, overlapping with the continuing apple harvest, amount to a total need of 15,000 outside workers. The picking of wine grapes starts in late September and reaches a peak in October, using approximately 3,000 nonlocals. By mid-November the major season is complete, although about 1,000 outside workers are employed in pruning the orchards and pruning and tying the vineyards during December, January, and February.

Housing and Related Facilities

Camp space with limited facilities is usually available to migrants. Recently growers have developed a few camps on a cooperative basis, which include improved facilities.

The Outside Workers

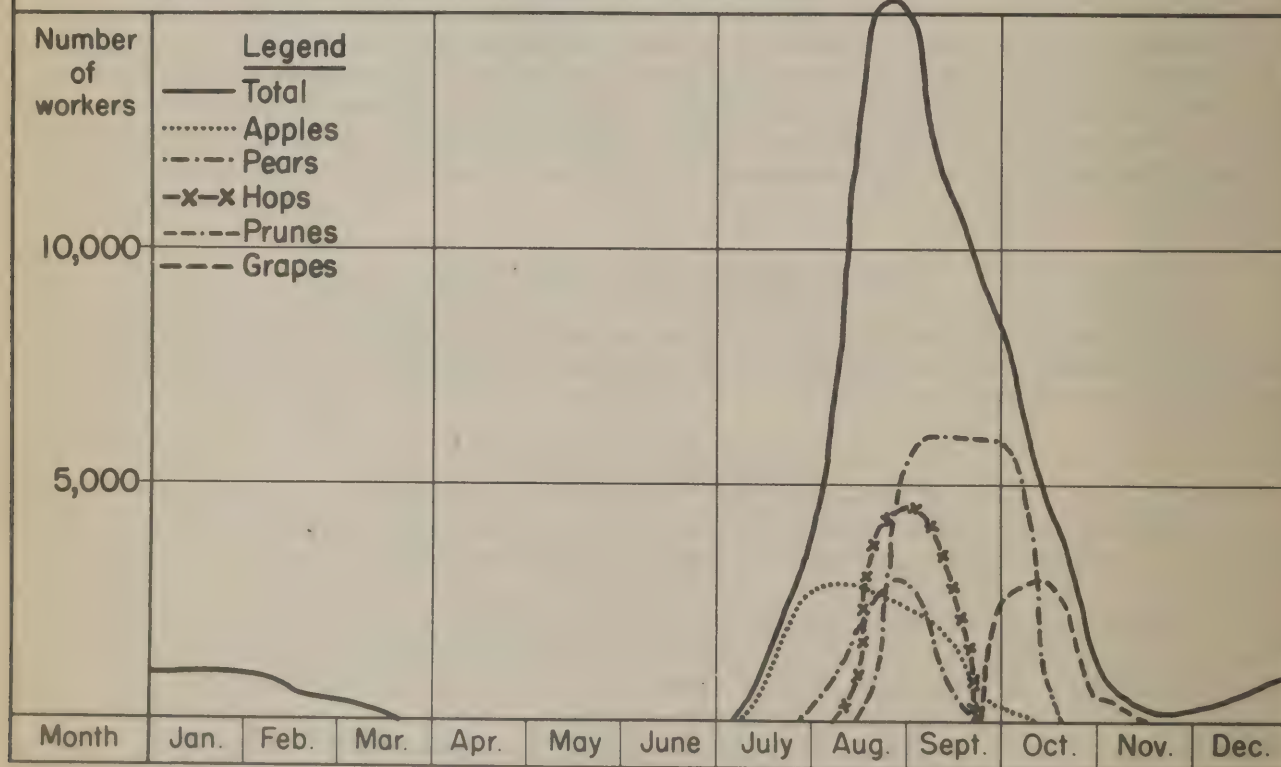
Family groups predominate, particularly in the prune harvest. Many women in the family groups work in the pear packing sheds.

Typical migrants, including some Latin Americans, and a limited number of Negroes move into the area in considerable numbers following the apricot harvest in the Santa Clara area (48) to the south. Some come down the Redwood Highway from Oregon and Washington to work in the north coast fruit and hops area. Hop pickers also come from Sacramento County (51), where the season is slightly earlier.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 50 - California North Coast Fruit and Hops**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Apples	Pick-pack-dry	7/16	9/15	15.0	300 bu.	6,000	3,000
Pears	Pick-pack-dry	8/8	9/15	14.0	300 bu.	6,000	3,000
Hops	Pick	8/16	9/15	4.2	1,900 lbs.	6,000	4,500
Prunes	Pick-dry	8/23	10/7	43.0	1.2 D T	10,000	6,000
Grapes	Pick	9/23	10/22	42.0	2.4 F T	5,500	3,000
Walnuts	Harvest	10/8	11/15	8.0	.6 T	1,700	700
Orchards	Prune	12/1	2/15	61.5	-	3,500	500
Vineyards	Prune-tie	12/16	2/28	42.0	-	2,000	600

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 50 - California North Coast Fruit and Hops**



Area 51 - Sacramento Valley, California, Fruit

August is fruit picking time in the Sacramento Valley when close to 20,000 outside workers are needed. Most of the peaches and pears are picked in August. As the plum harvest is nearing completion about the middle of the month, the prune and almond harvests are getting under way. In addition to the fruit workers, 3,000 hop pickers are needed from outside the area at the same time.

The tear-drop shaped area extends north 175 miles from the city of Sacramento. The Valley, which lies between the Coast and Sierra Mountain ranges, is about 75 miles wide at its southern base. The hot summer weather ripens its hay, grain, hops, rice, and fruit earlier than in irrigated land.

Migrants, mostly family groups, come to the Valley from all parts of the country, but a considerable portion of them are California workers who pick fruit in several areas. Some thin fruit in May, pick cherries in June in the Hood River (55-a) or Yakima (55-b) subareas, pick apricots in July in the Santa Clara Valley (48-a), pick pears and peaches in August in this area, and pick apples in September and October in the Yakima (55-b) and Wenatchee (55-c) subareas.

Labor Needs

Most of the orchard pruning is done by local workers; however, about 1,000 outside workers are employed as pruners in December, January, and February. Cultivation, irrigation and planting gradually increase the need for outside workers from zero in March and early April to a spring peak of about 3,000 in early June when first thinning is active and hay and grain harvest is under way.

A sharp increase in outside worker needs starts the middle of July and reaches a peak of close to 2,000 in the last half of August. Peaches and prunes require the largest numbers of outside workers. However, the large need occurs because of successive and overlapping harvest of hay, grain, plums, pears, peaches, hops, prunes, and almonds. Although total need declines rapidly in September, October, and November, several thousand outside workers are needed during the fall months to harvest rice, walnuts, and olives.

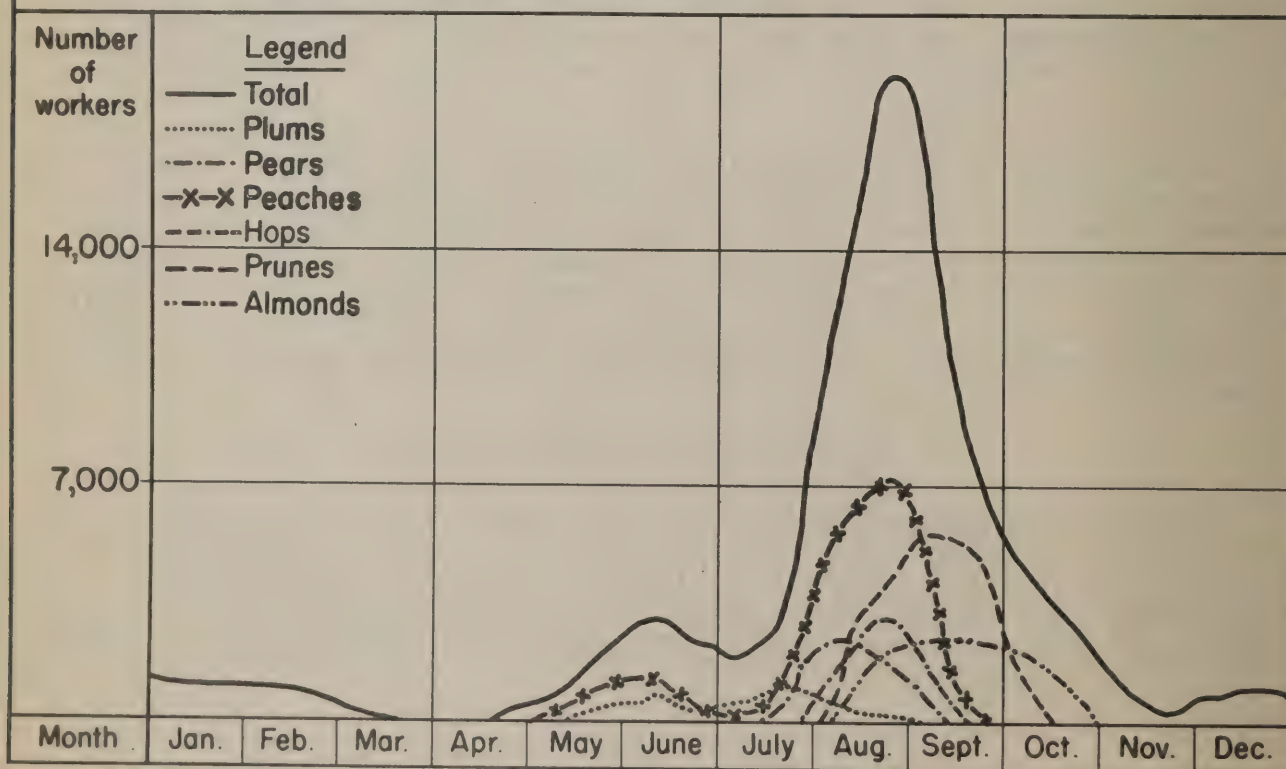
Housing and Related Facilities

Sacramento Valley, unlike its neighboring Delta area, is generally short of migrant worker housing. Recent efforts to provide suitable on-farm and camp facilities have produced somewhat improved conditions. Farmer associations have provided a few camps with sanitary facilities and utilities, some permanent type shelters and spaces for tent and trailer

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 51 - Sacramento Valley, California, Fruit**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Plums & peaches	Thin	5/16	6/22	30.0	-	6,000	2,000
Hay & grain	Harvest	6/1	8/15	460.0	-	3,000	1,000
Plums	Pick-pack	7/1	8/15	10.0	4 T	2,000	1,000
Pears	Pick-pack	7/23	8/30	11.0	300 bu.	5,000	2,500
Peaches	Pick	8/1	9/7	21.0	500 bu.	10,000	7,000
Hops	Pick	8/8	9/7	4.8	2,000 lbs.	4,000	3,000
Prunes	Pick-dry	8/16	9/30	25.0	2.2 D T	8,000	5,500
Almonds	Harvest	8/16	10/15	33.0	.4 T	4,500	2,500
Rice	Harvest	9/23	11/7	215.0	60 bu.	3,500	1,000
Walnuts	Harvest	10/1	10/30	5.0	.8 T	1,800	1,000
Olives	Pick	10/8	12/22	10.0	1.6 T	2,000	500
Orchards	Prune	12/1	2/28	100.0	-	5,000	1,000

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 51 - Sacramento Valley, California Fruit**



installations. An increase in tent and tent platform shelters is noticeable. The governmentally operated farm labor camps at Arbuckle, Winters, Woodland, and Yuba City house 1,150 workers. They are well filled throughout the year and provide short time quarters for only a small part of the migrant families who come to the area during the August peak. Most workers coming into the Sacramento Valley at the peak of the season need to be self-sufficient in the matter of shelter and living facilities.

The Outside Workers

Workers in fruit and nuts are mostly men. They arrive from the southern part of California, from the Middle Western States, from Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico. Those from the Middle West, who constitute a large number, bring their families with them, hoping to find employment for the women and children in the group.

Workers from the southern part of California and from the southwestern States are principally single male Latin Americans. They operate in crews under the leadership of contractors.

The typical Middle West family moves north as the season progresses, traveling as a single family unit or as groups of families generally of blood relation. One difficulty that has been found is that when one or more of the group has proved unsatisfactory to the grower, the whole group moves out if the farmer attempts to discharge the unsatisfactory worker. Large numbers of these Middle West folks find employment in picking the large crops of peaches and prunes. For the prune harvest in the late summer, large numbers of Latin-American families come to the area. The men shake the fruit from the trees while women and children gather it from the ground.

Orchard and field crop communities near Sacramento and Marysville use single men on a day-haul basis from the "skid-row" districts of these cities. This type of worker is considered to be "migrant," as he depends upon seasonal work in this and other areas for a livelihood. He does not stay on the same job very long and expects to be paid at the end of each day's work.

Workers in the harvest of almonds are generally single men. Because of the heavy nature of the work, some difficulty is experienced in getting crews to stick the season out. The requirements for children and women in the almond crop are small except in seasons where heavy winds have shaken the nuts from the trees. During such seasons the requirements may run into several thousand workers for picking up. The walnut harvest provides much work for women and children gathering and sacking the crop. Knocking the nuts is a man's work.

Some Negro crews have found employment in the Sacramento Valley during the past year or two and it appears that this group will be accepted better as they prove themselves to be satisfactory workers.

Area 52 - Pacific States Potato

Potatoes produced in specialized localities east of the Cascade-Sierra Mountains in the Pacific States of Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington normally use a peak of some 5,000 outside workers in October. The workers from other sections of these States usually come to the potato fields for the harvest. These include natives of the four States and a few workers most of whom have come to the Pacific Coast during the spring or summer.

Labor Needs

In the Yerington, Reno, and Lovelock sections (52-a, 52-b, and 52-c) of Nevada the onion and potato harvest progresses simultaneously, using a peak of some 600 workers.

In the Tulalake-Klamath Falls section (52-d), being across the State line between California and Oregon, some 800 outside workers are used to harvest hay, grain, and seed crops, starting with hay in the latter part of July and continuing through September. The onion, potato, and sugar beet harvests in this sub-area use some 2,000 outside workers in September and October.

In subarea 52-e located near Redmond in central Oregon the hay harvest gets under way the middle of June, using some 400 workers through the months of July and August. Starting in early August another 250 outside workers are normally employed in the grain harvest, and about 1,000 outside workers are needed to pick and load potatoes in October and the first week in November.

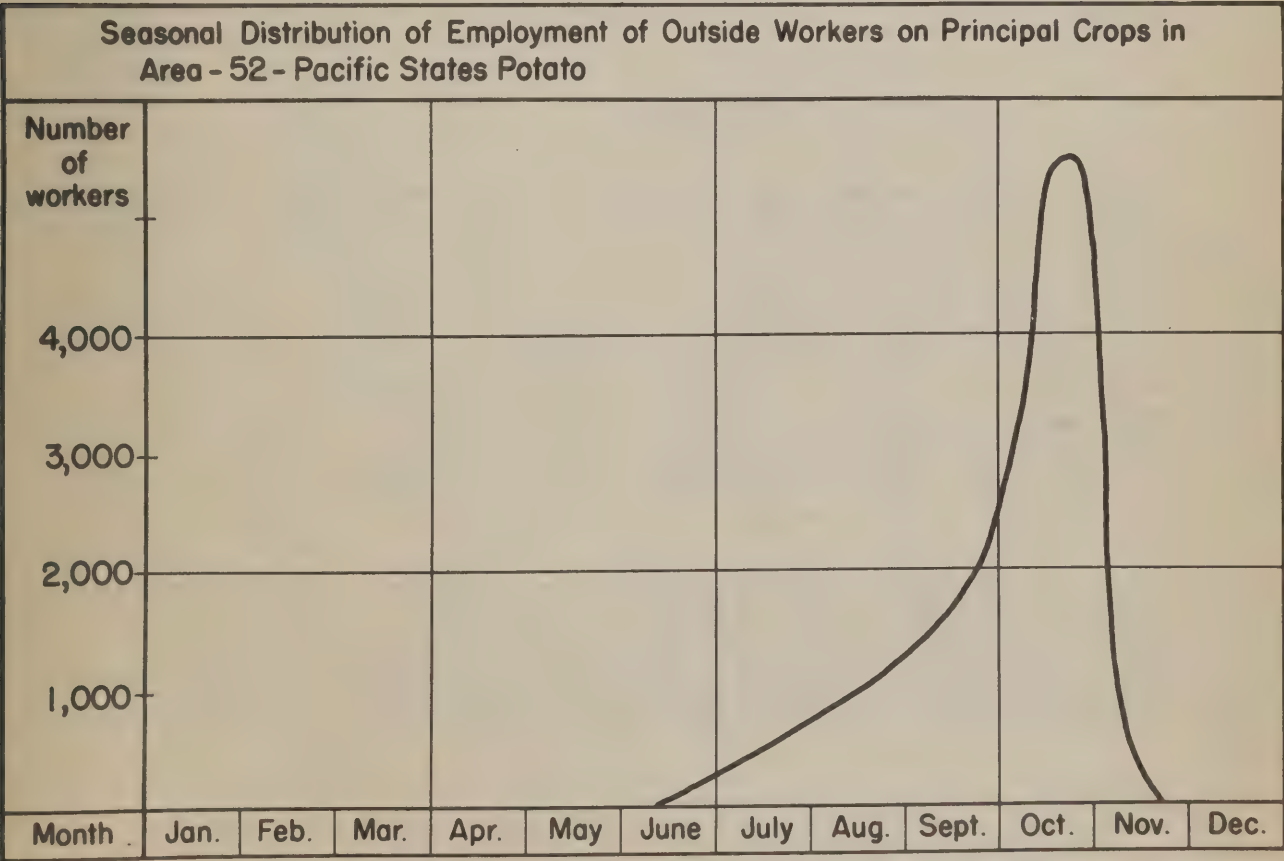
Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in Area 52 - Pacific States Potato								
Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season		
		From	To			Total	Outside	
52-a, b, & c - Yerington, Reno, Lovelock, Nevada								
Onions	Harvest	9/23	10/22	.8	200 cwt.	400	250	
Potatoes	Pick-load	10/1	10/30	3.5	200 bu.	500	350	
52-d - Tulalake, Klamath Falls, California and Oregon								
Hay	Harvest	7/1	9/22	43.0	2.1 T	850	500	
Grain	Harvest	8/16	9/22	96.0	60 bu.	700	250	
Seed crops	Harvest	8/23	9/22	9.5	-	190	100	
Onions	Harvest	9/16	10/7	1.4	260 cwt.	700	450	
Potatoes	Pick-load	10/1	10/22	24.0	380 bu.	3,300	2,800	
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/15	1.0	15 T	150	100	
52-e - Redmond Area, Central Oregon								
Hay	Harvest	6/23	8/30	67.0	2.0 T	1,350	400	
Grain	Harvest	8/8	9/22	52.0	20 bu.	450	250	
Potatoes	Pick-load	10/8	10/30	10.0	360 bu.	1,350	1,000	
52-f & g - Ellensburg, Moses Lake, Washington								
Potatoes (early)	Pick-load	7/8	7/30	1.7	200 bu.	330	250	
Sweet corn(proc.)	Pick	9/8	9/30	7.0	3.4 T	650	500	
Potatoes (late)	Pick-load	10/1	10/30	12.0	200 bu.	1,800	1,000	

In the Ellensburg and Moses Lake sections (52-f and 52-g) in Washington, some 200 workers are used in the early potato harvest in July, about 500 in picking sweet corn for processing in September, and about 1,000 in picking and loading late potatoes in October.

Workers are paid either by the bushel or hundred weight for picking potatoes in this area. Hourly rates prevail for loading and other jobs incidental to the potato harvest.

Housing and Related Facilities

On-the-farm housing is limited throughout the area, although considerable progress has been made in recent years in increasing the amount and quality. The outside workers are housed on the farm where possible, but during World War II, it became necessary to use central camps in some subareas. One of the typical camps installed at Redmond, Ore. (52-e), will accommodate approximately 100 families. Another such camp is located in Prineville in the same subarea. There are two camps for outside workers in the Tulelake-Klamath Falls subarea (52-d) - one at Malin, housing 200 families, and one at Tulelake with 350 family type units. The Tulelake camp is composed of permanent type housing; these buildings being those formerly used by the Japanese and the military personnel at the Relocation Center. These camps provide 12 by 14 feet tents with platform floors, cook stoves, cots and mattresses, central showers, toilets and laundry rooms, city water, electric lights, and fuel for cooking. A small weekly charge is made for the use of the facilities offered.



. Area 53 - Pacific Northwest Wheat

Wheat is the principal crop using outside labor in the Pacific Northwest area, which covers southeastern Washington, a small part of northwestern Idaho, and extends south and west 50 to 100 miles into six Oregon counties - Umatilla, Morrow, Union, Gilliam, Wasco and Jefferson. The harvest begins in Oregon the southern part of the area early in July and becomes general in two weeks. It is completed in the higher elevations in Idaho in early September. The number of outside workers involved with all crop work reaches a peak of about 16,000 by the third week in July.

The farm operators for the most part own their own combine harvesters and cut only their own crops, although there is some custom threshing. Harvesting in any one portion of the area extends over a period of approximately 15 to 20 days, which permits only a limited shifting of workers within the area.

Workers from surrounding territories come into the area for the canning pea harvest and shift into the grain harvest, as one crop finishes and the other begins. Other workers come from midwestern and southwestern States and follow a similar pattern of shifting from peas to grain and then to the fruit area (55) for the cherry, apricot, peach, pear and apple harvests.

Labor Needs

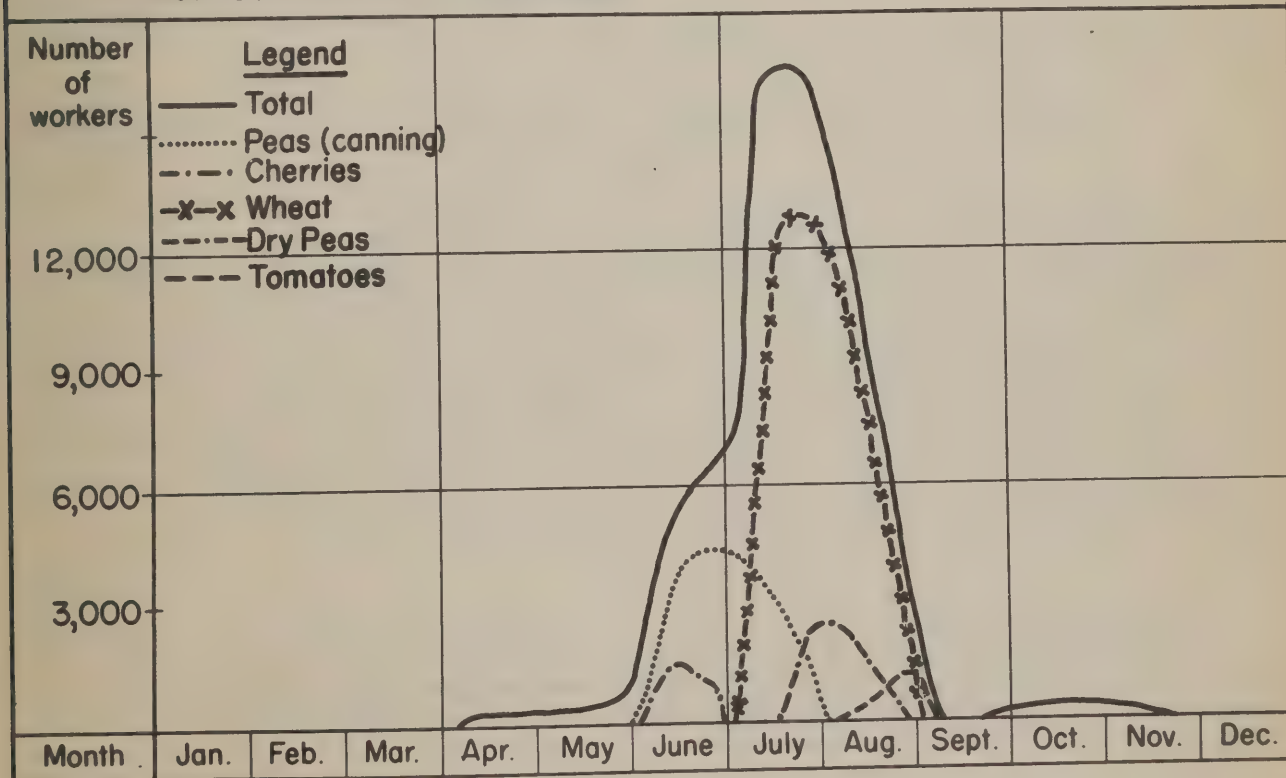
About 300 outside workers are used in the Walla Walla and Columbia County sections of Washington early in April for asparagus cutting, which continues into early June. About 200 additional workers are used in sugar beet thinning and hoeing from late April to the middle of June. The need for outside workers increases rapidly about the first week in June with the start of the green canning pea harvest. About 4,000 outside workers help harvest this pea crop, which approximates 40,000 acres in the Walla Walla section of Washington, 52,000 acres of Umatilla County, Oregon, and about 8,000 acres in Nez Perce County, Idaho. Physically able men readily shift from the asparagus cutting and sugar beet thinning jobs to the pea harvest, and many women find jobs in the processing plants.

Cherry picking starts in Walla Walla County, Washington, and Umatilla County, Oregon, about the second week in June and continues for about a two-week period. About a week later cherry picking gets under way in Asotin County, Washington, and Nez Perce County, Idaho. About 1,400 outside workers are normally used for this job in the two sections of the area.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 53 - Pacific Northwest Wheat**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Asparagus	Harvest	4/16	6/7	2.8	2.0 T	730	300
Sugar beets	Thin-hoe	4/23	5/30	2.0	-	200	190
Peas, proc.	Harvest	6/8	7/22	100.0	1.8 T	6,900	4,000
Cherries	Pick	6/16	6/30	1.7	2.0 T	2,600	1,800
Wheat	Harvest	7/8	8/15	3,700.0	24 bu.	24,000	13,000
Tomatoes	Pick	7/23	8/22	.6	8.0 T	600	250
Dry Peas	Harvest	7/23	8/22	370.0	1400 lb.	5,400	2,400
Prunes	Pick	8/16	8/30	4.9	2.0 T	3,000	1,000
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/1	11/7	2.0	17.0 T	270	200

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 53 - Pacific Northwest Wheat**



The harvest of 3,700,000 acres of wheat grown in the area uses about 13,000 outside workers and gets under way in early July. Since the wheat area is almost entirely hill country, heavy equipment is necessary. Many of the workers need considerable mechanical skill in order to operate the crawler-type tractors and hill-type combines.

In Whitman and Spokane Counties of Washington, and Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, and Idaho Counties of Idaho, about 370,000 acres of dry peas are produced. The wheat combines and harvest crews also harvest the dry pea crop. About 2,400 outside workers are needed for this job, which is normally carried on in the latter part of the wheat harvest period. This permits some shifting of workers from wheat to dry peas toward the end of the period.

Producers in Umatilla County, Oregon, used about 250 outside workers in tomato picking for a four-week period, beginning the latter part of July. In the Walla Walla and Umatilla sections of Washington and Oregon about 1,000 out-of-area workers are normally used to pick fresh market prunes. This work continues for a two to three week period starting about the middle of August. Harvesting of sugar beets in Walla Walla County, Washington, commences the latter part of September and reaches a peak use of about 200 outside workers in early October. This job usually runs into early November.

Hourly and daily wages predominate in this area. Wages for cherry picking and sugar beet work are usually paid on a piecework basis.

Housing and Related Facilities

Housing for outside workers in the Pacific Northwest Wheat Area has been developed primarily to **accommodate** men, since the work requires physical strength and there is little field work that women and youth can do. Wheat farmers usually provide board and room for workers. Most workers in other crops are either housed in on-farm housing or in camps operated by individual farmers or by associations of farmers. In Walla Walla County, Washington, two camps are operated, one a permanent camp accommodating about 500 persons, and the other a temporary tent camp for about 700 persons. Both camps are adaptable to family groups, but the temporary camp is not generally used that way. A number of farmers producing canning peas have bunk housing **and** feeding facilities on their farms.

Other camps are operated by canneries at Waitsburg, Dayton, and Pomeroy, in Washington, Lewiston in Idaho, and Milton and Athena in Oregon. Considerable improvement has been made in the housing facilities since 1943. Additional housing units in the camps and on farms are being steadily expanded.

Health and recreational facilities are available at the more permanent camps.

The Outside Workers

Some workers from surrounding territory come in for the canning pea harvest and shift into the grain harvest as one crop finishes and the other begins. Some outside workers from midwestern and southwestern States follow the work in this area and later shift into Area 55 for the soft fruit and apple harvests.

Most of the outside workers used in this area come from other sections of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Over a period of years men have been attracted to the Northwest by good wages in the wheat harvest. Many have businesses of their own and work seasonally in the harvest. They may be farmers, woodsmen or mechanics. Other members of the immediate family or near relatives carry on while they are away. Many high school and college boys - the husky kind - enter into the wheat harvest in the Northwest with zeal, enthusiasm, and even romance in many cases, then return home physically hardened and mentally alert as a result of the experience.

Some outside workers come into the area from midwest and southern States, and bring their families with them. There is some opportunity for women to cook for harvest crews and for both women and older children to work in the harvest of crops other than wheat. Most of the workers, however, are single men, with skills gained through previous work experience in the wheat fields.

"Cat" (crawler-type tractor) drivers and combine operators must be skilled in handling their machines on the steep hillsides so common to this area. Experience is highly important. Truck drivers and grain handlers can learn their job rather quickly.

Much of the grain is bulked from the combine to storage. Sacking of grain, however, is still very common in some localities. The "sack sewer" must have considerable skill. The man known as "jig" who fills and moves the sacks has a very heavy job. Thus we find that men with previous experience are in ready demand. Those with little or no experience are put on the less difficult and lower paid jobs such as "header-man." The supply of inexperienced outside workers is usually adequate in this highly mechanized agricultural job.

Most of the workers travel into the area in groups of 2 to 5 by automobile or by common carrier. Family groups may come in light trucks.

There is some opportunity for workers to move northward as the harvest progresses, but the season is relatively short and few workers actually do this. Many do, however, move from the canning pea harvest in the Walla Walla-Umatilla section to the grain harvest.

Area 54 - Western Oregon Hops, Fruit, and Vegetable

About 15,000 workers come to Western Oregon to assist the local people in harvesting the hops, fruit, and vegetable crops. Area 54 consists of two subareas separated geographically but similar in crop production and source of outside workers.

The Willamette Valley subarea (54-b) extends southward from the north line of Clackamas County to a point near the southern border of Lane County. It includes portions of Clackamas, Yamhill, Polk, Marion, Benton, Linn, and Lane Counties. The Rogue River Valley subarea (54-a), is located about 100 miles to the south in Josephine and Jackson Counties.

Hops, strawberries, caneberries, and snap beans are major crops requiring the use of outside labor. Workers from surrounding areas in Oregon and other Pacific Coast States and from south central States comprise the major source of outside labor for the area. About 15,000 outside workers are used at the peak of the harvest, which comes between August 15 and September 15. Of this number approximately 80 percent are used in the Willamette Valley (54-b).

Labor Needs

The strawberry harvest begins in late May and requires about 3,200 outside workers to assist in the harvest of some 8,000 acres in the Willamette Valley. This crop is then followed by cherries, using about 1,800 out-of-area workers in late June and early July. Caneberries, principally raspberries, are picked in July and early August, and require the use of about 2,600 outside workers.

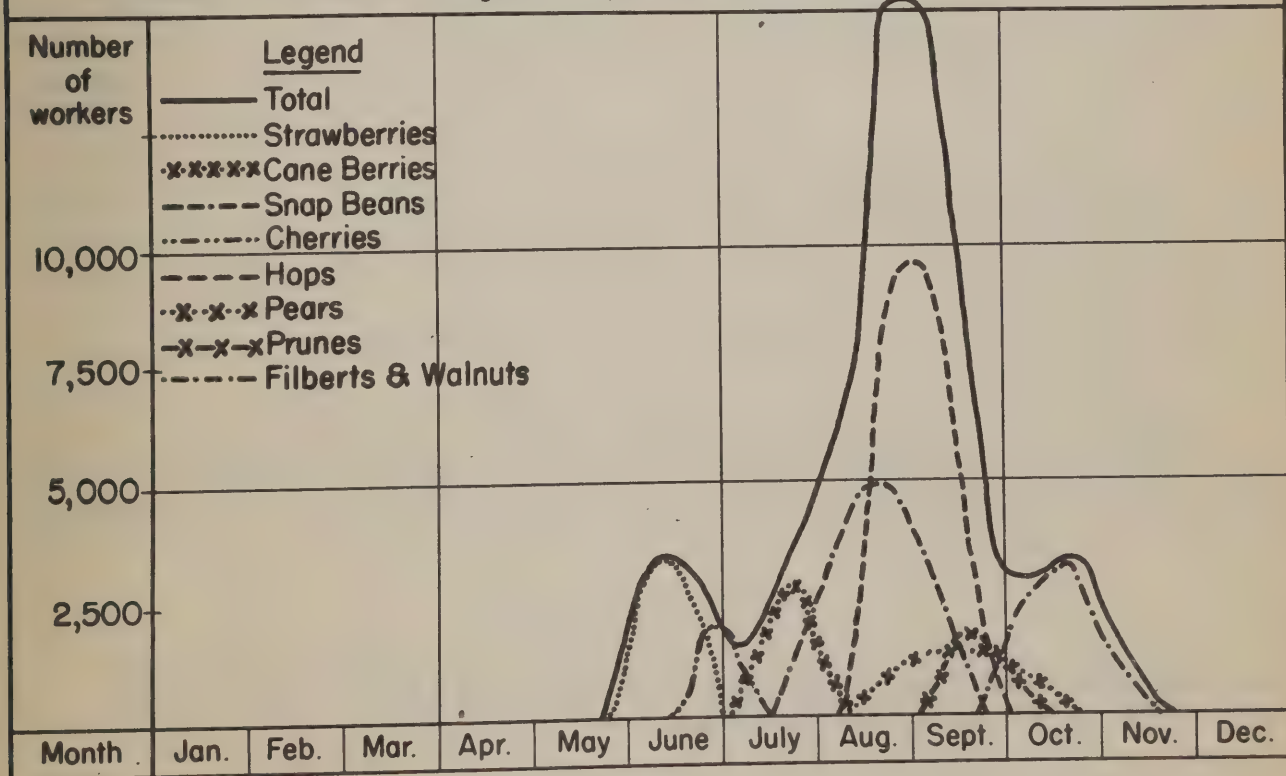
The picking of green pole beans in the Willamette Valley gets under way in late July and continues into early September. A peak use of about 5,000 outside workers is reached in mid-August. Hops, the major crop requiring outside labor in Area 54, requires the use of some 9,000 out-of-area workers for the harvest, which starts in early August and is completed in September. Mechanization of the hop harvest is growing, but not to the extent of that in the Yakima Valley of Washington (55-b). The hops acreage, totaling about 19,000 acres, is grown largely in the Willamette Valley (54-b), with a relatively small acreage in the Grants Pass section of the Rogue River country (54-a).

The pear harvest gets under way in early August, and continues into early October. About 9,500 acres grown in the Rogue River section (54-a) require the use of about 1,400 outside workers at the peak of harvest in September. The apples produced in Area 54 that require outside labor are located in the Rogue River Valley and use about 100 outside workers.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 54 - Western Oregon Hops, Fruit and Vegetable**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
54-a, Rogue River							
Hops	Harvest	8/6	9/7	1.6	1500 lbs.	2,800	800
Pears	Pick	8/16	10/7	9.5	300 bu.	3,300	1,400
Apples	Pick	10/7	11/7	.9	250 bu.	350	100
54-b, Willamette							
Strawberries	Pick	6/1	6/22	5.8	2 T	14,500	3,300
Cherries	Pick	6/23	7/7	9.2	3 T	18,000	1,800
Caneberries	Pick	7/8	8/7	9.1	1.5 T	7,000	2,600
Beans (green)	Pick	8/1	9/7	3.9	6 T	8,200	4,900
Cucumbers	Harvest	8/8	9/15	.7	7 T	700	200
Hops	Harvest	8/16	9/15	18.0	950 lbs.	35,000	8,000
Prunes	Pick	9/8	9/22	20.0	100 bu.	8,500	1,600
Filberts	Harvest	10/1	10/22	15.0	750 lbs.	6,000	2,000
Walnuts	Pick	10/16	11/7	16.0	1020 lb.	4,400	1,600

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area - 54 - Western Oregon Hops, Fruit and Vegetable**



About 1,600 out-of-area workers are used to pick the prunes produced in the Willamette Valley (54-b). This harvest gets under way in early September and is completed in about 30 days.

The nut harvest in the Willamette Valley used about 2,900 outside workers during late September and October. The nut crop consists of about 15,000 acres each of filberts and walnuts.

The strawberry harvest is usually accomplished with the use of all types of workers--men, women, and youth. This also applies to the caneberries, hops, cucumbers, and pole beans. The cherry harvest employs older youth, along with some women and stronger workers to handle the tall ladders. The pear, apple, and nut harvests come at a time when school gets under way, so men and women do most of this work.

There is a slight slump in the total need for outside workers occurring in late June and July following a minor peak in early June, with the extreme peak coming in August and September.

Housing and Related Facilities

Four farm labor camps for domestic migrants are available in the Willamette Valley (54-b). These are located at Hillsboro, Dayton, Salem, and Coburg. The Coburg and Hillsboro camps are operated cooperatively by the State Extension Service and the local farmers, while the other two are managed by the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At each camp adequate facilities are offered to families or small groups, but no central feeding program is provided. At each camp a small occupancy charge is made.

The farmers in both the Willamette Valley (54-b) and the Rogue River Valley (54-a) have on-farm housing facilities for many thousands of workers. These facilities vary from tent camps to family unit houses. The supply at present is not equal to the number of workers needed, but growers are making every effort to expand these facilities and most all on-farm housing for outside workers is provided free of charge by the growers.

Because of the rapid wartime expansion of many crops, housing for the required labor has not kept pace, so that many outside workers who enter the area are advised to carry a tent, cooking equipment, and bedding, if possible.

The Outside Workers

The outside workers coming to the Willamette Valley-Rogue River area are principally from three sources--first, Oregon; second, other Pacific Coast States; and third, south central States.

The largest portion of them are regular residents of Oregon who have moved temporarily into the areas of peak labor need to assist in harvesting the crops. There appears to be no particular pattern as to the length of time they stay on the job. Some remain for the harvest of only one crop and others for two or three crops, and still others for the entire harvest season. In the fall a large majority of outside workers return to their homes and some type of industrial employment, usually logging or lumber mill work.

A second portion of outside workers representing about 25 to 30 per cent is made up of those who spend the winter in southern or central California and move north into Oregon in June as the berry harvest comes on. They work in the Willamette Valley (54-b) in beans and hops, and go into the pear harvest in the Rogue River area (54-a) and on to the apple harvest in Washington (55). Thus they might be considered Pacific Coast migrants. As a rule they return to central or southern California for the winter.

A third portion, representing some 10 to 15 percent of the outside worker force, is composed of people coming from the south central States, particularly Arkansas and Oklahoma. As a rule these people come directly to Oregon in the early summer and return directly home before severe winter weather comes in the fall. Some join the migration into central or southern California en route to and from Oregon.

The people in each of the three groups mentioned above move largely by automobile or small truck. About one-fourth of them travel by bus or other means. Very few crews under the supervision of leaders who furnish transportation are found in this area.

The majority of the outside workers are members of families, with a distinct minority group of individual workers, mostly men. The fact that approximately 30 percent of the persons participating in the Oregon migration are children under 16 years of age indicates the predominance of family groups.

These family groups prefer substantial cabin housing, particularly when the fall weather becomes wet and cold. However, tents with board floors and side walls are very acceptable during the warm summer season. Good sanitary facilities and conveniences are appreciated by these people. Recreation and school opportunities are available to children of outside worker families, but the fluctuation seasonally in numbers tends to create local educational problems which have not been completely solved.

The Typical Workers

Isaac Bernard, a resident of Hildebrand in southern Oregon, works in a logging camp in winter and then the family joins him in making the

fruit and hop harvests in summer. The dual jobs provide for almost year-round employment, and the trip to the Rogue River and Willamette Valley harvests provides some recreation combined with work for Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, a son Jerry, aged 18, and a daughter 16. Two younger children are left with the grandparents from June to late August. The family, however, has a chance to visit them once during the summer when work is slack.

Leaving home as soon as school was out the Bernards drove to Salem (54-b) where they found a place to live in one of the Extension farm labor camps, and commuted out of there to pick strawberries. All of them worked at this job the first week, then Isaac and son Joe were hired by a cherry grower to help get ready for the harvest. Mrs. Bernard and daughter continued to pick strawberries until the cherries were ripe. The family then divided into pairs for cherry picking, the men handling the ladders and all picked. Toward the end of the picking season the women took jobs in the packing sheds.

On the Fourth of July the family drove home and stayed a few days. When they returned to Salem they picked raspberries. The crop was good and they stayed at the caneberry picking until the hops were ready to harvest.

When the hop harvest started they ran into some of their neighbors from Hildebrand who had just arrived. They really enjoyed this work, even though it was very dusty work and they had an itchy feeling most of the time. Before the hops harvest was completed Jerry, his sister, and the neighbor children took the Bernard car and drove home to be there for the opening of school. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard stayed on for the prune harvest, then rode home with one of the neighbors.

The Bernards liked this type of work and were well repaid in savings from their earnings made in these high income crops. They liked being paid on a piecework basis. The more they picked the greater was their net earnings.

Area 55 - Pacific Northwest Tree Fruit

Deciduous tree fruits, principally cherries, apples, and pears, predominate in the need for out-of-area workers in the Pacific Northwest Tree Fruit Area (55). Even during the active months the need for outside workers varies greatly. A peak use of about 25,000 is reached about July 1, and a lesser peak of 15,000 in October, with a slump to about 5,000 around August 1.

The area lies east of the Cascade Mountains and is divided into three parts; the Hood River-White Salmon section in Oregon and Washington on either side of the Columbia River (55-a); the Yakima Valley of Washington (55-b); and the Okanogan-Wenatchee section (55-c), lying along the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers in northern Washington and extending from the Canadian border near Oroville south to Wenatchee.

The markets west of the Mississippi River receive most of this fruit, with a smaller portion going farther into the Atlantic Coast markets. The early varieties of both apples and pears are packed and shipped in refrigerator cars soon after harvesting. The later varieties are generally placed in cold storage in the area of production. The winter pears usually reach the eastern markets about Christmastime and the late apples start arriving after January 1. Sizeable quantities of soft fruits are also produced in this area and are shipped to similar markets.

Workers coming to this area are of two general types; the specialized worker already skilled for certain jobs; and those who are untrained, but willing to learn. They may be habitual migrants who follow the crops northward from California, or be part-time farmers from the Midwestern and southern States.

Labor Needs

The Hood River-White Salmon section (55-a) produces about 11,500 acres of apples and pears, and approximately 4,000 acres of cherries. Pruning fruit trees normally requires about 100 outside workers starting in the winter months and continuing to April. Spraying gets under way in early spring and is continued to shortly before picking time. Spraying crews usually do this job, using about 100 outside workers. About 900 outsiders help to thin tree fruits during June and early July. Approximately 4,500 out-of-area workers come to this area (55-a) to pick cherries the last half of June. Most of the cherries are produced in Wasco County, Oregon, adjacent to The Dalles. Picking apricots normally requires about 400 outside workers in early July; picking pears about 2,500 in late July and August; and approximately 1,600 are needed to pick apples in October.

Seventeen different crop jobs require the use of out-of-area workers in the Yakima Valley of Washington (55-b), a section well known

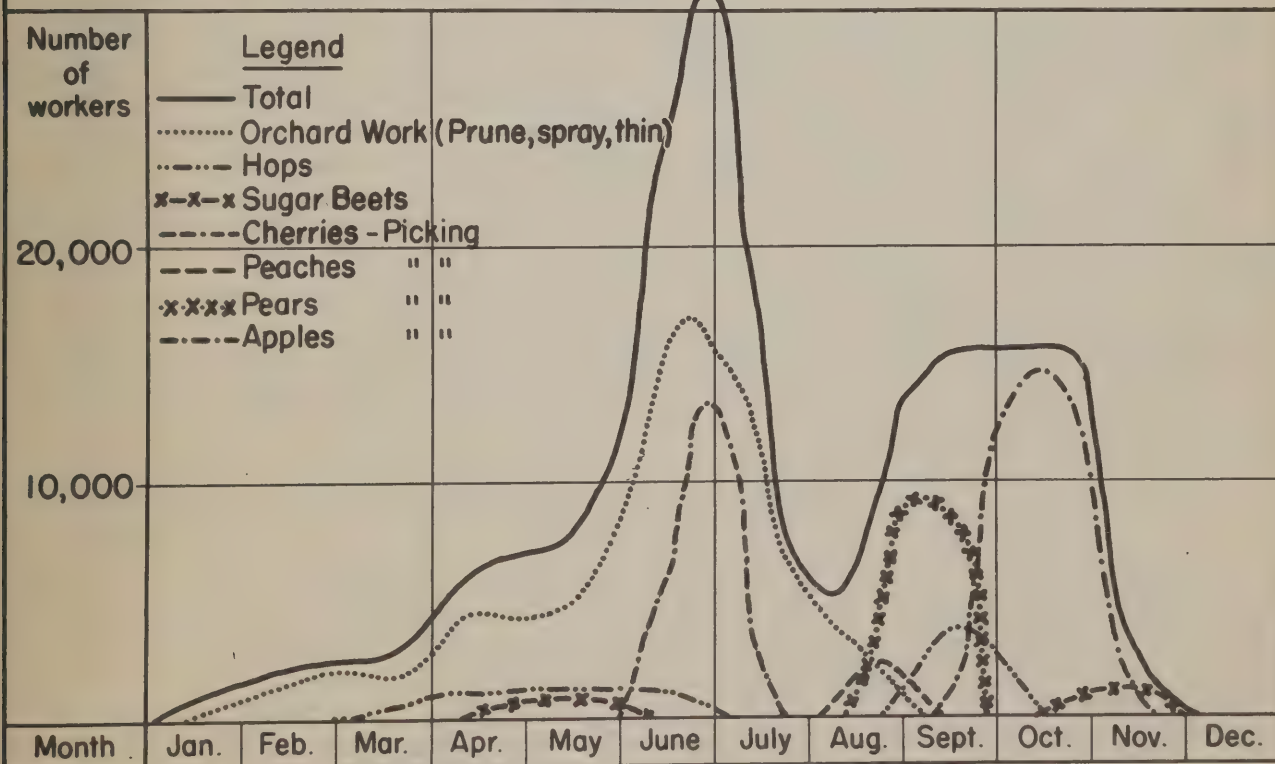
**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 55 - Pacific Northwest Tree Fruit**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
55-a, Hood River - White Salmon, Oregon & Washington							
Apples & pears	Prune	2/16	4/15	11.5	--	150	100
Apples & pears	Spray	4/1	8/22	11.5	--	150	100
Apples & pears	Thin	6/1	7/15	11.5	--	2,100	900
Cherries	Pick	6/16	6/30	3.7	1.7 T	6,200	4,500
Apricots	Pick	7/1	7/15	.8	165 bu.	500	400
Pears	Pick	8/23	9/22	6.6	260 bu.	3,300	2,500
Apples	Pick	10/1	10/30	4.9	430 bu.	2,000	1,600
55-b, Yakima Valley, Washington							
Apple, pear, apricot, peach	Prune	1/16	3/15	45.0	--	3,000	1,500
Hops	Preharvest	3/16	6/30	12.0	--	1,800	1,300
Apple, pear apricot, peach	Spray	3/23	8/15	45.0	--	4,500	2,200
Asparagus	Harvest	4/16	6/15	8.0	2 T	2,100	700
Sugar beet	Thin-hoe	4/23	5/30	15.0	--	1,500	1,000
Apple, pear, apricot, peach	Thin	6/1	7/15	45.0	--	11,000	7,000
Peas (proc.)	Harvest	6/1	6/30	5.0	1.4 T	550	250
Cherries	Pick	6/23	7/7	3.3	2.5 T	12,000	6,000
Apricots	Pick	7/1	7/22	1.7	180 bu.	1,100	600
Early potatoes	Pick-load	7/8	7/30	12.0	240 bu.	2,400	1,100
Peaches	Pick	8/8	8/30	5.2	300 bu.	4,400	2,000
Sweet corn (proc.)	Harvest	8/16	9/22	7.0	3.4 T	650	500
Pears	Pick	8/16	9/15	12.0	400 bu.	11,000	5,000
Hops	Harvest	9/1	9/30	12.0	1800 bu.	5,700	4,000
Apples	Pick	9/16	10/30	26.0	450 bu.	9,600	5,000
Late potatoes	Pick-load	10/1	10/30	3.0	250 bu.	450	300
Sugar beets	Harvest	10/15	11/22	15.0	17.0 T	2,000	1,400
55-c, Okanogan - Wenatchee, Washington							
Apple, pear, apricot, peach	Prune	1/16	4/15	35.0	--	1,800	750
"	Spray	4/1	8/23	35.0	--	3,500	2,100
"	Thin	6/1	7/15	35.0	--	8,700	4,400
Cherries	Pick	6/23	7/7	2.0	3.0 T	7,500	2,500
Apricots	Pick	7/8	7/30	1.7	240 bu.	1,100	400
Peaches	Pick	8/16	9/7	.9	400 bu.	800	250
Pears	Pick	8/16	9/15	3.3	350 bu.	2,800	1,700
Apples	Pick	9/23	10/30	29.3	650 bu.	13,000	8,000

for its widely diversified kinds and intensive types of crop production. About 1,500 outside workers are used in winter and early spring to prune 45,000 acres of fruit trees. Work in the hop yards gets under way in mid-March and uses about 1,300 more workers; 2,200 are needed for fruit spraying from late March to the middle of August; about 700 to cut and pack asparagus from mid-March to the middle of June; and approximately 1,000 to thin and hoe sugar beets from late April to early June. Thinning tree fruits is a major job normally using about 7,000 out-of-area workers from early June well into July. A few more are used in June to harvest peas for processing.

Cherries is one of the many western "flash" crops. The fruit is very perishable, the ripening process rapid, and hence the period for picking is relatively short, usually about 2 to 3 weeks. This job in the Yakima Valley normally requires about 6,000 out-of-area workers. If the weather during picking time is cool the fruit ripens slowly, but, more frequently, hot weather prevails and the crop must be harvested quickly to save it. Changing weather conditions cause many serious problems in harvesting of many crops and more especially the soft fruits. The result is often extreme fluctuation in the demand for outside labor

Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in Area - 55- Pacific Northwest Tree Fruit



over a relatively short period of time. Starting in early July, about 600 workers from outside the area are used to pick apricots. The cherry pickers usually do this job. About 1,100 are used in the early potato harvest in July. Some of the cherry and apricot pickers usually stay to pick peaches in August, which requires about 2,000 from the outside. The sweet corn and pear harvests start almost simultaneously in mid-August and run well into September, using about 5,500.

Hop harvest, formerly one of the major jobs in the Yakima Valley, has been mechanized to a considerable extent in recent years. Mobile and stationary harvesters are quite generally used by the large producers, thus reducing materially the requirements for hand labor. About 4,000 out-of-area workers are now used to harvest the 12,000-acre crop normally grown here.

Apples, 26,000 acres of them, are usually picked in late September and October. Technical developments, such as hand pollination, improved sprays to prevent destruction of fruit by diseases and insects, and hormone spray to make fruit hang on the tree longer, have tended to increase yield and quality of many tree fruits including apples. Thus, with a growing increase in yields, more workers are needed each year to harvest such crops. About 5,000 outside workers are now used in the apple harvest. Sugar beets and late potatoes require approximately 1,700 workers from outside the area in October, which completes the fall harvests in the Yakima Valley section of Area 55.

In the Okanogan-Wenatchee section (55-c) of Washington about 6,500 out-of-area workers are used to prune, spray, and thin 35,000 acres of tree fruits. About 750 of these are used in pruning and then may become available for spraying and/or thinning. The spraying work usually starts in March, with about 2,100 outside workers; and thinning in early June uses about 4,400. Before the thinning and spraying work is completed cherry and apricot picking gets under way, using about 2,500 out-of-area workers for cherries for a 2-week period around July 1, and 400 for apricots for a 3-week period thereafter. Peach and pear harvests come on together requiring about 2,000 outside workers from mid-August into early September. These workers are then available for the apple harvest which starts in late September and runs through October. About 8,000 are used to help pick the 20,000,000 bushel apple crop produced annually in recent years in this section.

Housing and Related Facilities

Most workers are housed on the farm in this area. Small one- and two-room cabins predominate. These are suitable for couples with one or two children. Often 2 to 4 single workers occupy one cabin and either batch or eat at a ranch-operated mess hall, depending on the size of the operation. Many growers provide barrack-type housing for single men and mess halls for feeding workers. These range in size from accommodations for just a few to accommodations for several hundred workers.

A farm labor camp with a capacity of 135 families, located at The Dalles (55-a) is owned and operated by a producers' association in cooperation with the Extension Service. A central utilities facility is available, providing toilet, bath and laundry facilities for the worker.

Four central housing camps are owned and operated by producer associations in the Okanogan-Wenatchee section (55-c). These are located at Wenatchee, Peshastin, Tonasket, and Oroville. About 600 persons can be housed at these camps as singles. There is provision for about 50 families at Peshastin. Two permanent housing centers, suitable for about 300 families, are located at Yakima and Granger (55-b). The more permanent camps provide central mess halls, sanitary toilet facilities, health and medical care. Schools are available for children of school age. Recreational facilities are near at hand in this area.

The Outside Workers

Workers from other parts of Washington and Oregon migrate to this area and follow the crop jobs seasonally. Some work in only one harvest and return home, while others work in several successive harvests. Many of the outside workers are professionals following one special type of work or crop and working northward from States in the southwest. Hundreds of workers come directly from their homes in the Midwest and South early in the spring, returning home at the end of the harvest season.

Latin Americans from Texas or States in the southwest are a part of the outside labor force in the Yakima Valley. They move in related family groups, usually westward and up the coast. They work on stoop types of jobs, such as sugar beets, but also like the high wage opportunities in the flash crops.

Southern whites usually travel as family groups of 4 to 6 persons. They move more frequently from area to area en route and work in the hops, canning crops, and fruits.

Workers coming to the area from the Midwest usually are either single men or men who have left their families back home. Some of these are looking for a new home location and later move their families and become residents in the area.

Most workers who come to this area and stay for the last harvests in the fall go directly home, but some of them work part-time en route as they pass through other areas.

Area 56 - North Pacific Coast Berry and Canning Crop

Strawberries and caneberries are the principal crops requiring outside labor in the Pacific Northwest Berry and Canning Crop Area which extends southward along Puget Sound from the Canadian border into Oregon to the north edge of Clackamas County. Actually the kinds of crops grown in this area are also produced over the border into Canada to the north.

The production of various crops in this area is not localized in specific subareas for any one crop, but is quite generally distributed throughout the entire area. Thus we have considerable interchange of labor among crops in each locality. Canning and freezing plants have sprung up rapidly over the entire area as a result of the expansion of acreage of small fruits and vegetables and because of improved quality and increased yields.

Most of the outside workers employed in the area are derived from the surrounding territory in Washington and Oregon, and parts of Canada adjacent to the area.

Labor Needs

Strawberries, over 7,000 acres of them, ripen in late May or early June, and the picking process normally requires the use of about 7,500 out-of-area workers for a period approximating 3 weeks. Starting around the fourth week in June about 450 outside workers are needed to pick cherries. The carry-over of workers from the strawberry harvest can usually take care of the cherry crop in a 3-week period. Picking of raspberries and other caneberries gets under way about July 1 and reaches a peak in the second or third week, with completion in mid-August. About 7,200 outside workers are normally used in picking caneberries. A sequence of work opportunities in the strawberry, cherry, and caneberry harvests makes it possible to shift workers from one crop harvest to the next, thereby making fuller utilization of both local and outside labor.

Harvesting of canning peas usually starts the second week in July and reaches a peak in early August. This is normally a 4-week job, and requires about 1,400 outside workers. These workers need to be physically fit men, able to handle the vining operations.

Picking snap beans for fresh market and processing starts in early August and continues for about 4 weeks. About 1,000 out-of-area workers are used for this job. Women and youth as well as men work in this crop.

The harvests of cucumbers, hops, prunes, dry onions, and sweet corn follow in sequence, starting in early August and running into October. The normal requirements of outside workers for these jobs are: cucumbers, 300; hops, 100; prunes, 400; onions, 400; and sweet corn, 300.

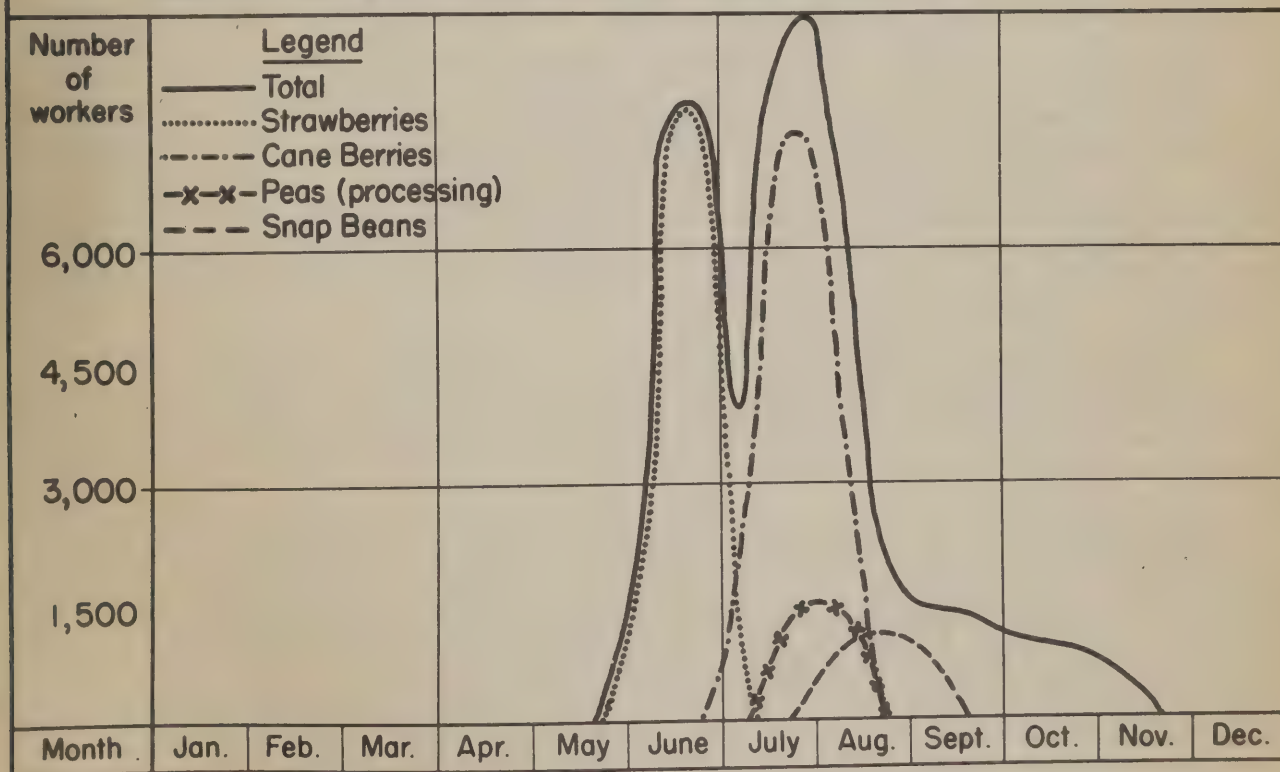
The late potato harvest starts in late September and is normally completed in October. About 500 workers from outside the area help harvest the potato crop. The left-over workers remaining at the close of other crop harvests usually pick nuts, principally filberts and walnuts. About 400 workers are needed at the peak of the nut harvest in October and November.

**Preliminary Information Regarding Principal Crops Requiring Outside Labor in
Area 56 - North Pacific Coast Berry and Canning Crop**

Principal crops requiring outside labor	Activity	Season of heavy activity		Approx. acreage (thous.)	Average yield per A.	Workers during heavy season	
		From	To			Total	Outside
Strawberries	Pick	6/8	6/30	7.0	2.4 T	21,000	7,500
Cherries	Pick	6/23	7/7	.3	3 T	820	460
Caneberries	Pick	7/8.	8/7	8.0	2.2 T	25,300	7,200
Peas (proc.)	Harvest	7/16	8/15	25.0	1.4 T	2,300	1,400
Snap beans	Pick	8/1	9/7	4.0	5.6 T	8,200	1,100
Cucumbers	Pick	8/8	9/15	.4	7 T	400	320
Hops	Harvest	8/16	9/15	.5	950 lb.	1,000	100
Prunes	Pick	9/8	9/22	2.2	100 bu.	1,500	400
Onions	Harvest	9/8	9/30	.8	260 cwt.	800	400
Sweet corn (proc.)	Pick	9/16	10/15	7.5	4 T	460	300
Potatoes	Harvest	9/23	10/22	4.5	220 bu.	1,300	500
Filberts	Pick	10/1	10/22	8.0	720 lb.	3,500	150
Walnuts	Pick	10/16	11/7	5.9	1,000 lb.	1,800	400

Piecerate wages are usually paid on most harvest jobs in the area. Most production work, such as hoeing and weeding, is on an hourly basis.

**Seasonal Distribution of Employment of Outside Workers on Principal Crops in
Area -56- Northern Pacific Coast Berry and Canning Crop**



Housing and Related Facilities

The growers have improved the farm housing in this coastal area in the past few years. Much more can be done, however, to expand the amount and improve the quality of housing. Most of the housing is located on the farms and consists of berry pickers' cabins for family groups during the picking seasons. A large number of outside workers find housing available in the many small towns throughout the area, and then commute back and forth to work.

A growers' cooperative in Skagit County operates a camp for outside workers. This is a part of a military installation and provides excellent facilities. The camp is adapted primarily for single men living in barracks and eating at a mess hall. There are a few units in this camp for family groups. The camp will accommodate about 400 persons. Two cannaries in this same county operate labor camps suitable for 50 to 100 single men each.

The Snohomish County farmers operated two labor camps in 1946. One was a tent camp and the other a converted CCC camp. Both provide comfortable quarters for single men. A more temporary camp in this same locality has a capacity of about 700 persons. This camp has been used to house foreign workers during the war years. It is operated by the Labor Branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In this entire area most of the workers are housed in facilities provided by the grower. The housing varies from camps to berry shacks, and converted barns to newly constructed camps. Medical services are available to the outside workers, but are not normally provided by growers. The recreational and educational facilities are near at hand in the small towns scattered throughout the area.

The Outside Workers

Most of the outside workers coming to this area for the fruit and vegetable harvests live on small farms or in towns in the surrounding territory. They are principally women and youth in family groups. Each year several thousand Canadian Indians come into this area for the strawberry and raspberry picking. When these crop harvests are completed some return to Canada, but many also go into the vegetable fields within the area or to the Yakima Valley (55-b).

A third source of workers for this area is California and Oregon. Workers, many of them professional migrants following single crop jobs, move from area to area, starting in California and continuing through Oregon into this Northwest Coastal section.

Practically all of the outside workers coming to the area move as individuals or in family groups, providing their own transportation and bearing its cost. Growers usually employ some of the key workers to serve as foremen to supervise the work of others. This is the common practice in the Pacific Northwest on many kinds of jobs.

SUMMARY

The areas where there is a concentration in the production of specialized crops that have high seasonal labor requirements are the ones in which considerable numbers of outside workers are needed. However, if such specialized areas are in or adjacent to thickly settled centers of population, most of the seasonal labor needed can be obtained on a "day haul" basis.

Crops Requiring Outside Workers

The major kinds of farm work on which outside workers are needed and the appropriate number working on each are: Cotton picking, 200,000; potato harvest, 90,000; tomato harvest, 75,000; wheat and small-grain harvest, 60,000; sugar beet harvest, 60,000; peach harvest, 55,000; sugar beet thinning and blocking, 55,000; cherry picking, 45,000; bean, citrus, and grape harvesting, each 40,000; strawberry picking, 35,000; and apricot, prune, apple, and pea harvesting, 30,000 each. Other crops requiring 12,000 to 20,000 workers at harvest time include walnuts, peas, sweet corn, hops, asparagus, hay, carrots, tobacco, sugarcane, and onions. See chart on page 200.

Areas Requiring Outside Workers

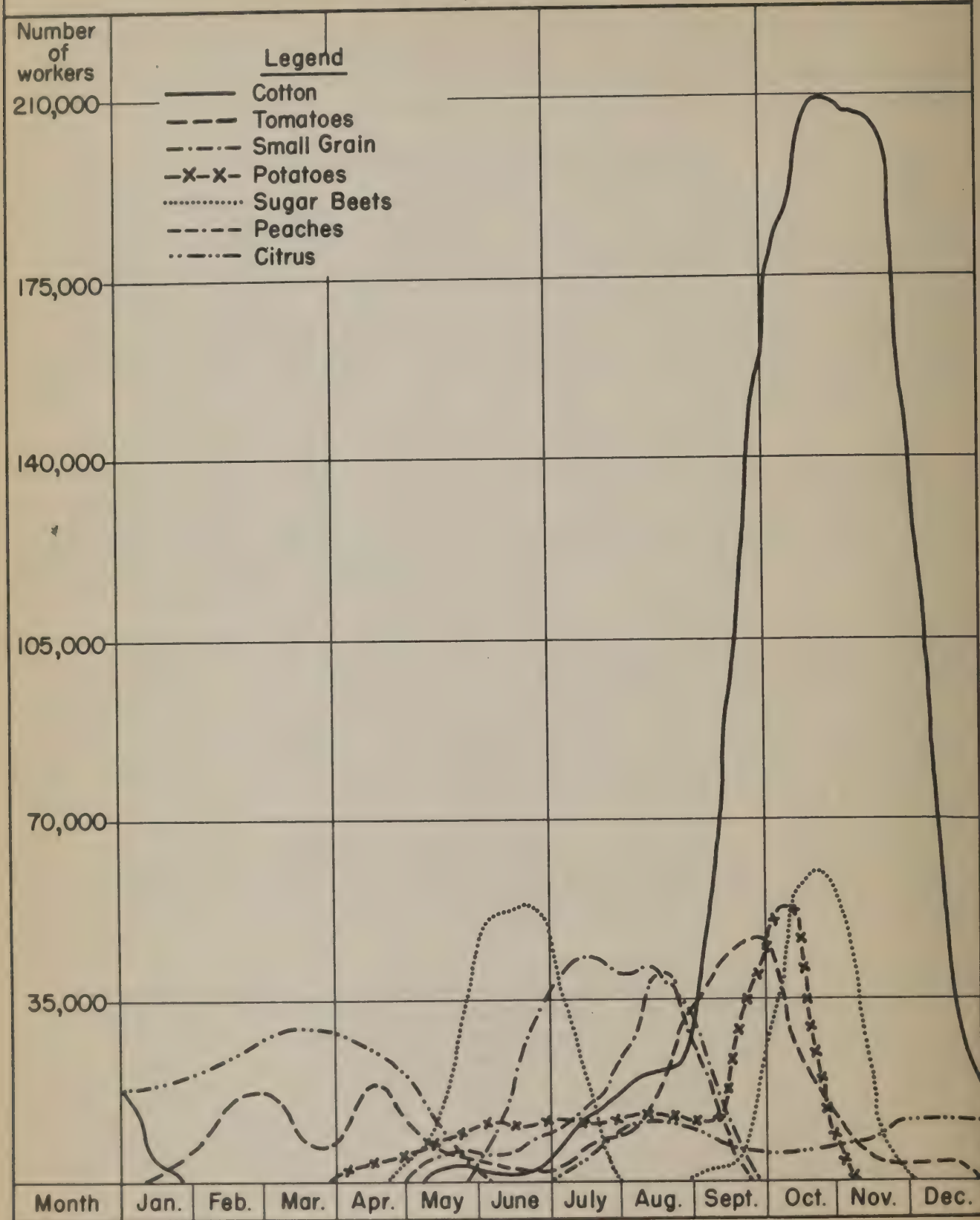
The areas needing outside farm workers are scattered across the country from Florida to Washington and from Maine to California. The most extensive areas, in the number of workers required, are the Mississippi River Valley Delta cotton area in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; the cotton area extending from Corpus Christi, Tex., north through the "Black Lands" and west to the Plains of Texas and further west to the irrigated valleys of New Mexico and Arizona; the San Joaquin Valley of California; the wheat and small-grain area of the Plains stretching across 11 States from Texas to North Dakota and Montana; the Delta area of California stretching 100 miles south from Sacramento; the sugar beet area consisting of irrigated valleys in the Plains area east of the Rocky Mountains; the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas; and the area east of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington, consisting of the Yakima and related irrigated valleys that produce apples and other crops.

In approximate order the 16 States needing the largest numbers of outside farm workers are: California, Texas, Arkansas, Washington, Michigan, Florida, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oregon, Mississippi, Colorado, Kansas, New York, Idaho, New Jersey, and North Carolina.

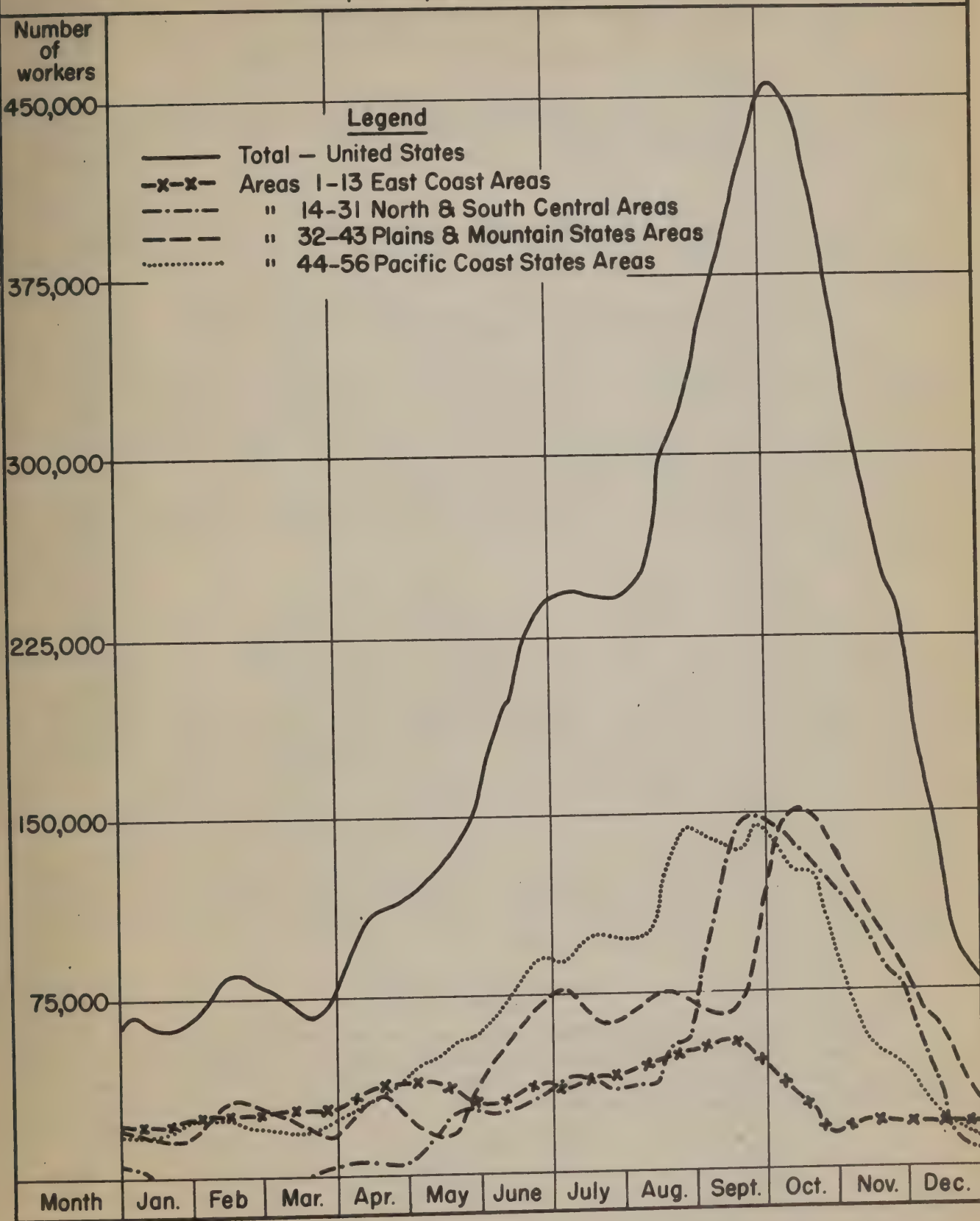
The major areas requiring outside workers fall into four major groups. See chart on page 201 and map on inside of back cover. Those on or near the east coast are numbered 1 to 13. Here there is continuous work the year round for about 20,000 who move from one area to another. The peak need is for slightly more than 50,000 workers in September.

The North and South Central areas numbered 14 to 31 have almost no need for outside workers during January, February, and March. Beginning in late March the need increases slowly to mid-August and then climbs rapidly to a peak need of about 150,000 in late August and September.

Seasonal Distribution of Need for Outside Workers on Seven Important Crops



Seasonal Distribution of Need for Outside Workers on Principal Crops in the United States



In the Plains and Mountain areas, numbered 32 to 43, which include the lower Rio Grande Valley and all other Texas areas except the rice area, there is year-round need for about 20,000 workers, who move from area to area with the crops. A peak spring need for 75,000 occurs late in June. The need in July, August, and the first half of September is only slightly below this level. The peak need of approximately 15,000 is in October.

The areas on or adjacent to the west coast are numbered 44 to 56. Here also there is relatively continuous work for about 20,000, who move from one area to another. The peak need for almost 150,000 stretches from late August to early October.

For the country as a whole the peak need for about 450,000 normally occurs the first 2 weeks in October. At this time the cotton, sugar beet, potato, and apple harvests are at or near their peak.

Geographical Distribution of Need for Outside Workers

The map of the United States on page 203 shows the approximate number of workers required at the peak season in each of the various areas. The total of the peaks in the 56 areas covered by this report is 850,000. This number is misleading, as it is estimated that 600,000 different workers normally fill the 1,400,000 different seasonal jobs on which outside workers are employed. Many jobs on specific crops begin and end before or after the peak in an area, allowing many workers to work on more than one crop in an area. This accounts for the 550,000 difference between 850,000 and 1,400,000.

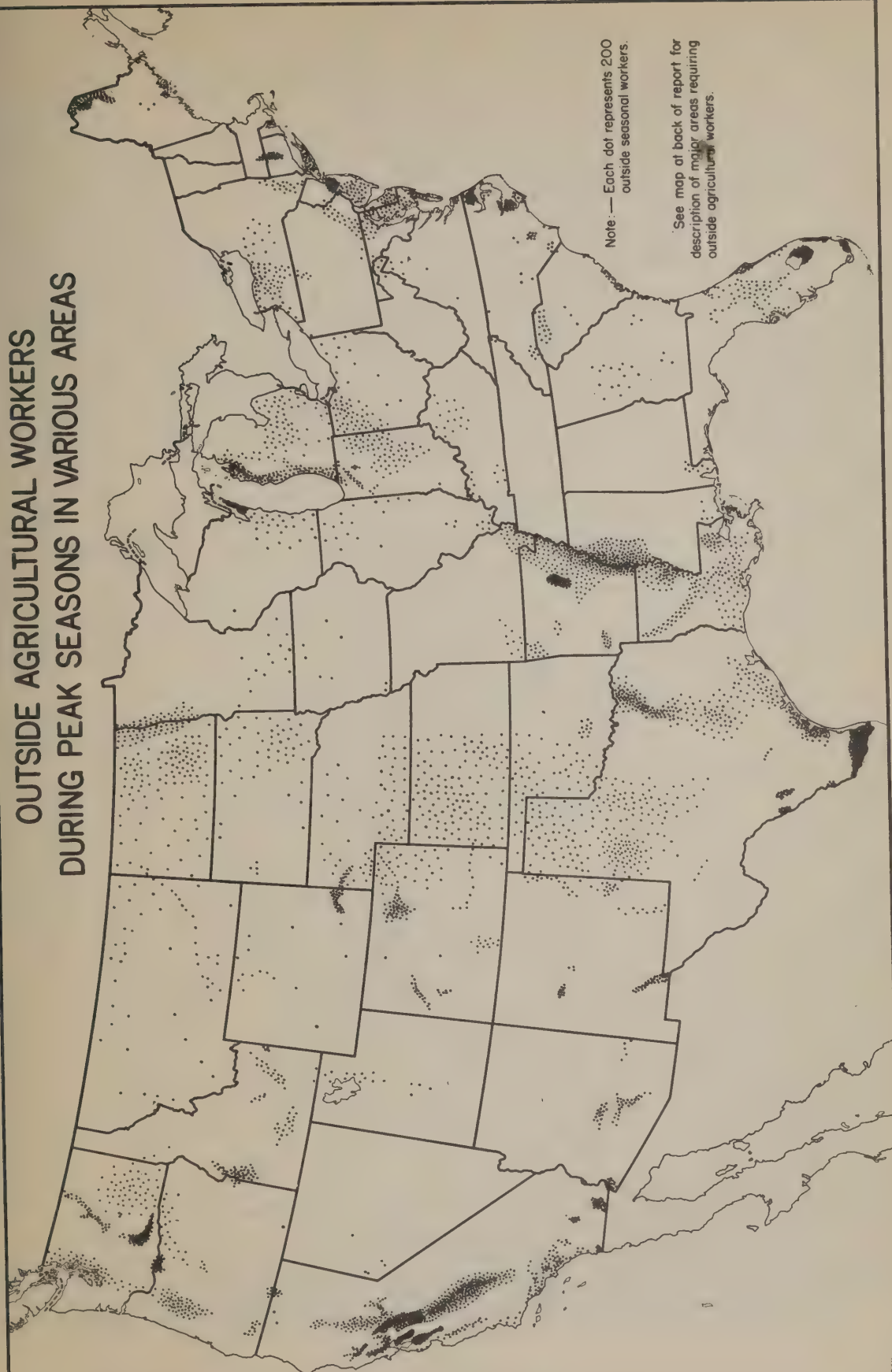
Number and Type of Outside Workers

Many workers work in more than one area. The need for outside farm workers is geographically and chronologically distributed so that about 600,000 different workers are needed to fill all the jobs. About a third of these workers move from area to area and depend upon seasonal farm work in several areas as their principal source of income. The other two-thirds are people who leave their homes and usual employment for periods ranging from 2 weeks to 3 months. Most of them work in only one area and on only one crop. The first group might be called "professional" migrants. Although the number of people in this group is only about half that in the second group, the total number of man-days of seasonal farm work which they perform is considerably greater. Because of their "year-round" employment in several areas and frequently on several crops, they are a very important source of seasonal farm labor in many parts of the country.

Patterns of Movement

Of the 600,000 outside workers it is estimated that more than half work on only one job. They move from their home to the job and back home. The homes of these people are relatively close (50 to 200 miles) to the areas where they work. Some are operators of small farms who with their families

OUTSIDE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DURING PEAK SEASONS IN VARIOUS AREAS



Note: — Each dot represents 200
outside seasonal workers.

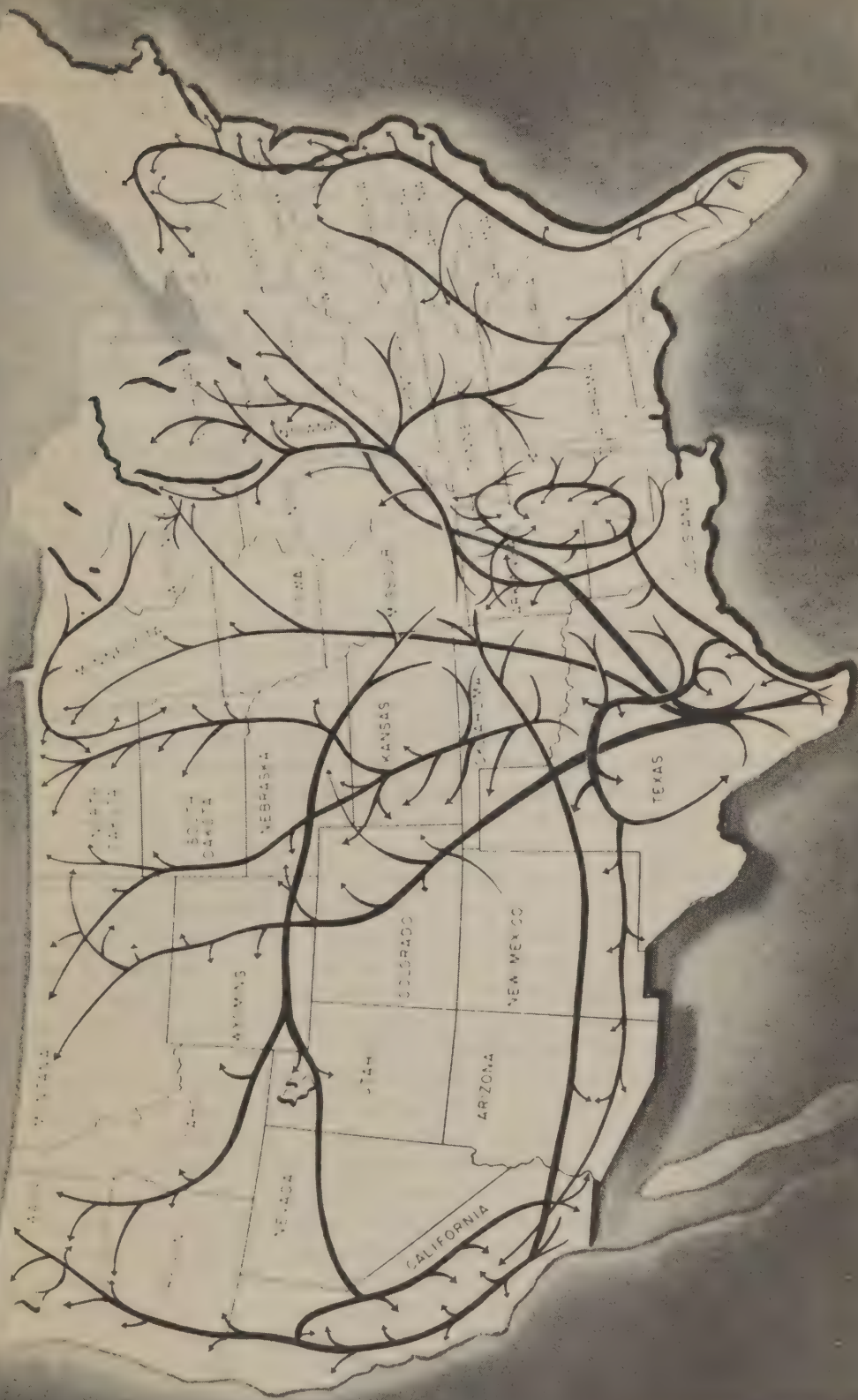
See map at back of report for
description of major areas requiring
outside agricultural workers.

can leave home for short periods. Some are city dwellers with low incomes who want a "vacation" in the country but cannot afford one unless they can work. Some are students and other young men who do not have an established employment. They want to "see the country" but must work along the way.

Somewhat more than a third of the migrants are part of six major migratory movements. See map on page 205. These major migratory movements are described in the following paragraphs:

1. The Atlantic coast movement leaves Florida in the spring and acquires a few additional workers in the other Southeastern States as it moves north to work in the South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York areas. It returns south in the fall. This movement is composed largely of Negro families who are transported in trucks owned by crew leaders. Employment is usually arranged by letter between crew leader and the farm employer. It is estimated that 20,000 to 25,000 workers are involved.
2. The second movement leaves Texas in April and May for the sugar beet and related areas of the North Central and Mountain States. Most of the workers are recruited in Texas by the sugar beet companies. The companies reimburse the crew leader, who transports the workers in his truck, for transportation and subsistence on the northward trip. When sugar beet thinning and hoeing are completed in July the workers find interim employment on other crops or at nonagricultural work until sugar beet harvest begins in late September or early October. They return to Texas in November. Some canning companies recruit workers, and some workers move to areas of employment "on their own." This movement is composed largely of Latin-American families. It is estimated that 40,000 to 60,000 workers are involved.
3. The third movement follows the wheat and small-grain harvest from Texas to Montana and North Dakota and even into Canada. Combines, combine operators, and men from Texas to Canada join the movement in late May or June. They work north as the grain ripens. Some return home at the completion of winter wheat harvest late in July. Others continue north to the spring wheat harvest and return home in September. The movement is composed largely of single men or men who leave their families at home. Job arrangements are made by letter or as they move. Approximately 5,000 combines and 30,000 workers are involved.
4. The fourth movement follows the cotton harvest from the lower Rio Grande Valley to the Corpus Christi area, to the Texas Black Lands, to the Texas Plains, and to the irrigated valleys of New Mexico, Arizona, and California. A branch of this movement swings eastward to the Mississippi Delta. Some workers go south from other parts of Texas to the lower Rio

TRAVEL PATTERNS Migratory Agricultural Workers



Grande Valley where cotton harvest starts in late June and early July. Others join the movement as it goes north and west or east. Many return home in late November and December from the Mississippi Delta and west Texas. Those going farther west usually return in January. This movement is largely composed of Latin-American families who travel in trucks owned by a crew leader. A few, particularly those going to the Mississippi Delta, are recruited in advance, but most make their employment arrangements as they move. About 60,000 to 80,000 workers are involved.

5. The fifth movement is from the South Central to the North Central States. Employment is largely in cherries, peaches, tomatoes, and apples. The northward movement is in July and August, the return in September and October. The movement is composed largely of Anglo-Saxon families who travel in family cars. Employment arrangements are made by letter or when workers arrive. As workers have their homes over a wide area and find employment in many places the travel patterns are diverse and the size of the movement difficult to determine. Probably between 10,000 and 30,000 workers are involved.
6. The sixth movement is composed of those who work in the Western States. A portion of this movement leaves the South Central States, including Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, in June and July and returns in September and October. Another portion leaves Arizona and southern California in May and travels north to several areas and returns in October, November, and December. Others who have homes in various parts of the Western States join the migrant worker group in the spring and follow the crops until fall. The travel patterns are diverse and many of them do not follow a pattern similar to that of the east coast movement; that is, northward in spring and summer and southward in the fall. Instead, many of the workers make several moves back and forth between areas and harvests for different crops during the season. For example, some workers may thin peaches in the Sacramento Valley in May, go south to pick cherries in the Santa Clara Valley in June, go north to pick cherries in the Yakima Valley in late June and early July, return to Santa Clara Valley to pick apricots in July, go to Sacramento Valley to pick peaches in August, go north again to the Yakima Valley to pick pears and apples in September and October and then return home. As the pattern cited is only one of many which exists in the Western area, it is very difficult to estimate the number of migrants who follow the crops as distinguished from those who leave home to work in a single crop and return home. Most of the workers travel as families and get jobs after they arrive in an area. Migrants in the West have diverse

racial background. More than half are Anglo-Saxon, about a fourth are Latin American, and smaller portions are American Indian, Filipino, Negro, and Japanese. The number of workers who "follow the crops" in the West is probably between 60,000 and 120,000.

Housing Facilities

Housing for outside workers ranges from excellent in some areas to inadequate and very poor in others. In a few localities where need for outside workers is of short duration, suitable housing is practically nonexistent. Tent camps and reconverted farm buildings have been used to fill this need. Workers in family groups and crews usually carry their own bedding and cooking equipment and in some cases provide themselves with tents or trailers. In many areas cooperative associations of farmers and producers have been formed to operate camps for housing seasonal farm labor coming into the area. Good housing and wholesome living conditions are becoming recognized as prime essentials to attracting necessary supplies of seasonal farm help to areas of need.

Trends in Outside Labor Requirements

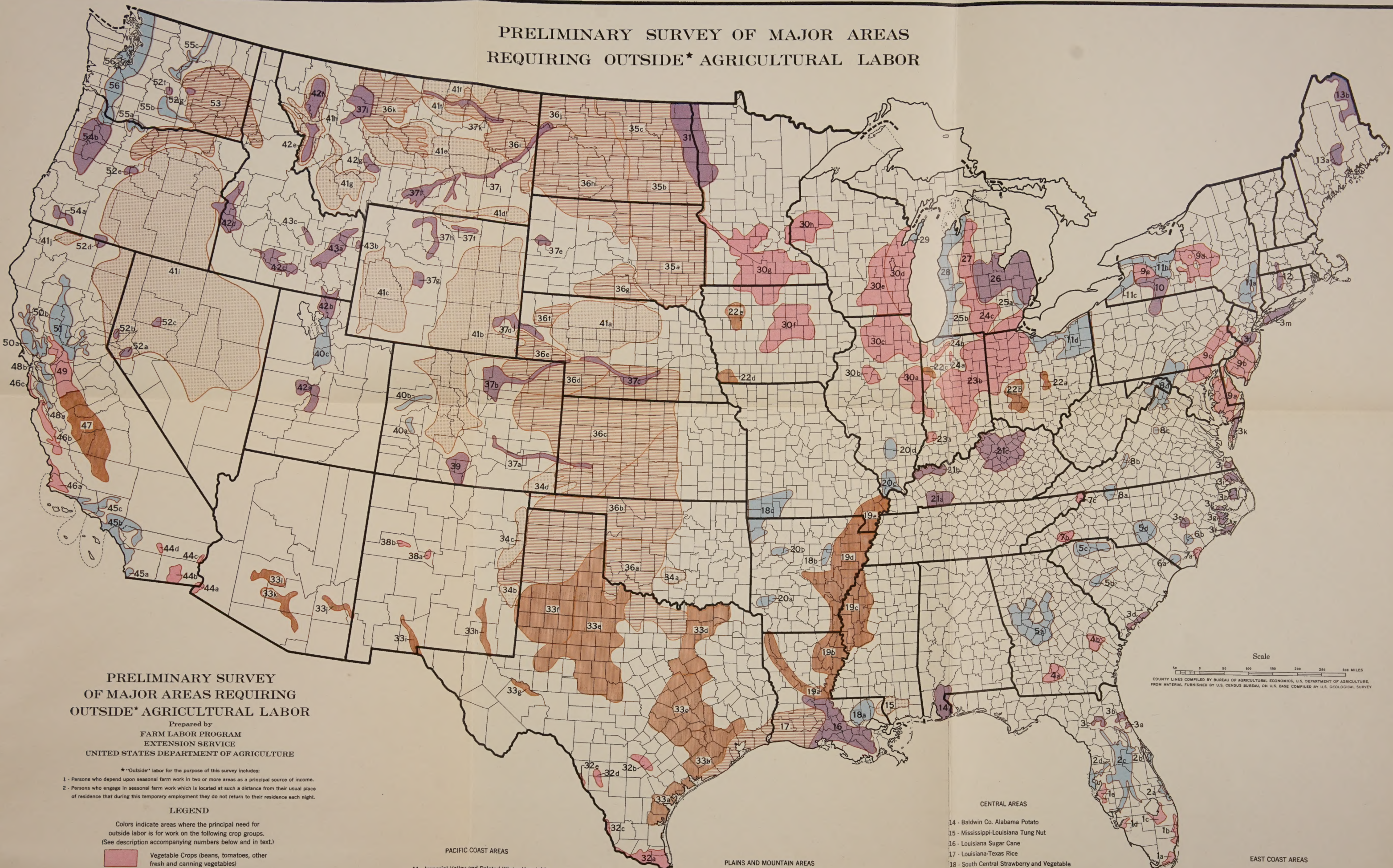
Requirements for outside farm labor in the various areas and sections of the United States are constantly changing. The estimates in this report based on 1946 acreages and recent average yields will be affected by increase or decrease in acreages of various crops as well as by shifts from extensive crops with low labor requirements to intensive crops with high labor requirements and vice versa. Likewise, bumper yields will increase requirements while low yields resulting from drought, excess rain, late frosts, insect damage, and numerous other factors may materially reduce outside labor needs in local areas.

Technological developments such as the mechanical cotton picker, the mechanical sugar beet harvester, potato harvesting combines, and others will no doubt reduce the number of outside workers needed in some areas.

Increased efficiency of workers through training in improved and more efficient methods will also reduce the number of outside workers needed in many areas. The level of industrial activity in a given area which may draw farm help into industrial employment will affect the supply of outside farm labor.

Despite the development which may reduce the number of outside workers needed, it is expected that considerable numbers will be needed in most of the 56 major areas for many years to come. This is especially true of the fruit, berry, and vegetable producing areas.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF MAJOR AREAS REQUIRING OUTSIDE* AGRICULTURAL LABOR



PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF MAJOR AREAS REQUIRING OUTSIDE* AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Prepared by
FARM LABOR PROGRAM
EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*"Outside" labor for the purpose of this survey includes:

- 1 - Persons who depend upon seasonal farm work in two or more areas as a principal source of income.
- 2 - Persons who engage in seasonal farm work which is located at such a distance from their usual place of residence that during this temporary employment they do not return to their residence each night.

LEGEND

Colors indicate areas where the principal need for outside labor is for work on the following crop groups. (See description accompanying numbers below and in text.)

- Vegetable Crops (beans, tomatoes, other fresh and canning vegetables)
- Fruit Crops (citrus, peaches, apples, berries, etc.)
- Intensive Field Crops (potatoes, sugar beets, sugar cane, tobacco)
- Extensive Field Crops (tung nuts, broom corn, hay)
- Extensive Field Crops (rice, small grain)*
- Extensive Field Crops (cotton, hybrid seed corn)

PACIFIC COAST AREAS

- 44 - Imperial Valley and Related Winter Vegetable
- 45 - Southern California Citrus
- 46 - California Central Coast Vegetable
- 47 - San Joaquin Valley, California Cotton and Fruit
- 48 - Santa Clara Valley and Related California Fruit
- 49 - California Delta Vegetable and Fruit
- 50 - California North Coast Fruit and Hops
- 51 - Sacramento Valley, California Fruit
- 52 - Pacific States Potato
- 53 - Pacific Northwest Wheat
- 54 - Western Oregon Hops, Fruit and Vegetable
- 55 - Pacific Northwest Tree Fruit
- 56 - Northern Pacific Coast Berry and Canning Crop

PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN AREAS

- 32 - South Texas Vegetable, Cotton and Citrus
- 33 - Texas-New Mexico-Arizona Cotton
- 34 - Southwestern Broom Corn
- 35 - Eastern Dakota Wheat
- 36 - Great Plains Wheat and Other Small Grain
- 37 - Eastern Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet
- 38 - New Mexico Vegetable
- 39 - San Luis Valley, Colorado Potato and Pea
- 40 - Colorado-Utah Fruit
- 41 - Western Hay and Livestock
- 42 - Western Slope Irrigated Sugar Beet
- 43 - Idaho Potato

CENTRAL AREAS

- 14 - Baldwin Co. Alabama Potato
- 15 - Mississippi-Louisiana Tung Nut
- 16 - Louisiana Sugar Cane
- 17 - Louisiana-Texas Rice
- 18 - South Central Strawberry and Vegetable
- 19 - Mississippi River Valley Delta Cotton
- 20 - Arkansas-Illinois Peach
- 21 - Kentucky Tobacco
- 22 - Central States Specialized Hybrid Seed Corn
- 23 - East North Central Tomato
- 24 - East North Central Muck Crop and Pickle
- 25 - Southern Michigan Fruit
- 26 - Michigan Sugar Beet
- 27 - North Central Michigan Bean and Pickle
- 28 - Northwestern Michigan Cherry
- 29 - Door County Wisconsin Cherry
- 30 - North Central Canning Crop
- 31 - Red River Valley Potato and Sugar Beet

EAST COAST AREAS

- 1 - South Florida Winter Vegetable
- 2 - Florida Citrus
- 3 - Atlantic Coast Potato
- 4 - Georgia Tomato Plant
- 5 - Georgia-Carolina Peach
- 6 - Carolina Strawberry
- 7 - Carolina-Tennessee Bean
- 8 - Appalachian Fruit
- 9 - Middle Atlantic Vegetable
- 10 - Steuben, New York-Potter, Pennsylvania Potato
- 11 - New York-Ohio Fruit and Vegetable
- 12 - Connecticut Valley Tobacco
- 13 - Maine Potato

